

The Times

II
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XVIIITH YEAR.

FIVE PARTS, WITH MAGAZINE SECTION



SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1899.

FIVE CENTS

THEATERS—
For Theatrical Announcements See Page 1, Part IV.

A MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

COMING BACK TO LOS ANGELES—

Washington and Main Street Show Grounds.

TWO DAYS, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Walter L. Main

... 3 Ring Circus

Monster Menageries. Detachment Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Racing Carnival. Congress of Nations. Big New Idea Free Street Parade 10 a.m. Admission and Reserved Seat Tickets on Sale at Partlett Bros.' Music House, 235 S. Broadway. Commences at 9 o'clock a.m. on Circus Day. Doors open at 1 and 7 p.m. Performances at 2 and 8 p.m.

STRICH FARM, South Pasadena—

100 Gigantic Birds—80 Baby Ostriches.

**BOAS, PLUMES,
CAPES, TIPS.**

The Finest Grades at Reasonable Prices.

Special Rates Today 25 Cents Round Trip (including admission.)

RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!—

FALL MEETING OCTOBER 21 TO 28.

AT AGRICULTURAL PARK.

THE GREATEST PACING RACE OF THE AGE between JOHN R. GENTRY,

JOE PAICHEN and ANACONDA. Two Harness and Three Running Races

Each Day.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS 50 CENTS.

GRAND STAND 50 CENTS.

District Agricultural Association No. 6.

E. I. WRIGHT, President LEWIS THORNE, Secretary.

L EVY'S—III West Third Street—

xxx MUSIC NIGHTLY xxx

Orpheum Orchestra - - 11 p.m.—12:30 p.m.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—HAYDN'S CREATION—Nov. 28.

200 voices. 40 in orchestra. Concert Direction, J. T. Fitzgerald.

COMING—Vladimir de Pachmann—

THE RENOWNED PIANIST.

FIESTA PARK—Baseball.

MERCHANTS VS. LOS ANGELES

SUNDAY, 2:30 P.M.

McL. Ladies free. Shaded seats.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

EXCURSIONS MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, OCT. 21 and 22.

\$1.75 From Los Angeles to Alpine Tavern and return (including all points on Mt. Lowe Railway). "FIFTY CENTS TO RUBIO CANYON" and return. Autumn days in the mountains among the giant pines and the grandest trip on earth. Pasadena Electric Cars connecting leave 8, 9, 10 a.m. and 1 and 4 p.m. All a.m. and 1 p.m. make entire trip and return same day. Evening special will leave Echo Mountain after operation of World's Fair Search Light and large Telescope, arriving at 10:45. To make your trip complete, remain overnight or longer at "ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE," strictly first-class. Rates \$2.50 and up per day. \$12.50 end up per week. Tickets and full information, Office, Main House. Tel. Main 960.

OCEANIC S. S. COMPANY—(SPRECKELS LINE)

Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand, Australia. HUGH B. RICE, Agt., 230 S. Spring. Phone Main 821. Apply for literature.

IMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

WE SHIP TO OUTSIDE POINTS—

All dealers in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas would find it an economy to order their fruits and vegetables from us. We get these products by the car loads fresh every day and we can ship your order the day we receive it, consequently always receive fresh goods. We make no charge for packing or delivery to the railroad station.

ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO.

Tel Main 398 213-215 West Second Street.

B ARLEY HAY—\$9.50 ton.

This is good clean hay, well graded. We will deliver it at above price until all sold. CARLOADS choice local barley and alfalfa—small bales SHIPPED EVERYWHERE at reduced prices.

Straw, \$5.00 per Ton, Scale Weight.

Los Angeles Hay Storage Co.,

TEL. M. 1596. COR. THIRD AND CENTRAL AVE.

CARBONS—Every picture a work of art.

16-Medals—16.

Visitors should not miss the opportunity have photographs taken under the most favorable condition of atmosphere in the world. Studio 2203 S. Spring.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—

The famous resort 3½ hours from Los Angeles. Golf Links, Submarine gardens as seen through glass-bottom boats. Marvelous exhibition of living fish in glass tanks. Boating hunting the wild goat, fishing, etc. Most equable climate in the world—average temperature 70 degrees. HOTEL METROPOLIS always open at popular rates. Regular daily steamer service from San Pedro except on Friday. See railroad time tables.

Tel. Main 36.

V ENTURA BELLFLOWER APPLES—\$1.10 a box.

Watsonville Fall Pippins, \$1.50 a box; Rhode Island Greening, \$1.25 a box; Snow apples from Watsonville, \$1.00 a box. Treat your family with a box of these fine apples. We load in quality and price. We ship everywhere.

Broadway and Temple.

RIVERS BROS.

Telephone Main 1426.

C OAL—CATALINA MARBLE—COAL.

BANNING COMPANY, wholesale and retail dealers in South Field Wellington Coal. Marble cut, turned and carved in all imaginable shapes at lowest prices.

Mantles, equestrian, tanks, laundry tubs, etc. Tel. Main 36. 222 S. Spring.

C OLDS, GRIP, RHEUMATISM—

Cured Turkish Baths 210 Sout.

Broadway.

H OTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

N ATICK HOUSE—Cor. First and Main Sts. Hart Bros., props. "The Popular Hotel," remodeled, 75 additional rooms, all newly furnished, everything strictly first-class. Elevator American plan, \$1.25 to \$3.00. Includes suites with private bath. European plan, 50 cents up.

B ELLEVUE TERRACE HOTEL—Cor. Second and Figueroa Sts. and Figueroa St. and 23rd. Prop. Strickland. Family Hotel. Fine cuisine, new, fully furnished, sanitary, etc. Large bath. Large playgrounds for children. An ideal pictureque California Hotel. Rates \$2.00 and up. Special terms by the week.

T HE WESTLAKE HOTEL—J. B. Duke, Prop., 720 Westlake Ave. A select family hotel located in the most delightful residence portion of the city, one block from park. Recently enlarged. Newly furnished. Telephone Main 1426.

H OTEL LINCOLN—239 South Hill Street, near Second. The leading family hotel. Cuisine excellent. All modern improvements. Special rates by the week. THOS. PASCOE Prop.

[THE PHILIPPINES.]

MORE RIVERS

"FOR TO CROSS."

Funston Going Back to the Firing Line.

War Department Has Use for His Further Services.

Asked to Return to Manila as Soon as Convenient.

American Boat's Crew Attacked by Treacherous Natives.

Filipino Peace Envoys to Be Received Outside Manila—Lawton Establishing a Base—Conferences at White House.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Brig.-Gen. Funston of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers will return soon to the Philippines and take charge of a division. Today he received the following dispatch from Adj't.-Gen. Corbin:

"In view of the recent increase of the volunteer forces, it is now possible for the department to avail itself of your further services as a brigadier-general, of which the Secretary of War directs me to inform you. Should it be agreeable to you, orders will issue for your return to the Philippines as soon as your former regiment has been mustered out, and received by the people of Kansas. Please signify your pleasure in the premises at the earliest possible convenience.

[Signed] "H. C. CORBIN."

Gen. Funston was greatly surprised by the message and said: "I had hardly expected this. I must do what is wanted of me. I will make up my mind later."

Chancellor Snow of the Kansas State University and Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg of Stanford University, who were with Funston when he received the message, joined in urging him to accept the War Department's offer.

Before Gen. Funston left for Oakland it was understood that he would accept, but he wished first to convey the news to his wife, who was at her parents' home.

APPOINTED ON MERIT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Following a conference between the President and Secretary Root, the latter telephoned to Gen. Frederick Funston, the tender of a brigadier-generalship in the newly-formed volunteer service. Up to the time the War Department closed today, Gen. Funston had not been received by Adj't.-Gen. Corbin, but the officials look upon the press dispatch announcing Gen. Funston's purpose of accepting, as settling the fact that he will be back in the service at an early date.

The selection of Gen. Funston was made on merit, after Secretary Root had submitted to the President a list of officers with a record of their services. This list has been carefully gone over, and the essential features of recent service in the field noted.

The President was greatly impressed with the official chronicle of Gen. Funston's work, which follows closely the press dispatches of his gallant deeds during Gen. MacArthur's first advance to the north, and his name was speedily selected from the list.

FUNSTON ACCEPTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

OAKLAND, Oct. 21.—Brig.-Gen. Funston will tomorrow wire his acceptance of the appointment of brigadier-general tendered him by the War Department.

CANARDS REFUTED.

Father McKinnon Gives the Lie to Scandal Mongers.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Father McKinnon, who was chaplain of the First California Regiment in the Philippines, is here, and today gave the lie to those scandal mongers who declare American soldiers desecrated churches in the Philippines. Father McKinnon called at the White House and saw the President. Afterward he made this plain statement about church looting:

"It is true, a great many churches have been looted and stripped, but this has been the work of Chinamen in every case. Looting usually has been between the evacuation of the town by the rebels and the entry of the American forces. A good many of our soldiers have relieved and avenged them from these churches, but they got them from natives and Chinamen. I recovered nearly two carloads of vestments, vessels and statues myself and turned them over to the proper authorities."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The Third Battalion, Thirty-eighth Volunteers, left Jefferson Barracks for the Philippines, left Harlem Springs....San Bernardino pioneer dead....New throng of life felt at Wilmington....Anahiem man sleeps in a fire....Gathering abalone shells at Santa Catalina Island....Lieut. Upham expected at Soldiers' Home tomorrow.

THE NEW ORLEANS SAILS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Bound for Manila, the cruiser New Orleans sailed from New York today. She will take the Suez Canal course, on which the liner Brooklyn is now preceding her.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Archbishop Chappelle Has an Interview With the President.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, was at the White House today. He had a long talk with the President on the situation in the Philippines. He will remain in Washington a few days. An-

THE CUP IS STILL OURS.



other important question that will develop during the archbishop's visit here will be the future of the Catholic church in Cuba.

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Archbishop Chappelle's conference with the President today was extremely important. He leaves here soon for Manila, and there is good ground that, acting as apostolic delegate, he will use the good offices of the church to stop the insurrection. Of course, he makes no statement about this, but the indications are that the Pope will use him as a powerful in-

fluence for peace. If he can bring the rebels to see the hopelessness of their cause, he will do so.

FILIPINO PEACE ENVOYS.

Will not Be Received in Manila, Patience Exhausted.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

MANILA, Oct. 21, 19:25 a.m.—[By Manila Cable.] It is believed that the Filipino commissioners, in whose behalf permission has been asked to visit Gen. Otis to discuss peace terms and other matters, if admitted to the American lines, will not be brought

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[INDEX TO THE NEWS BUDGET:—Volume: Fresh A. P. Night Report and exclusive Times specials received by wire since dark last night, about 15 columns. Financial and Commercial about 3 columns Day Report (not so fresh) about 7 columns. Aggregate, 25 columns The Index (for both telegraphic and local news) refers to general classification, subject and page.]

The City—Part 2, Page 8; Part 4, Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Part 5, Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

H. H. Kohlsaat talks of the political outlook....City Attorney recommends lower rate of deposit on bond bids. Protests against abandonment of hand-sweeping....Opening of the race meet. Red Cross has plenty of work....Teachers' Institute arrangements being made....Injunction against North Pasadena sanitary districts dissolved. Church property in dispute....Prisoner charged with larceny, attempts escape. Some County Board of Education members try

Gens. White and French have carried the Boer positions at Elandslaagte.

DUTCH AROUND DUNDEE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A correspondent in Glencoe camp sends the following dispatch under date of October 20, morning:

"Daybreak disclosed the Dutch all around Dundee. As soon as they were in position on the hill behind, Veterans, smiths, housewives, they came down to make us up; they put several shots and shells slap into the camp, causing a speedy evacuation of the tents, and forming up of all the ranks outside the camp. Our guns were soon in action and repaid with telling effect."

"So effective was our artillery fire that in ten minutes the guns of the Boers were all silenced. I could see from my position how telling it was. I could see members of the staff going about their duty as coolly as if the whole thing was a sham battle."

"As soon as the Boer fire slackened, our artillery, which had been beautifully served, trotted into town, and posted themselves. They soon commenced to burn houses, which appeared like so many bees in a蜂群 every place of vantage which skirted the town, while others were driven toward the coal fields."

"Our guns continued to play on Smith's Hill, where beautiful practice was made. As the shells burst the Dutchmen could be seen scampering for cover."

"While our guns were so engaged, the Hussars deployed on the left flank. Soon the cannons had ceased, and after five minutes' sharp work all was over."

"This may be put down as the first battle of Dundee."

"The battle was soon renewed with great vigor. At 7:30 a message arrived from the Free State, saying that we are marching on us with the intention of attacking our rear. A heavy mist which caps the surrounding hill obscures their approach, and they may be upon us in an hour."

"The casualties known on our side are the wounding of a trumpeter and a drummer in the Sixty-ninth Battery."

RHODES IS A STAYER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A special dispatch from Capt Town says a dispatch has been received here from Kimberley, stating that Cecil Rhodes has been urged to leave town, but refuses to do so, being determined to see the thing through.

A BRITISH FORCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Cape Town announces that the British force, with field guns, landed yesterday at Simon's Town, and took the train for the north. The exact destination of the troops is not revealed.

BASUTOS' LOYALTY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The paramount chief of the Basutos, according to a dispatch from Cape Town, has been asked permission to assemble other Basuto chiefs with view of inviting them to pledge loyalty to the Queen. This is done in view of the recent Basuto movement, and the Orange Free State burghers near the Basuto border are said to be in a state of consternation.

BURSTING WITH PRIDE.

Militant England in High Feather. Press Censorship.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from the Tribune from London says it is estimated that 10,000 men of the First Army Corps sailed from England yesterday. Today there will sail a number variously estimated, but probably about the same strength. A battalion each of the Grenadiers, Coldstream and Scott Guards start from Southampton. A great detachment sails today from Glasgow, Leith and Irish ports. Officers from all the corps of the country report. The public aspect of the regiments, stiffened with veterans, reservists, and the readiness with which the veterans resume the old touch with discipline.

Militant England is fairly bursting with patriotic pride over the complete success of the mobilization of the army corps and its shipment under its own flag.

The determination of the War Office to restrict the activity of special correspondents seems to be taking the shape of coming into the newsroom. Since the Boer war was expected, the public has been held, greatly to its satisfaction, with official bulletins at frequent intervals. The War Office, after attempting to convince the editors of the leading London journals that they must modify their methods of reporting the campaign, has informed the press that it established a news agency of its own for the benefit of the public and the repression of sensational catch-penny journalism.

The following pronouncements from a British official shows what the War Office insisted upon:

"There are three subjects which can and ought to be reported by the press, but not in detail: The composition of the troops. Let us know by all means that a large, moderate or small force of British cavalry and artillery in all possible combination and permutations, have advanced or retired, etc., but do not let us inform the enemy that such-and-such squadrons or regiments, with so many guns of this or that caliber have done this and that. Such detail enables the enemy to plot our men down on his map and lead to unnecessary casualties on our side."

The Irish Fusiliers and King's Rifles have advanced to the assault and were shooting their way up the hill, driving the Boers back from shelter to shelter, until the final rush of the British carried the summit.

A curious fact was that several times a lull occurred in the firing on both sides, the British infantry apparently taking breathing spells in the stiff climb and the Boers holding back their fire.

The magnificent practice of the British guns was an immense help and the success of the assault was greatly due thereto. Once the British bayonets showed on top of Kopje the Boers retreated and when, on reaching the base, they found a British battery and cavalry outflanking the field, retreat became a rout. The British guns opened and, unlimbering from time to time, threw shells into the flying foe. Heavy rain began falling during the afternoon, which naturally impeded artillery operations.

It was coincident that yesterday was the anniversary of a similar rout of British arms in India, when the Gordon Highlanders stormed the heights.

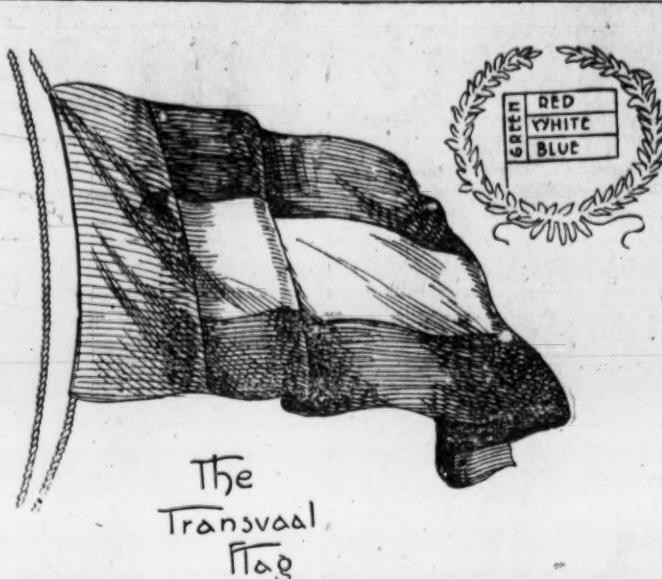
LIST OF CASUALTIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The list of casualties issued by the War Office today shows that in the battle between Glencoe and Dundee yesterday, one colonel, three captains and five British lieutenants were killed, and one general, one colonel, three majors, six captains and nine lieutenants were wounded. Gen. Symons's wounds are considered mortal.

The list of officers killed and wounded shows that while the British victory was complete, it was bought at a heavy price. This heavy loss, however, due to the valiant conduct of the officers, due to the traditions of the British Army, and refusing to use cover, of which the men availed themselves during the storming of the Boer position. In the rank and file the Hussars had seven wounded; artillery, one killed and three wounded; Leicestershire, eleven killed and forty-eight wounded; Irish Fusiliers, fourteen killed and thirty wounded.

The Outlook publishes a dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday, alleging that the Boers are not likely to make any further considerable offensive movement. The correspondent says: "They are utterly demoralized, and the men refuse to take risks. They are growing to distrust the aged Joubert. Artillery is badly handled, and



time since the battle, flew Nelson's famous signal: "England expects every man will do his duty."

GRAND FAREWELL.

English Populace Gives Departing Troops a Big Send-off.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—[By Atlantic Cable] London gave the Guards a grand farewell today on their departure for Southampton, where they embarked for the Cape. Three battalions of the First Scots and the Second Coldstreams and Third Grenadiers left. Along the whole route from the barracks to the railway station the troops received a lusty ovation. Before many yards were covered wives and sweethearts of the soldiers broke into the ranks, linking their arms with the troopers, who were carried along in the surging crowd to the station. At the depot cheer after cheer shook the building as the trains steamed away, the soldiers responding lustily, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and the soldiers responded with cheers for the Americans. William Redford Astor has donated \$5000 to the British Red Cross fund for the South African war.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

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A PLEASING INCIDENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—There was a pleasing incident today as the American liner St. Louis passed the British transport Goliath en route to sail with the Coldstream Guards for South Africa. Passengers of the liner cheered lustily, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and the soldiers responded with cheers for the Americans. William Redford Astor has donated \$5000 to the British Red Cross fund for the South African war.

HER SUPREME EFFORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

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NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WELLINGTON (N. Z.) Oct. 21.—The New Zealand contingent, numbering 213 men and 22 horses, sailed for South Africa today amid scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. An enormous crowd said good-bye to the troops, including members of the Legislative Council of the House of Representatives. The mayor and judges, the Governor of New Zealand, and the Premier and other prominent persons addressed the troops on the wharf.

LASTED EIGHT HOURS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

Seven Hours Elapsed Before the Last Boer Gun Was Silenced, Then Defeat Became a Rout, Heavy British Casualties.

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ENGLAND PUTTING A QUIETUS ON AFRICAN UNREST.

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STIRRING EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN VIVID CONTRAST WITH THE PERIOD OF PROCRUSTINE PRECEDING THE OUTBREAKS OF THE WAR.

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WHAT WILL WHITE DO?

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

Glencoe and Ladysmith irresistibly rivet national attention, and when the average Britisher lauds the pluck that won Britain's battle and still keeps the flag flying over Mafeking, he reverts to the ancestral query, "What will White do next?"

Sir Redvers Buller, last week's idol, has almost passed out of the popular mind, although that general, despite the fact that he is in mid-ocean and unaware of what befalls the Boers at Glencoe, appears to be the main factor in the whole affair.

It is generally informed that his last act before leaving was to cable Sir Stewart White, forbidding any British advance, pending the arrival of the army corps.

It is understood in army circles that Gen. White believed himself quite strong enough to advance through the Transvaal, and that he has issued a general prohibition, if carried out, resolves all prognostications into the simple statement that upon the extent of Boer aggressiveness depends the number and nature of the engagements to be met at the end of the month's fighting.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The War Office is still besieged late tonight by anxious inquiries as to the fate of Glencoe and Dundee. Sixty-one non-commissioned officers and men were killed and 15 wounded. A later dispatch from Sir George Stewart White says Gen. Symons is brighter today.

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The War Office continues to receive reports from all parts of the country. Col. Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent has officially repeated his proposal to raise a thousand volunteers for service in South Africa at his own expense. Col. Vincent is the commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, one of the oldest regiments, and ever since his offer was first published, he has been inundated with requests from those anxious to serve. Many of the applicants are of good social position, including several clergymen. They half-fight as well as the ordinary volunteers.

One of the problems left entirely to Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, in supreme command, is the punishment of non-combatants who take up arms. The task of distinguishing their status is very difficult, as comparatively few Boers wear a uniform.

It is said that the treatment will be administered to the German and Irish volunteers under the Transvaal flag will be more merciful than that of Von Motzkin's dealing with the Franco-Tireurs.

BITTER FRENCH FEELING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—The victory of the British at Glencoe came as a vast surprise to the numerous critics of the British army. The importance of the victory is fully recognized as exercis-

ing a decisive influence on the whole campaign.

A SENSATION IN PARIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The news from Glencoe caused a great impression, though the papers attempt to minimize its importance.

SPEEDY MOUNTS.

American Race Horses Bought for the British Cavalry.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Pinkeye Potter, a race horse whose uncertainty made him more famous than his speed, has been sold by his owner, J. H. Smith, better known as "Texas" Smith to the English government, and is now on his way to South Africa, where he will be used in the war against the Boers. J. D. Bryan, one of Great Britain's agents, bought Pinkeye Potter and a dozen or more horses at Harlem. All of them have outlived their usefulness as pure winners, but should be valuable to cavalrymen.

BOER ARTILLERY.

Several Englishmen who have lived among the Boers, but are now in England, assert that the Boers will never stick to their artillery, and there is a unanimous feeling among those who know the Transvaal and its inhabitants, that the Boer artillery will cut only a small figure after the first month.

The explanation of this is twofold. In the first place, most of the Boers are unaccustomed to fighting according to the methods required in combat, with heavy artillery, and secondly, most of them are armed with the rifle only. Comparatively few have bayonets, revolvers or swords, and it is a military impossibility for men to stand up against a cavalry charge with rifles, powder and shot.

POWERS WILL INTERFERE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Memorial Diplomatique and the Courier du Soir learn from different sources that immediately after the first few fights in South Africa, the great powers will interfere under the terms of the Hague convention.

POWERS WILL INTERFERE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Pinkeye Potter, a race horse whose uncertainty made him more famous than his speed, has been sold by his owner, J. H. Smith, better known as "Texas" Smith to the English government, and is now on his way to South Africa, where he will be used in the war against the Boers. J. D. Bryan, one of Great Britain's agents, bought Pinkeye Potter and a dozen or more horses at Harlem. All of them have outlived their usefulness as pure winners, but should be valuable to cavalrymen.

M. Bryan went from Harlem to St. Louis, where he expects to find at least twenty-five race horses that will be of service in the war. Some of the horses were sold for as low as \$25. It is said Pinkeye Potter brought \$200.

POWERS WILL INTERFERE.

COAST RECORD. BEAUTY BEHIND BARS

MISS MARGARET VINTON STEPS FROM BOAT TO JAIL.

Young Woman Is Arrested on Her Arrival from the Orient and Started Back to Jamestown, N. Y.

She Is Charged With Being the Accomplice of a Forger—Wins a Young Naval Officer on the Trip Over.

Showers Throughout the State—W.C.T.U. Convention Makes Important Changes—Copper Strikes Assay Rich.

(By DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] When the steamer Hongkong Maru arrived today the police boarded her and arrested Miss Margaret Vinton, as an accomplice of Albie M. Kent, who last May obtained \$10,000 on forged paper of the Union Trust Company of Jamestown, N. Y. Sheriff Griswold of Jamestown made the arrest.

It seems that Kent skipped out of Jamestown with Miss Vinton, who was then music teacher. Thought the police were informed they did not cover the full story until an American army officer saw Kent on the street and warned our Consul. He was traveling under the name of Manwaring. The Japanese police shadowed the couple, but at a small watering place the woman disappeared. They arrested Kent, who tried to reach his revolver, but failed. They found only \$300 on him. He confessed, and said he had given \$300 to the woman. She sailed on the steamer before the police could reach her.

Miss Vinton is a tall, fine-looking woman. She declared she knew nothing of the theft until five hours before Kent was arrested. She swore that she deposited the money he gave her with the proprietor of the Grand Hotel in Yokohama. She had only \$11 in her purse and when Chief Lees asked her how she expected to reach home on that, she said impressively: "I have a voice. I expected to give concerts." She left tonight with the Sheriff for Jamestown.

On the voyage over a young American naval officer, Lieut. C. B. Plunkett of the Petrel, became much smitten with the woman, and he was much wrought up over her arrest. He implored the police to let her go to a hotel instead of the station.

COAST RAINFALL.

Damage Inflicted to Some Crops, Other Interests Benefited.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) STOCKTON, Oct. 21.—Special telephone messages to the Mall from points throughout San Joaquin county indicate that the damage inflicted by the present rain has been more or less extensive everywhere. The greatest damage has been done to grain, though hay, table grapes and beans have suffered considerably also. On the islands there is still considerable grain unthreshed and considerable more stacked and piled on the levees awaiting transportation. Throughout the county there is more or less grain remaining unthreshed, which has already received enough moisture to damage it, and if the rain continues, as there is every indication it will, until the grain is threshed, it will be ruined.

"There is so much grain unthreshed at this late date it is on account of the scarcity of threshers to handle the crop. On the islands there is still two weeks threshing to be done. Ordinarily the rain would have been no grain remaining unthreshed at this time, even with the present force of threshers and threshing machines, but this year there has been a great increase in the acreage. That there is still grain on the levees awaiting transportation, throughout the county there is more or less grain remaining unthreshed, which has already received enough moisture to damage it, and if the rain continues, as there is every indication it will, until the grain is threshed, it will be ruined."

The rain is now falling again. There is still grain on the levees awaiting transportation. The rain is due to the scarcity of steamers to handle the more than ordinary yield.

Wine grapes are not being damaged, but table grapes will be ruined entirely. Eastern buyers are getting frightened, and will not order table grapes, fearing that they will rot in the crates.

In some places not more than half of the bean crop has been harvested and the remainder will suffer greatly. Unharvested Egyptian corn is damaged also.

Most of the hay is in stacks, not baled, and this will only be damaged on top, though there is still considerable baled hay in the fields which will suffer most.

HEAVIEST IN YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) STOCKTON, Oct. 21.—The rainfall for the storm in Stockton up to this evening, measured 1.51 inches, making 2.35 inches for the month, and 2.40 for the season. Last year at this time, the fall was 10 inches. The heavy storm has done considerable damage, because many farmers had grain stacked, and in sacks in their fields, and a large amount of hay was exposed. This is the heaviest October rainfall in many years, and farmers were wholly unprepared for it.

ALMOST A RECORD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) SACRAMENTO, Oct. 21.—The rain, which began falling here early Friday morning, did not cease until after 10 o'clock this morning. The rain for the storm in October, which was taken to be 10 inches, making for this season, 3.64 inches, as against .70 of an inch to an equal date last year. This month's rainfall to date shows this to be the second wettest October in a record of fifty years.

GRAPE ARE DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) SACRAMENTO, Oct. 21.—It is estimated that the recent rains have damaged grapes in this county from \$60,000 to \$80,000. In some places there was hail. The shipments from the Natomia vineyard will be from fifteen to twenty-five loads, as against an average of forty-five.

SAN JOSE PREPARED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) SAN JOSE, Oct. 21.—The rain, which began falling here early Friday morning, did not cease until after 10 o'clock this morning. The rain for the storm in October, which was taken to be 10 inches, making for this season, 3.64 inches, as against .70 of an inch to an equal date last year. This month's rainfall to date shows this to be the second wettest October in a record of fifty years.

Convicts to Be Vaccinated—Bids for a Sewerage Plant.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) NAPA, Oct. 21.—It rained heavily yesterday, and last night, especially in the mountains, where swollen streams filled the rivers. The rainfall during the storm is 2.23 inches. For the sea-

son 3.75 inches. The same fall was registered in 1894. It is clear now.

SKY IS CLEARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) SAN JOSE, Oct. 21.—It has rained heavily today, but the sky is now clearing. Total for the storm, 1.30; for the season, 2.73.

HELP TO MINING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) JAMESTOWN, Oct. 21.—It has been raining in all parts of Tuolumne county today as far up as Strawberry Valley, where four feet of snow fell last week. The precipitation has been 1.45 inches. The total for the season is 4.65 inches.

Thomas Conlin, secretary of the Tuolumne Water Company, states that, in his opinion, there will be sufficient water hand by November 1 to enable all mines to resume operations. The present warm sun is causing snow to melt and the reservoirs are filling.

WILL HELP PASTURAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) FRESNO, Oct. 21.—It began to shower smartly at 11 o'clock this morning. The forecast is for a heavy rain, as the tail end of the storm that is prevailing north of Fresno. The season's rainfall is 1.22 inches. The rain will help pasture.

ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) SANTA CRUZ, Oct. 21.—Showers fell all day. The rainfall for twenty-four hours preceding 7 o'clock a.m., today, was 3.15 inches, making 5.77 this month, a record almost unprecedented.

RUIN AND BENEFIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) GILROY, Oct. 21.—Rain began falling gently about midnight, gradually increasing to a heavy downpour. It has continued all day, and probably continue until daylight.

Rain will undoubtedly ruin what grapes remain for shipment, but will benefit all other interests.

SANTA BARBARA FALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) SANTA BARBARA, Oct. 21.—Rain began falling here at 8 o'clock this evening with every indication of keeping up all night.

MODESTO'S RECORD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) MODESTO, Oct. 21.—The rainfall for the past twenty-four hours at Modesto is .23 of an inch; the total for the season is 1.18 inches.

SHOOTING AT TUCSON.

Well-known Contractor Instantly Killed by His Tenant.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) TUCSON (Ariz.), Oct. 21.—Al Ezekiel, a former deputy United States Marshal, shot and instantly killed C. C. Rasmussen, a well-known contractor and builder, at 1:30 o'clock today. Ezekiel had been renting a cottage of Rasmussen, and, failing to pay the rent, was ejected through the window of the house.

NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Proceedings Against Lieut.-Col. Leonard Dismissed.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Lieut.-Col. Leonard of the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry, who was cited for contempt of court for failing to answer a summons in the case of Charles H. Hook, a minor, who had enlisted with the Twenty-eighth, and for whose release an action had been commenced by Attorney James R. Pringle, appeared before Judge de Haven of the Federal Court today. He explained that he misunderstood the summons. His explanation was a satisfactory one, and Judge de Haven dismissed the contempt proceeding.

HONOLULU ADVICES.

Well-known Missionary Dead—Valencia and Sikh Arrive.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Advices from Honolulu state that Dr. Charles M. Hyde died there on the night of October 13. Dr. Hyde was 67 years of age, and went to Hawaii twenty-two years ago as a missionary. He was deeply interested in religious and educational topics.

Dr. Hyde, a Ware, Mass., banker, from whose home deceased had recently returned from a visit.

The transports Valencia and Sikh arrived at Honolulu on the 13th inst. The former was from San Francisco and the latter from Portland, Or.

W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

National Headquarters Changed from Chicago to Evanston.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) SEATTLE (Wash.), Oct. 21.—Cold, drizzling rain did not dampen the ardor of the W.C.T.U. delegates today, and there was a good attendance at the various sessions. The first session of the day was devoted to prayer at the First Baptist Church. Jenny Smith, national evangelist of Maryland, leading.

The convention was called to order in the First Presbyterian Church. The reports of the various committees and the divisional superintendents were read. The evangelistic hour was devoted to "Bible Exposition," by Mrs. E. D. Walker of El Paso.

The plenary conference met this morning at the Plymouth Congregational Church, and, after two hours' session, adjourned till Monday. Missabel Conklin of New York was in the chair. No business of importance was transacted. The purity conference deals solely with the liquor and tobacco habits.

The convention adopted the report of the executive board, changing the national headquarters from the International to the Transcendent. The W.C.T.U. convention passed the second day of the session two or three amendments were adopted.

One of these removes the headquarters of the national organization from Chicago, where they have been located for many years, to Evanston, Ill., at Rest Cottage, the late home of Miss Frances Willard.

The adoption of the amendment was after such a long and heated debate that it was manifested. When the vote was taken, shortly after noon, it stood 174 for the amendment and 22 against it.

No little interest was manifested in the debate over the amendment making national organizers members of the Executive Committee of the union. It was voted down after considerable debate by a narrow majority.

Another amendment making State secretaries of the Loyal Temperance League ex-officio delegates to national conventions was carried without opposition.

The afternoon programme was largely given over to the discussion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the union. Mrs. Mary B. Rees of this city, who nominated Miss Willard for president of the union at the first convention (which nomination she declined), spoke to the convention. During the remainder of the afternoon the convention listened to short addresses from State superintendents and visitors.

CALIFORNIA SYNOD.

Presbyterian Memorialize Congress to Debar Roberts of Utah.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) STOCKTON, Oct. 21.—The sessions of the State synod of the Presbyterian church were brought to a close tonight at a little before midnight, a late session being held to finish up the business and avoid a session on Monday. A memorial to the House of Representatives was passed asking that Roberts of Utah be not given a seat on account of his polygamous views and practices.

The rules were adopted to have the next session of the synod begin on Wednesday evening, instead of Thursday.

ATTORNEY WILL APPEAL FROM THE DECISION OF JUDGE LACOMBE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—It was decided today by the attorneys of Capt. O. M. Carter to appeal from the decision of Judge Lacombe, in dismissing the writ of habeas corpus. The petition for appeal has already been drawn, and will be presented to the court Monday when the order of Judge Lacombe is to be finally recorded.

CAPT. CARTER'S CASE.

Convicts to Be Vaccinated—Bids for a Sewerage Plant.

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SWELLS THE STREAMS.

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son 3.75 inches. The same fall was registered in 1894. It is clear now.

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The bid for the new sewerage plant were: H. R. Worthington, \$10,950; W. T. Garrett & Co., \$12,250; Henshaw, Buckley & Co., 14,000; Krogh Manufacturing Company, \$14,575; Byron Jackson Manufacturing Company, \$15,000; and American Sewage Disposal Company of Boston, \$15,000. Each submitted a different plan.

Directors Hayes and Fitzgerald were authorized to engage a consulting engineer and report on the adaptability of the various plans. They will then be submitted to the State examiners and Board of Health.

SWINDLED MERCHANTS.

Clever Forger at Work at Modesto. Dead Deserter Identified.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) MODESTO, Oct. 21.—Some clever forgeries have been perpetrated here during the past few days. Eight time checks, each for \$15, were given to merchants for small bills of goods by a man who signed himself H. Conway. The names of J. M. Heron and James Barrett, superintendent and secretary of the Bald Eagle orchard, were forged also. The checks had been stolen from the office of the superintendent.

Jeff Pennington, who was found badly wounded here, October 14, from a fall received from a train, which resulted fatally, has been identified as a deserter from the Utah Battery. When he returned to San Francisco, he went to the hospital, sick, and deserted from there without receiving a medical discharge or money due him.

LANDING OF CHINESE.

Collector Jackson's Decision on Defective Certificates Upheld.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Harry Sniffen, a seaman on the whaler Beluga, today commenced suit against Capt. Bodfish for alleged cruelty at sea. Sniffen says he was brutally punished for an infraction of the ship's rules, committed by another sailor, and that his health is permanently impaired by the tortures inflicted upon him.

GOOD DOCTORS

Are Quick to See and Appreciate Real Merit in Any Preparation—Many of Them Are Now Purchasing Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in All Stomach Troubles.

CRUELTY AT SEA.

Seaman on the Whaler Beluga Sues the Captain.

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Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the common things do it to take some of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed, if the organs are in a clogged condition, they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purgings are not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two to give them help, and you will have no trouble.

It's a common sense medicine and a common sense treatment, and it will cure every time.

We have testimonial enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However,

Mrs. E. M. Faith, of Byrds Creek, Wis., says:

I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well

PENALTY OF GREATNESS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND HIS VICTORY IN MANILA BAY.

Effects of Naval Warfare in Shaping the Destiny of Nations—Interesting Historical Facts—Something About Our New Navy.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1899.—Admiral Dewey is experiencing daily the penalties which attach to greatness. Deluged with invitations from his admiring fellow-countrymen from every part of this great land, surrounded by an atmosphere of adulation, the caressed and admired of all, a nation's hero, it needs a strong, level-balanced head to stand the strain and maintain its equilibrium. That Dewey has the necessary mental equipment no one doubts; forty-five years, during the most of which time he was but a unit in the naval establishment to a majority of his countrymen, many of those years passed in positions of authority, is a discipline which insures a man to self-command.

The magnificient rewards which he has received in New York and Washington were tributes to the greatest sea captain of our generation, and the gallant officers and men who fought under his command and destroyed in a few hours the proud fleets of Spain in Manila Bay on the memorable first day of May, 1898.

The remarkable naval exploit was in some respects unique. An ordinary admiral leading in his flagship, when told of the risk he would encounter in moving over ground strewn with torpedoes, would have hesitated and secured his safety by the preliminary attacking for and picking up these deadly submarine engines of destruction before meeting the Spanish fleet, but Dewey, like his celebrated prototype, Lord Nelson, rightly thought that rapidity in action is one of the surest factors in successful fighting, and dashed forward, torpedoes or no torpedoes, and as near as mounch opened upon the bold-faced Spanish admiral, and with his well-trained gunners behind his big guns, smashed his enemy's ships to atoms in a few hours. With the modesty of the true hero he disclaims all merit for himself, and declares any other officer would have done the same.

Admiral Byng was a good officer, but he was not a Dewey. He took three vessels, where he might have destroyed his enemy's fleet. He was shot on his own quarter deck four times, and, for not having done as Nelson or Dewey would have done in his place. But Dewey, magnanimously also gives the Naval Department its deserved credit and attributes his victory to the Secretary's foresight in having, although at great expense, had our gunners trained at target practice. His comitment, however, will not

admit that all other captains might have done as well; even with the advantages of well-trained naval Secretaries and well-trained gunners, they are disposed to see Dewey share his well-earned glory, and his indisputable fame. If we rightly read the lessons of history from the earliest period of which we have authentic records to the present time, it must be acknowledged that a naval war has been no inconsiderable factor in shaping the destiny of nations. The battle of Salamis crushed the power of Xerxes and saved Greece, the most advanced nation in art and civilization Pompey's galleys saved Rome from perdition.

The Spanish Armada, the most powerful naval armament ever sent forth to destroy a rival sea power, was itself destroyed by a far inferior fleet, but far superior equipment of guns and men.

The Turkish fleet was annihilated at Navarino, and the Italian at Lissa. Horatio Hood, Rodney and Nelson brought forth the English flag predominant in every sea. Nelson broke the power of Napoleon at the Nile, and Trafalgar, and Denmark's fleet was smashed by him at Copenhagen. Now comes upon the scene a new nation, and the world has gained its independence and preserved its integrity very much through naval prowess. Decatur, Stewart, Bainbridge, Perry, Farragut, Dupont and Porter upheld Old Glory in many a hard-fought battle, and now the United States has given us the Dewey sinking Montojo's, Napoleon said heaven sides with the biggest battalions, and we may trust that Providence will equally respect not the biggest, but the best-trained and the best-armed nation. This adds much faith in building new ships, improving their armament and training our seamen, will soon lose the confidence and respect of our people.

It was the civil war that revolutionized the art of naval warfare. The effect of rifle and shell fire; the employment of the ram; the destruction of energy of torpedoes; the adoption of iron armoured ships and the superiority of iron armored ships all taught in practice what theory had in vain asserted. The structural arrangements now adopted in various classes of ships are the result of the experience of the French and adopted the forms of the French vessels captured by them.

In America, for many years the models of the English and French were followed but the impetus was given by the fitting out of privateers during the latter part of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth created a new era in American naval history. It had been well said that there was assembled in New York between 1685 and 1700 such a swarming of fighting sailors and such strong stimulus was given to maritime industry, that only a few cities in Europe could compare with New York.

England first applied

use of armored warships, constitute a most interesting field of study.

The Egyptians seem to have been the first to make material progress in the construction of ships, according to Herodotus, the Nile vessels were fitted with rudders, thus antedating their use on sea-going vessels. The Egyptians instructed the Phoenicians, and these in turn the Greeks, from whom the people of Northern Europe received their idea of shipbuilding, which showed a remarkable knowledge of the forms of least resistance together with the strength of materials, and their general distribution of weight, and in the seventeenth century A.D. differed very little in design and construction from those which were in use 1500 years before Christ. The advancement of naval architecture, but it nevertheless furnished a type of modern coast defence ironclad and a system of armoured cruisers and auxiliaries, gunboats, torpedo boats, torpedo-boat catchers, presents such an array of engines of destruction as were never conjured up in their wildest dreams by the most imaginative mind.

As at present constituted, the United States navy contains six armored battleships of the first class, which, with those now in course of construction, namely, the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and those which have been authorized, viz: the Georgia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of 13,500 tons each, and the Maine and Ohio of 12,500 tons each, make seven battleships in all. The contracts for the most of these ships have been let, but it is expected the others will be shortly. An appropriation has also been made for the construction of three armored cruisers, the California, Nebraska and Wyoming, each of 15,000 displacement, and seven armored cruisers of about 3000 tons each. There is also in course of construction at Lewis Nixon's yard at Elizabeth a submarine torpedo boat, the Plunger. When these vessels are all completed, together with a number of monitors, torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats in course of building, the government will have a navy sufficiently effective from a modern standpoint to command the roads of the United States throughout the world, which, with the additions that Congress will assuredly authorize from time to time, ought to exercise a potent influence in building up the commerce of the world. Let us regain that maritime supremacy which we once enjoyed, and should never have lost but for ill-advised legislation, which resulted in the decay of our shipping unit today we are poor into the 18th century. The British shipowner between three and four hundred millions of dollars, most of our exports and imports being carried in British bottoms. Then all hail to the new navy. We have the money, we have the men, and soon we will have the ships.

WEBSTER BALLINGER.

HOBART'S CONDITION.

Reports of Vice-President Hobart's health are Overdrawn.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Recent statements concerning Vice-President Hobart's health are rather overdrawn. Mr. Hobart's health is no worse than it has been for several months. He is in such condition that he undoubtedly will be here during the session of Congress, but there is not sufficient evidence to make him a candidate for renomination next year.

ASSERTIONS DENIED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Vice-President Hobart was interviewed today and tonight denied that his health was anything like as bad as as-serted.

METINGS DEFERRED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is learned that owing to the temporary character of the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, there will be no meeting of the Canadian Joint Commission in the immediate future.

DREYFUS IMPROVING.

REST AT CARPENTRAS BETTERS HIS HEALTH.

Agitation May Be Renewed, Although the Ex-Prisoner Wants All Efforts in His Behalf Done With Reserve.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, Oct. 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dreyfus is steadily improving in health at his resting place in Carpentras. He is anxious that future efforts for his complete rehabilitation shall be made with the utmost reserve. He is opposed to anything in the nature of a fresh campaign, but his leading suggesters may decide that it is necessary in his own interests to resume an agitation, without which they argue he is still the same Devil's Island Dreyfus, however greatly he may prefer quiet and peaceful methods.

The plan of his friends is that meanwhile he shall devote all his energy, which they hope may be completely restored, to civil engineering. Dreyfus' own desire is to be first reinstated in the army, even if he resigned immediately afterward.

AMERICAN OBSTINACY.

London Paper Says Talk of Good-will is Mere Moonshine.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Sunday Review, commenting upon the Alaska modus vivendi, says:

"The talk of Anglo-American goodwill, which has been indulged in more freely than usual during the week, is mere moonshine, so long as the Alaska boundary question remains unsettled. American obstinacy has resulted in a temporary arrangement, which Sir Louis Davies, the Canadian Minister of Fisheries and Marine, says cannot be dignified by the name of modus vivendi."

"Such an arrangement in itself is a menace. It may break down at any moment and what would happen then? So far as the Americans are concerned, we are at an absolute deadlock."

Despite the foregoing, there is no doubt that the Anglo-American entente has received much impetus by the action of the United States government in undertaking to look out for British interests in the Transvaal.

ASSERTIONS DENIED.

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VILLE DE PARIS



221 and 223 S. Broadway.

Silks.

The Latest Creations are Persian and Cashmere Effects.

Plain crapes in newest medium tones.

Lace Stripes

In Delicate Shades.

Of these the "Ville de Paris" shows the best assortment.

Laces.

This Department Divides the Honors with the Silks this Season.

All the most delicate Lace and Embroidery effects in all-overs are to be found at the "Ville de Paris" is endless and tasty variety.

Cloaks.

The Great Features This Week—Fur Caps, Fur Collarets, Fur Scarfs.

Fine dependable furs at reasonable prices.

Golf Capes.

Still Retain Their Popularity.

The "Ville de Paris" prices are the lowest.

Gloves.

The "REYNIER" is the Best in the World and The Ville de Paris are Sole Agents.

New Fall Shades just arrived from Grenoble.

The progress of
The Owl Drug Co.
Its success and why

The Owl Drug Company

10th and Broadway
Oakland

320 South Spring Street Los Angeles

The largest retail
Drug Company
West of
New York

\$500,000 business



writes out the formula. If we haven't the ingredient called for, we get it; if we cannot get it, we tell you so. We will not fill a prescription written in cipher characters, nor will we pay commissions to doctors on any business they may send us. Druggists who do this sort of thing cannot compete with us. They are compelled to add to our price the doctor's share, which the customer is unjustly taxed. Every druggist puts into prescriptions the very best we can obtain, for that is the only kind that will make good medicine to do the work for which it is

prescribed. Every clerk in our employ is a registered pharmacist and thoroughly capable of conducting any druggist department. However, we consider it an unsafe policy to allow store clerks to fill prescriptions. Prescription clerks attend strictly to prescription business and store clerks wait on trade. Public safety and convenience is assured by keeping separate these departments.

Our way of conducting the prescription department is certainly appropriate, for during the last fiscal year our three stores filled 91,258 prescriptions.

We pay as much for experiences help as is necessary to secure the very best men that we can find. Our prescription and head clerks were gathered from the largest and most reputable stores in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Eastern cities. We engaged them because they were men of ability, and they came to us because we were able to pay their worth.

We started in 1892 with one store in San Francisco. Now we have three stores in California—each store a leader in each city—Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland.

The Los Angeles store, located in the busiest center of our beautiful city, was

established at 320 South Spring Street in 1894. It is by far the handsomest and best equipped drug store in Southern California. It is a cut-rate, dependable store, and supplies a majority of the residents of Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico with drug sundries. The mail order department occupies the rear of the store and is under competent management. The clerks who attend to the wants of our customers are old-time, experienced mail order men who know the shortest and quickest routes and cheapest rates to the various points on the

laboratory.

The largest sign on the Pacific Coast

is painted on the west wall of our laboratory. It is 48 feet high and 165 feet long, covered 700 square feet. The letters "W L" are 44 feet high and occupy nearly one-half the entire sign.

The background is black and the letters, borders and trimmings are dark yellow.—The Owl Drug Company's individual color. It can be readily read from a distance of three miles.

SEND YOUR NAME FOR A NEW CATALOGUE NOW IN PRESS.

PATH OF EXPANSION**LEADS TO NATIONAL HONOR AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.**

Gov. Roosevelt Contributes Materially to the Campaign in Ohio by a Stirring Speech at Cincinnati.

Copperheads of the Present Day are Unmercifully Scored by the Intrepid Colonel of the Rough Riders.

Senator Foraker Endorses the Policy of the Administration—Bryan Says He Doesn't Mind Being Blamed in Ohio.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Music Hall could not contain all wanting to hear Gov. Roosevelt at the mass meeting here tonight. He was escorted from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Music Hall by one of the largest processions ever seen in this city, including a battalion of 100 Rough Riders, all veterans of the Spanish war. In addition to the torches and blazing illuminations along the line of march, there was a great display of fireworks.

Senator Foraker, the presiding officer, made a stirring address of an hour in support of Judge Nash for Governor, and the endorsement of President McKinley.

When Gov. Roosevelt took the floor the cheering was so vehement and protracted that it was some minutes before he could begin speaking. In the very first sentence of his speech he nominated William McKinley as the next President of the United States, amid prolonged applause.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"A grimly comic feature of the present international conspiracy against America and civilization is the way in which the adherents of Aguinaldo in the Philippines, and his apologists here, pat one another on the back; and another striking feature is the wild invective, the savage and incoherent vituperation of language employed by these apostles of peace."

"Yet, after all, it is but natural. They are repeating precisely the tactics of the copperheads of the civil war. Those of you who are old enough will remember that the copperheads who denounced the Union arms, always denounced them in the name of the new gospel of peace. Their cry was 'peace'; even 'peace at any price,' and it was these apostles of peace, who, by their furious denunciation of the Southern and Northern people, and their frantic invectives against every measure of the government, finally stirred to madness the dark and gloomy souls that are always to be found on the outskirts of such a movement. In 1865, the press of the nation, of course, peace were responsible for the terrible and bloody outbreaks in New York City, which we know by the name of the Draft riots. In 1865, these same craven preachers of peace were responsible for the murder of Abraham Lincoln. Two days later, these same who use their exact language in denouncing our conduct in the Philippines, and under her administration they will doubtless flourish in peace what she has undertaken to do in the Carolines, are we to shrink from doing in the Philippines? Are we alone among the nations of the world to announce ourselves too weak to bear our share of the task, too timid to bear the reign of law, of order, of peace, over the whole world? That is what expansion means. It means not only the extension of American influence and power. It means the extension of liberty and order and the bringing nearer by gigantic strides of the day when peace shall come to the whole earth."

"Every argument that can be made for the Philippines could be made for the Apacheans. Aguinaldo could be said for Sittin' Bull. As peace and order and prosperity followed our expansion over the lands of the Indians, so they will follow us in the Philippines. We had refused to expand into the West, do you think that the West would be peaceful now? If, instead of your forefathers settling here in Ohio, you had left Ohio to the Indians, do you think that country would have had peace? I fear it would not. Just as long as there was an independent Indian power on the borders you were exposed to the certainty of constantly recurrent war. If now the United States were to walk out of Alaska, or out of any of our Indian reservations, or out of the Philippines, we would be exposed to the same kind of trouble. The Philippines, war would promptly ensue; war among the natives themselves or between the natives and white intruders, and if we did not again step in and settle the matter, why some other great nation would have to undertake the work which we have proved ourselves too feeble or too foolish to perform."

"Last summer the United States had the honor to take what was on the whole the leading part in the Peace Conference at The Hague. We also did our duty, and we were well received by the world, and he denounced the war which we are carrying on for the suppression of savagery as more brutal and cowardly than that carried on by George III against us. He took the position that Aguinaldo was a hero for killing our soldiers, but that if the slew him it would be murder."

"While Mr. Lentz was thus preaching treason, Aguinaldo was sending over a message, which has not yet been published. He had written to the editor of the *Associated Press* of Mr. Lentz, but he had heard of some of the minor heroes of the anti-expansion (that is, anti-American and anti-patriotic) movement, and he praised them in terms which, if the men were capable of one of those vicious feelings, would mean and could only mean the slaughter of American soldiers and the dishonor of the American flag. He likened Aguinaldo to Patrick Henry, and called him one of the heroes of the world, and he denounced the war which we are carrying on for the suppression of savagery as more brutal and cowardly than that carried on by George III against us. He took the position that Aguinaldo was a hero for killing our soldiers, but that if the slew him it would be murder."

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MORE RIVERS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

to Manila, but it is thought Gen. MacArthur will be empowered to meet them. He will decline to receive any official communication from the so-called republic.

The spectacle of the last Filipino officers who waited upon the American authorities here, displaying uniforms about the city, encourages the male element of the inhabitants. And, moreover, the various attempts of the various committees previously sent to Manila to entrap the Americans into some sort of recognition of the Filipino government, have exhausted the patience of the authorities.

It is reported that the Filipinos propose to ask for an exchange of sick Spaniards in their hands for Filipino prisoners.

The transports Elder and Albert arrived today.

WHITE FLAG FIRED UPON.

American Boat's Crew Attacked by Treacherous Filipinos.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Secretary of the Navy received the following from Admiral Watson, dated Manila, today:

"On October 16 insurgents surprised boat's crew of four men from gunboat Mariveles, who, under white flag, were landing non-combatants from captured prau at Sicogol Island. William Barrascha, boatswain's mate, first-class, was captured. An armed crew of ten men attempted rescue unsuccessfully. Sidney N. Host, however, was fatally wounded. Frederick Anderson, apprentice, first-class, severely wounded in groin; Nicholas Farre, coxswain, wounded in left leg. Concord and Mariveles will punish, if possible."

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Grave Fears Entertained for the Transport Senator.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Concerning the transport Senator having on board the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers and other soldiers, which is due in San Francisco within two or three days, news of a disquieting sort is brought by Col. Charles Denby and Prof. Dean Worcester, the remaining members of the Philippine Commission who are returning post haste to Washington.

These gentlemen saw wreckage in the swell of the typhoon that crossed the track of the Senator. They saw the storm and were caught in it. Then the Empress of Japan, a ship accounted far stancher than the Senator, suffered damage from the half-spent force of its gale. The sailors said they believed the Senator was in the midst of the typhoon.

The next day light and a spar were floating on the frothy sea over which the typhoon had swept.

"I should certainly not wish to cause needless alarm," said Col. Denby, "but I am forced to admit there is cause for apprehension in the case of the Senator. It would not be well to say at this time that the transport is lost, for that would perhaps cause needless anguish to the friends and relatives of those aboard it, but it is well the measure of truth we know should be made public."

GERMANY.**GERMANY ANTI-BRITISH.****STILL THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL.**

The Public More Interested in Samoa Than the South African War—Newspapers Bitterly Oppose Yielding Up Any of Her Rights.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) BERLIN, Oct. 21.—[Special Cable Letter. Copyright, 1898.] The German press is just as unanimously anti-British in the Transvaal war as it was anti-American in the war between the United States and Spain. Even the Liberal papers, although politically and commercially they have all along sought and found an ideal in England, now strongly disapprove of England's procedure. In varied but never complimentary utterances. The speakers in the British Parliament are characterized as "hypocritical," and the British people and government are described as "devoured by land-hunger" and "for greed of Transvaal gold."

The government, however, is determined to preserve its neutrality. Dr. Ley, the representative of the Transvaal in Europe, was on the point of coming to Berlin this week to make an attempt to influence Germany's policy. He noted Col. Sir Bruce, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, after conferring with the Emperor on Tuesday, telegraphed to Dr. Ley a hint that a visit just now would be slightly embarrassing, and that his purpose would certainly not be furthered by it.

The public really had been more interested this week in the Samoa question than in the war. The interest taken in these small islands revives at the sight of the most insignificant name in the situation, and the papers have devoted a very great amount of space to the subject.

The correspondent of the Associated Press saw Baron von Sternberg on Wednesday and understood that there is no doubt that the negotiations will soon lead to a satisfactory settlement.

The correspondent also learns from the Foreign Office that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, adheres to his determination to secure for Germany the islands, or the most valuable part of them.

Admiral Dewey, the United States Ambassador, tells the correspondent that the full report of the great committee shows that the present status of the islands is untenable for any length of time, though satisfactory at present. The negotiations are only in their initial stage, and the time probably will be required to bring about a satisfactory solution. The solutions mentioned as feasible are the partition of the islands, or the retirement of either Great Britain or Germany, with adequate compensation elsewhere.

The entire German press is greatly excited by the mere mention of the possibility of Germany's retirement from Samoa, and a number of the influential papers are fairly in a rage, declaring it is a point of honor for Germany to hold her ground and not yield up her rights to either Great Britain or the United States.

The Cologne Gazette publishes the advertisement of a big manufacturer for people to join him in importing Chinese as servants and factory hands.

Prof. Sears of the University of California is here studying astronomy.

Mr. and Mrs. James O. Griffen of Leland Stanford University are here for the winter.

[Washington Star:] "Anyway," said little Johnny, "the way they keep changin' things nowadays, I know more about jogatty than the jogatty itself."

A BALLAD OF THE BREEZE.

Sir Thomas sat on the quarter-deck, And he thought full thoughtful; And he said to his crew: "This will never do, We must have more wind, d'ye see?"

"I appeal to your honest British hearts, I appeal to your fair souls, And to the Hatch, And the Scotch, as much As I do to the two young Poles."

"I appeal to the Hindoo members, too. I appeal to the Chinese cook. That you get together And raise some weather— Some wind around Sandy Hook."

Sir Thomas paced by the galley fire, And he spoke with saddened face: "The wind's old—old—old— With my million pounds, I can't raise the wind for a race!"

The Scotchman got him a bicycle pump, And the wind a bellows great. The Chinese cook A big fan took, And the air tried to agitate.

The Irishman stood on the mains'l yard, And he roared with his whiskers fine, But the needed breeze He couldn't tease, Or bring from off the brine.

Then over the rail came a cheery hall, And it said: "O, cease your cryin', No need for sorrow, There'll be wind tomorrow— We've sent for 'Billy Bryan!'"

—[Baltimore American.]

THE STORY OF LIFE.

Only the same old story, told in a different strain: Sometimes a smile of gladness, and then a stab of pain; Sometimes a flash of sunlight, again the drifting rain.

Sometimes it seems to borrow from the crimson rose its hue; Sometimes black like thunder, then emerged a brilliant blue; Sometimes false as Satan, sometimes as heaven true.

Only the same old story, but oh, how the changes bring! Prophet and priest, and peasant, soldier and scholar and king; Sometimes the warmest handclasps leave in the palms a sting.

Sometimes in hush of even, sometimes in the midday strife, Sometimes with dove-like calmness, sometimes with passion ripe; We dream it, write it, live it, this weird, wild story of life.

—[Boston Transcript.]

SMILES.

[Tammany Times:] "Where is the Island of Love situated?" asked a Harlequin, son of a teacher of a small but rather forlorn-looking boy.

"I dunno, sir." "Don't you know where coffee comes from?" "Yes, sir; we borrow it ready parched from the next door neighbor."

[Yonkers Statesman:] Bill. Did you ever hear an amateur fisherman tell the truth?

"Jill. Oh, yes; I heard one tell another he was a liar."

[News Letter:] Mistress. The master found fault with your cooking today, Jane.

Cook. I don't take any notice of 'im, mum; it's his blessed nature to find fault. Ain't he always finding fault with you?

[Chicago Times-Herald:] "Pa, what's a barren ideality?"

"A drink of water the next morning after a fellow has been at a stag dinner."

[Indianapolis Journal:] "Rastus, you are southern bred, eh?" "Yessah."

"Then what is your idea of a perfect gentleman?"

"A perfect gen'leman, suh, doesn't say nothing, and the waiter 'sides him, suh, 'cep'n 'yo' brack scoundrel, keep de change."

[Mining Company Wound Up.] NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Judgment by default for \$175,000 was obtained today in the Supreme Court against the Joulstite Mining Company of this city in favor of James B. Haggis on demand note made July 31. This will wind up the affairs of the company.

Hamilton is regarded as one of the longest plays presented on the stage. It contains 1700 lines, 100 scenes, 2000 costumes. In Julia Marlowe's play, has 3200 lines. The acting time of the play is two hours and twenty minutes, and Miss Marlowe is on the stage two hours and eleven minutes. The nine minutes she has for spare are occupied in changing costumes.

[Matelot in Des Moines Leader:] The time for ridiculing the "10, 20 and 30-cent" combinations has passed. The theater-goers are given generous measure for their money.

Stock just received—newest shapes and colors. We are bound to get hat trade quick and make these way low prices to do it.

Ladies' Kid Gloves.

The latest shades and stitching. Andree 8 clasp \$1.50. 8 rows stitching.....

Ruth lace, 8 rows stitching.....

Louise, 2 clasp, 8 rows stitching, each the better value at its price. Fitted and guaranteed.....

Ladies' Neckwear.

Just in from New York, 5 dozen fine ties of Mousseline de Soie and liberty lace with fancy edges, 2 1/2 yards long and worth \$1.50. This week at \$1.00—blue, pink, white, cream, black and lavender.

Fancy Stock Collars in the latest shades. Velvet and satin, corded and pleated,

25c to 50c.

DESIRABLE GOODS AT DESIRABLE PRICES

Broadway Emporium
357 S. BROADWAY.

Belgian Hares Need protection from rain and cold weather. Get H. & H. Ready Roofing and siding and make a good house for them.

Pioneer Roll Paper Co., 107 NORTH LOS ANGELES ST.

CITY DYE AND CLEANING WORKS
345 S. BROADWAY.
LOS ANGELES CAL.

All kinds of Garments and Household Goods Cleaned by the New Dry Process.

Durand & Jenkins' Jewelers,
Tel. Main 801.

RESCUED FROM DRINK.

Heroic Work of a Girl in Saving Her Brother From Drunkenness.

Put a Remedy in His Coffee and Without Its Knowledge the Secret was Completely Cured.

The terrible evil of drunkenness has at last found a conqueror. Miss Mary Roberts, of 1033 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., tells how she saved her brother from ruin, and her words have with it the hope of every woman who would save a son, brother or husband from the scourge of drunkenness. She says:

"Yes, it is true that my brother is now a reformed man. For years he drank only occasionally, but at last he got bad that to sober him it was death to him. After a spree he would tremble and shake and it would drive him insane. He would then drink again, but in a few days would start off again and I wouldn't see him for a week. I saw a notice in

The Scotsman got him a bicycle pump, and the wind a bellows great. The Chinese cook A big fan took, and the air tried to agitate.

The Irishman stood on the mains'l yard, And he roared with his whiskers fine, But the needed breeze He couldn't tease, Or bring from off the brine.

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Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

WOMEN MAKE A DEMONSTRATION FOR PRISON REFORM.

Former Prison Official Speaks of the Needs of the Work — Rudolph Fockel, the Austrian Count, Comes Back Short — Man Arrested for Bathing Too Publicly.

PASADENA. Oct. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] A rather unusual event was the hurrah in behalf of prison reform raised by the Woman's Relief Corps of this city tonight at G.A.R. Hall. The prisons of Pasadena have only one defect—they are lonesome and deserted, but the speakers of the evening said some crisp and effective words for a public awakening to the fact that a woman's life and the purpose of a prison is a costly mistake. "Shall we turn out of the prison upon the community worse men than we put in?" was one of the telling questions spoken there.

Mrs. Benjamin Jarvis presided over the meeting, a large number of ladies and gentlemen filling every seat. After music and recitations, Mrs. Calvin Hartwell of this city read a paper on the Elmira, N. Y., reformatory, which many prison reformers regard as a model. Hartwell gave a clear and comprehensive account of the methods of this institution, speaking first of the value of an indeterminate sentence, which leaves the duration of a prisoner's term, as well as parole, to the prison managers. This system has been adopted in the States and the parole feature of Elmira in twenty-five States. In closing, Mrs. Hartwell said: "The best way to purify a city is to begin by scrubbing your own doorsteps. Mothers are often hard to bring to see our boys that they might return home sooner or later somebody has care for them. The more free public kindergartens we have, the fewer prisons we shall need."

Hon. T. D. Kanouse of Tropicana, who for years has been a member of Congress, made a warm address, full of pricking points that roused his audience. The question is, how to treat defective human nature, he said. He was glad to see the mothers and sisters softening their hearts toward prisoners, and he assured them that they would keep at it by the time the millennium had arrived they would have succeeded in waking up the men sufficiently to accomplish something. "What you should always remember," said he, "is that every man is not made a saint. The prevailing idea is that when a fellow has gone wrong, we should lay it on him hard, and it is no more than he deserves; but that is short-sighted. What shall we do with our convicts? Shall we keep them locked up and out of reach of the community for ten years? Shall the State receive back from the prison a more hardened villain than the courts turned into it? Will it be a good thing for the community? Away with the old notion! Away with precedent! There is a better plan. When men officials have found that every convict enters prison with the idea that the State is his enemy and the accompanying idea that the other fellow is to blame. The first business of the prison is to possess the convicts of the idea that to teach him that every tub must stand on its own bottom, and he is a responsible being. Then we should begin to reform him by getting instead of him. True it is that the next best thing is to be born right; but so many are born wrong that the next best thing we can do is to coax them to be born again."

David Heap spoke briefly, and a season of sociability and refreshments followed.

THE POLICE REPORT.

Mrs. Glencross of Belvedere Drive came to police headquarters tonight in a state of keen distress, full of tears and excitement. Her nine-year-old boy was missing. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this forenoon an old fruit peddler offered to give her lad a ride and he jumped on the seat with him. The mother saw the boy riding off on the fruit wagon and had not seen him since. She does not know the name of him that is he is an old man and drives a gray horse. The Marshal thought at a late hour this evening that he had got on the track of the old fellow.

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LOST HIS CHECKS.

One of the interesting personages who spent the summer in Pasadena was Rudolph Fockel, the son of a wealthy Austrian nobleman, who came here to learn the dying art of strolling and feats of horsemanship. A month ago Sir Rudolph started for San Francisco on horseback with a companion. It was a month hence that the companion returned, saying that the Austrian count had deserted him. Today Rudolph came back with a different story and threats of a duel. He declares that, being somewhat unfamiliar with American customs, he intrusted the keeping of his checks to his fellow-traveler, and that when they reached Salinas, the latter ran away, taking the checks in his haste, and leaving the distinguished gentleman from Austria stranded with only three pounds in his pocket.

THE ELECTRIC SPUTTER.

There is not much prospect that the San Gabriel Electric Company will get a permit from the City Council to do business here in competition with the Pasadena Electric. Some of the City Trustees are disturbed because the San Gabriel managers have been soliciting business without first having obtained a franchise or permit of any kind, agreeing to furnish light at certain rates if the Council should accept their proposition. The San Gabriel people are trying to get in through the back door instead of the front door," said City Trustee Lockett this evening. "You may quote me as saying I shall resent the idea of asking for a permit from the citizens instead of the Council. I don't propose to be clubbed into any line of action in that way."

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The Times offers a very attractive programme for the autumn-winter term of the Home Study Circle. Send for a booklet describing the new course.

versity extension lectures in Pasadena this fall and winter. The course will open with six lectures by Prof. C. V. pole of Throop Institute on the subject last Saturday, and the first lecture is to be given at Throop assembly hall Monday evening, November 6. All the lectures of the series will fall on Monday evenings.

Mrs. W. E. Arthur and sister, Miss Ombra, have returned from Indiana and are at the Hotel Lakeside and Walnut street. Mrs. Arthur is still an applicant for the Pasadena postoffice, the other candidates being J. W. Wood and M. E. Wood.

PASADENA. Oct. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] A rather unusual event was the hurrah in behalf of prison reform raised by the Woman's Relief Corps of this city tonight at G.A.R. Hall. The prisons of Pasadena have only one defect—they are lonesome and deserted, but the speakers of the evening said some crisp and effective words for a public awakening to the fact that a woman's life and the purpose of a prison is a costly mistake.

"Shall we turn out of the prison upon the community worse men than we put in?" was one of the telling questions spoken there.

Mrs. Benjamin Jarvis presided over the meeting, a large number of ladies and gentlemen filling every seat. After music and recitations, Mrs. Calvin Hartwell of this city read a paper on the Elmira, N. Y., reformatory, which many prison reformers regard as a model.

Hartwell gave a clear and comprehensive account of the methods of this institution, speaking first of the value of an indeterminate sentence, which leaves the duration of a prisoner's term, as well as parole, to the prison managers.

This system has been adopted in the States and the parole feature of Elmira in twenty-five States. In closing, Mrs. Hartwell said: "The best way to purify a city is to begin by scrubbing your own doorsteps. Mothers are often hard to bring to see our boys that they might return home sooner or later somebody has care for them. The more free public kindergartens we have, the fewer prisons we shall need."

Hon. T. D. Kanouse of Tropicana, who for years has been a member of Congress, made a warm address, full of pricking points that roused his audience. The question is, how to treat defective human nature, he said. He was glad to see the mothers and sisters softening their hearts toward prisoners, and he assured them that they would keep at it by the time the millennium had arrived they would have succeeded in waking up the men sufficiently to accomplish something. "What you should always remember," said he, "is that every man is not made a saint. The prevailing idea is that when a fellow has gone wrong, we should lay it on him hard, and it is no more than he deserves; but that is short-sighted. What shall we do with our convicts? Shall we keep them locked up and out of reach of the community for ten years? Shall the State receive back from the prison a more hardened villain than the courts turned into it? Will it be a good thing for the community? Away with the old notion! Away with precedent! There is a better plan. When men officials have found that every convict enters prison with the idea that the State is his enemy and the accompanying idea that the other fellow is to blame. The first business of the prison is to possess the convicts of the idea that to teach him that every tub must stand on its own bottom, and he is a responsible being. Then we should begin to reform him by getting instead of him. True it is that the next best thing is to be born right; but so many are born wrong that the next best thing we can do is to coax them to be born again."

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

BERKEBILE BROTHERS MADE RICH BY A BIG LEGACY.

Newspaper Man Apologizes to Court for One of His Articles—Baptist Meeting Concluded—Purchase of Hotel Florence Completed.

SAN DIEGO. Oct. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] Dr. John and Samuel Berkebile, two brothers, residing at Pacific Beach, will receive before the end of October about \$100,000, the first installment of a big legacy, in which they were among a number of heirs. It is understood that the total value of the estate was \$30,000,000. This was derived from the sale of a large block of land located in the business portion of Philadelphia. The property was in litigation for several years, but some time ago was awarded to the heirs of the estate. There are quite a number of beneficiaries, and each will receive about \$300,000. The two brothers at Pacific Beach have made their home on a five-acre tract for several years, and led a very humble and secluded life.

TAPIA MURDER CASE.

L. F. Doolittle, managing editor of the San Diego Evening Tribune, who had been cited by the court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for publishing an article alleged to cast reflection on the witness of the defendant in the Tapia murder case, did not appear yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, W. E. Simpson, the writer of the article, appeared and apologized to the court. He

MORE RIVERS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

to Manila, but it is thought Gen. MacArthur will be empowered to meet them. He will decline to receive any official communication from the so-called republic.

The spectacle of the last Filipino officers who were here, the American authorities here, displaying uniforms about the city, encouraged the hostile element of the inhabitants. And, moreover, the persistent attempts of the various committees to get the Filipinos to come over to the Americans into some sort of recognition of the Filipino government, have exhausted the patience of the authorities.

It is reported that the Filipinos propose to ask for an exchange of sick Spaniards in their hands for Filipino prisoners.

The transports Elder and Albert arrived today.

WHITE FLAG FIRED UPON.**American Boat's Crew Attacked by Troublesome Filipinos.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Secretary of the Navy received the following from Admiral Watson, dated Manila, today:

On October 16 insurgents surprised boat's crew of four men from gunboat Mariviles, who, under white flag, were landing non-combatants from captured port at Sicogol Island. William Barrascha, boatswain's mate first-class, was captured. An armed crew of ten men attempted rescue unsuccessfully. Sidney N. Hoardsman, was fatigued with Frederick Anderson, apprentice first-class severely wounded in groin; Nicholas Farre, coxswain, wounded in left leg. Concord and Mariviles will punish, if possible."

CAUSE FOR ALARM.**Grave Fear Entertained for the Transport Senator.**

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Concerning the transport Senator having on board the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers and other soldiers, which is due in San Francisco within two or three days, news of a disquieting sort is brought by Col. Charles Denby and Prof. Dean Worcester, the remaining members of the Philippine Commission who are returning post haste to Washington.

These gentlemen saw wreckage in the swell of the typhoon that crossed the track of the Senator. They saw the storm and were caught in the edge of it. Their boat, the Empress of Japan, a ship accounted for stauncher than the Senator, suffered damage from the hundred feet of its gale. The sailors said they believed the Senator was in the midst of the typhoon.

The next day a lifeboat and a spar were seen floating on the frothy sea over which the typhoon had passed. It is said, "We did not wish to cause needless alarm," said Col. Denby, "but I am forced to admit there is cause for some apprehension of the fate of the Senator. It would not be well to say at this time that the transport is lost, for that would perhaps be needless anguish to the friends and relatives of those aboard it, but it is well the meager truth we know should be made public."

(GERMANY.)**GERMANY ANTI-BRITISH.****STILL THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL.**

The Public More Interested in Samoa Than the South African War—Newspapers Bitterly Oppose Yielding Up Any of Her Rights.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BERLIN, Oct. 21.—[Special Cable Letter, Copyright, 1898.] The German press is just as unanimously anti-British in the Transvaal war as it was anti-American in the war between the United States and Spain. Even the Liberal papers, although politically and commercially they have all along sought and found an ideal in England, now strongly disapprove of England's procedure, in varied but never complimentary utterances. The speakers in the British Parliament are characterized as "hypocritical," and the British press and government are described as "devoured by land-hunger," and "for greed of Transvaal gold."

The government, however, is determined to preserve its neutrality. Dr. Ley, the representative of the Transvaal in Europe, is on the point of coming to Berlin this week to make an attempt to win over Germany's policy. He notified Count von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, after conferring with Dr. Ley, a hint that a visit just now would be slightly embarrassing, and that his purpose would certainly not be furthered by it.

The public really had been more interested than the Samoan question than in the war. The interest taken in these small islands revolves at the slightest bit of news of an insignificant change in the situation, and the papers have devoted a great amount of space to this subject.

The correspondent of the Associated Press saw Baron von Sternberg on Wednesday and understands that there is no doubt that the negotiations pending will soon lead to a satisfactory settlement. The correspondent also learned from the Foreign Office that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Buelow, adheres to his determination to secure for Germany the islands, or the most valuable part of them.

Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, tells the correspondent that the present political condition of the islands is untenable for any length of time, though satisfactory at present. The negotiations are only in their initial stage, and months will probably be required to bring about a satisfactory solution. The solutions mentioned at least are the partition of the islands and the retirement of either Great Britain or Germany, with adequate compensation elsewhere.

The entire German press is greatly excited at the mere mention of Germany's retirement from Samoa, and a number of the influential papers have taken a risque, declaring it is a point of honor for Germany to hold her ground and not yield up her rights to either Great Britain or the United States.

The Cologne Gazette publishes the advertisement of a big manufacturer for silk and cotton goods, Chinese as well as English, and factory names.

Prof. Sears of the University of California is here studying astronomy.

Mr. and Mrs. James O. Griffin of Leland Stanford University are here for the winter.

"Washington Star" says Little Johnny, "the way they keep changin' things nowadays, I know more about joggify than the joggify itself."

A BALLAD OF THE BREEZE.

Sir Thomas sat on the quarter-deck, And he thought full thoughtful; And he said to his crew: "This will never do. We must have more wind, d'ye see?"

"I appeal to your honest British hearts, I appeal to your Irish souls, And the Scotch, as much As I do to the two young Poles.

"I appeal to the Hindoo members, too, That ye get together And raise some weather— Some wind around Sandy Hook."

Sir Thomas paced by the galley fire, And he spoke with a saddened face: "To think, old-sounds, With my million pounds, I can't raise the wind for a race!"

The Scotchman got him a bicycle pump, The Hindoo a bellows great. The Chinese cook A big fan took, And the air tried to agitate.

The Irishman stood on the mains' yard, And conked with his whiskers fine, But the blessed breeze He couldn't tease, Or bring from off the brine.

Then over the water came a cheery hail, And it said: "O, cease your cryin', No need for sorrow. The wind'll be wind tomorrow— We've sent for Billy Bryan!"

[Baltimore American.]

THE STORY OF LIFE.

Only the same old story, told in a different strain: Sometimes a smile of gladness, and then a stab of pain; Sometimes a flash of sunlight, again the drifting rain.

Sometimes it seems to borrow from the crimson rose its hue; Sometimes black with thunder, then changed to a brilliant blue; Sometimes false as Satan, sometimes as heaven true.

Only the same old story, but oh, how the changes ring! Prophet and priest and peasant, soldier and school and king; Sometimes the warmest handclaps leaves in the palm a sting.

Sometimes in hush of even, sometimes in the midday strife. Sometimes with dove-like calmness, sometimes with passion rife; We dream it, write it live it, this weird, wild story of life.

[Boston Transcript.]

SMILES.

[Tammey Times:] "Where is the Island of Java situated?" asked a Harlan school teacher of a small but rather forlorn-looking boy.

"I dunno, sir."

"Don't you know where coffee comes from?"

"Yes, sir; we borrow it ready parched from the next door neighbor."

[Yonkers Statesman:] Bill. Did you ever hear an amateur fisherman tell the truth?"

"Jill, Oh, yes; I heard one tell another he was a har."

[News Letter:] Mistress. The master found fault with your cooking today.

Cook. I don't take any notice of him, mum; it's his blessed nature to find fault. Ain't he always finding fault with you?

[Chicago Times-Herald:] "Pa, what's a barbershop identity?" "A drink of water the next morning after a fellow has been at a stag dinner."

[Indianapolis Journal:] "Rastus, you are born bred, eh?" "Yessah."

"Then what is your idea of a perfect gentleman?" "A pukkef gen'leman, suh, doesn't say nuffin' else to de waiter 'sides 'ohdah, suh, 'ceppin' yo' brack soun-din, keep di change."

[Mining Company Wound Up.] NEW YORK Oct. 21.—Judgment by default for \$179,190 was obtained today in the Supreme Court against the Justisite Mining Company of this city of offices B. H. Haggins on demand not made July 31. This will wind up the affairs of the company.

Hamlet is regarded as one of the longest parts presented on the stage. It contains 1700 lines. But Collette, in Marlowe's play, has 2200 lines. The acting time of the play is two hours and two minutes. Miss Marlowe is on the stage two hours and eleven minutes. The nine minutes she has to spare are occupied in changing costumes.

[Matelot in Des Moines Leader:] The time for ridiculing the "10, 20 and 30-cent" combinations has passed. The theater-goers are given generous measure for their money. The repertoire of plays presented all have a more heroic trend than the insidious decorations so frequently dished out at the higher-priced theaters.

Robert Taber (Julia Marlowe's husband) will play the title role in "D'Arcy the Shipman." Mr. Taber will, of course, be a very good actor.

A fascinating young Irishman, who comes to this country during the war of the revolution, serves on the staff of Lord Cornwallis and falls in love with a Philadelphia girl.

The picture machine men seem to have made Admiral Dewey a willing victim. No less than twelve who manufacture films advertise pictures of Admiral Dewey in the act of doing everything, practically, but making his bed.

Ladies' Kid Gloves. The latest shades and stitching. Andree 8 clasp \$1.50 3 rows stitching..... Ruth lace, 8 \$1.25 3 rows stitching..... Louise, 2 clasp, 8 rows stitching, each the best value at its price. Flitted and guaranteed..... \$1.00

Ladies' Neckwear. Just in from New York, 5 dozen fine ties of Mousseline de Soie and liberty silk with fancy edges, 2 1/2 yards long and worth \$1.50. This week at only \$1.00—blue, pink, white, cream, black and lavender.

Fancy Stock Collars in the latest shades. Velvet and satin, corded and pleated,

25c to 50c.

DESIRABLE GOODS AT DESIRABLE PRICES Broadway Emporium 357 S. BROADWAY.

Belgian Hares. Need protection from rain and cold weather. Get H. & H. Ready Rolling and silting and make a good house for them.

Pioneer Roll Paper Co., 107 NORTH LOS ANGELES ST.

CITY DYE AND CLEANING WORKS 38 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

all kinds of Garments and Household Goods cleaned by the New Dry Process.

Durand & Jenkins, JEWELER, Tel. Main 554

New diseases, men and women, daily.

Changes with the touch of an Offices over jewelry store, 245 S. Spring St.

RESCUED FROM DRINK.

Heroe Work of a Girl in Saving Her Brother From Drunkenness.

Put a Remedy in His Coffee and Without His Knowledge of the Secret was Completely Cured.

The terrible evil of drunkenness at last found a conqueror. Miss Mary Heister, of 1035 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., tells how she saved her brother from ruin, and her words burn with a new hope to every woman who would rescue a son, brother or husband from the curse of drunkenness. She says:

"It is a terrible disease to be a drunkard, and it is a curse to the family. I have reformed man. For years he drank only occasionally, but at last he got so bad that he sober seemed a living death to him. After a spree he would tremble and shake and act as if he were going insane. He would then drink sparingly, out in a few days would start off again and I wouldn't see him for a week. I saw a notice in

We'll move to the most modern store building on the Pacific Coast—Nos. 331, 333 and 335 S. Broadway, about March 1st.

...PHENOMENAL VALUES IN...**Suits and Overcoats**

For stylish dressers—patterns, materials, making, fit and finish are superb. These pictures convey an idea of the styles.

**JACOBY BROS.,**

128 to 138 North Spring Street.

Barker Bros.—
Always the Lowest.

Furniture Wonderland.

Is now equipped as never before. Your most exacting ideal in beautifully blended home surroundings can be promptly realized.

In parlor and bedroom furniture our present showing eclipses all similar efforts ever made in this section. The variety of patterns, the beauty of the designs, the richness of the finishing, all combine to make the collection rank with the finest in the land.

Brass and Enameled Beds.

We are showing a greater variety of patterns than ever before. All choice, selected designs. The fourth floor is crowded with best samples; included within the price extremes is every desirable and practical idea that genius, science or art has ever put in the shape of a bed.

You are invited to see as well as

\$12.50
to \$150

Infinite variety. The gathering has recently been greatly augmented by the arrival of the newest and noblest productions that the cabinet maker can boast of. Particular folks will revel in the showing.

**Parlor Chairs**

In infinite variety. The gathering has recently been greatly augmented by the arrival of the newest and noblest productions that the cabinet maker can boast of. Particular folks will revel in the showing.

W. T. F. 12.50
to \$150

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Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

WOMEN MAKE A DEMONSTRATION FOR PRISON REFORM.

Former Prison Official Speaks of the Needs of the Work—Rudolph Fockel, the Austrian Count, Comes Back Short—Man Arrested for Bathing Too Publicly.

PASADENA. Oct. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] A rather unusual event was the hurrah in behalf of prison reform raised by the Woman's Relief Corps of this city tonight at G.A.R. Hall. The prisons of Pasadena have only one defect—they are lonesome and deserted, but the speakers of the evening said some crisp and effective words for a public awakening to the fact that the living idea is all to the purpose of prison reform, mistakes "Shall we turn out of the prison upon the community worse men than we put in?" was one of the telling questions spoken.

Mrs. Benjamin Jarvis presided over the meeting, a large number of ladies and gentlemen filling every seat. After music and recitations, Mrs. Calvin Hartwell of this city read a paper on the Elmira, N. Y., reformatory, which most prison reformers regard as a model. Mrs. Hartwell gave a clear and comprehensive account of the methods of this institution, speaking first of the value of an indeterminate sentence, which leaves the duration of a prisoner's term, as well as parole, to the prison managers. This system has now been adopted in States and the parole feature of Elmira in twenty-five States. In closing, Mrs. Hartwell said: "The best way to purify a city is to begin by scrubbing your own doorsteps. Mothers are often so busy trying to save other boys that they neglect their own and sooner or later somebody has to care for them. The more free public kindergartens we have, the fewer prisons we shall need."

Hon. T. D. Kanouse of Tropicana, who for two years has been a member of Congress, made a warm address, full of pricking points that roused his audience. The question is, how to treat defective human nature, he said. He was glad to see the mothers and sisters softening their hearts toward prisoners, and he assured them that they would keep at it by the time the millennium had arrived they would have succeeded in waking up the men sufficiently to accomplish something. "What you should always remember," he said, "is that the State is not the master of souls. The prevailing idea is that when a fellow has gone wrong, we should lay it on him hard, and it is no more than he deserves; but that is short-sighted. What shall we do with our convicts? Shall we keep them locked up and out of reach of the community for ten terms of years? Shall the State receive back from the prison a more hardened villain than the courts turned it into? Will that be a good thing for the community? Away with the old notion of punishment with precedent! There is a better plan. We have officials have found that every convict enters prison with the idea that the State is his enemy and the accompanying idea that the other fellow is to blame. The first business of the prison is to dispossess the convict of that idea, to teach him that every tub must stand on its own bottom, and he is a responsible being. Then we should begin to reform him by getting interested in him. True, it is that the best man will be right, but it is born right; but so many are born wrong that the next best thing we can do is to coax them to be born again."

David Heath spoke briefly, and a season of sociability and refreshments followed.

THE POLICE REPORT.

Mrs. Glencross of Bellevue Drive came to police headquarters tonight in a state of keen distress, full of tears and excitement. Her nine-year-old boy was missing. Between 7 and 10 o'clock this forenoon a old fruit peddler offered to give the lad a ride and he jumped on the seat with him. The mother saw the boy riding off on the hill west and has not seen him since. She does not know the peddler's name. What she can give of him is that he is an old man and drives a gray horse. The Marshal thought at a late hour this evening that he had gone on the track of the old fellow.

A. Matthias Webber, an old, shoe-maker of South Oaks avenue, was arrested today on the charge of indecent exposure, on the complaint of three of four neighbors. It appears that he was caught in the act, took steam with steam from a boiler in which he cooks oat straw for this purpose, and it has been his practice to emerge from his room into his back yard in a state of unadorned nature and dash about in his shirt and trousers without frame, after each sweat. The noise he bore protested against this first public exhibition, which they could not help seeing, but the old fellow told them to take the limited for Hades. He was examined before the recorder and pleaded guilty at first, then changed his plea to not guilty, and finally switched back to guilty. The court told him he better take till Monday forenoon to make up his mind for keeps.

LOST HIS CHECKS.

One of the interesting personages who spent the summer in Pasadena was Rudolph Fockel, the son of a wealthy Austrian nobleman, who came here to study the English language, study medicine and set the town by the ears with his giddy costumes and feats of horsemanship. A month ago Sir Rudolph started for San Francisco on horseback with a companion. It was for right and wrong that his companion returned, saying that the Austrian count had deserted him. Today Rudolph came back with a different story and threats of a duel. He declares that, being somewhat unfamiliar with American customs, he intrusted the keeping of his checks to his fellow-traveler, and when they reached Salinas, the latter ran away, taking the checks in his haste, and leaving the distinguished gentleman from Austria stranded with only three plunks in his pocket.

THE ELECTRIC SPUTTER.

There is not much prospect that the San Gabriel Electric Company will get a permit from the City Council to do business in competition with the Pasadena company. Some of the City Trustees are disturbed because the San Gabriel managers have been soliciting business without first having obtained a franchise or permit of any kind, agreeing to furnish light at certain rates if the council should subsequently grant them the concession. "It looks as though the San Gabriel people are trying to get in through the back door instead of the front door," said City Trustee Lockett this evening. "You may quote me as saying I have no idea of asking for a permit from the citizens instead of the Council. I don't propose to be clubbed into any line of action in that face."

versity extension lectures in Pasadena this fall and winter. The course will open with six lectures by Prof. Claypole of Throop Institute, the subject being "The Art of War." The first lecture is to be given at Throop assembly hall Monday evening, November 6. All the lectures of the series will fall on Monday evenings.

Mrs. W. E. Arthur and sister, Miss Ombraum, have returned from Indiana and are at the corner of Lake Avenue and Walnut street. Mrs. Arthur is still an applicant for the Pasadena postoffice, the other candidates being J. W. Wood and M. E. Wood.

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Paseo Pearson of Pasadena, a man who has now been adopted in the United States and the purple feature of Elmira in twenty-five States. In closing, Mrs. Hartwell said: "The best way to purify a city is to begin by scrubbing your own doorsteps. Mothers are often so busy trying to save other boys that they neglect their own and sooner or later somebody has to care for them. The more free public kindergartens we have, the fewer prisons we shall need."

The friends of Dr. and Mrs. Fordyce Grimell of North Marengo avenue celebrated their silver wedding this evening.

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Mrs. Emma Shaw of North Pasadena, who took xerophyline for quinine yesterday, was still ill this evening, but her physician thought she had passed the dangerous point.

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City Briefs.

BISHOP'S

Think twice before you spend your money for cakes, and then buy

Bishop's
Graham Wafers.

In one-pound packages.

SODA
CRACKERS

We make to order and to fit.

Good Words
For Our New
Department

From those who have seen and bought. Words that encourage us to greater efforts. You have not seen all the ready to wear apparel that is worth seeing unless you have seen ours.

LADIES' JACKETS.



Ladies' tan kersey jacket; full tailor finish; double breasted; 6 large, handsome buttons, front faced with beautiful twill & silk in plain colors, short nobby style as shown in illustration; the price is \$7.50.

BLACK DRESS SKIRTS.

Of black, all wool cheviot serge, beautifully braided in running pattern effect with handsome mohair braid, bottom is bound with corduroy velvet and the skirt is lined with a good quality of percale, a very pretty graceful hanging skirt; exceptional value at \$4.80.

EXCLUSIVE SILK WAISTS.

Of the very best quality imported French taffeta silk, full front, stock collar and yoke of plain black hemstitched taffeta silk, latest style sleeve and perfect fitting and a very stylish waist, in every particular; a regular \$6.50 quality, this week at \$5.00. Mail orders filled.

BEAUTIFUL PETTICOATS.

Of the best quality imported silk moire in all the new shades of cerise, blue and other desirable colorings; just the right weight exactly; has a wide flounce with a double-corded ruffle; very excepcional value, \$4.75.

The Unique

Women's Outfitters,

245 S. Broadway.

Meals, 25 cents, or twenty-one for \$4.50.

Bargains in trunks, bags and suitcases this week only, big discount, D. Whitney, 423 S. Broadway.

Come in and see goods just received from New York, Vandy Steer Hair Dept., 124 West 4th.

A genuine Spanish chicken dinner at El Famoso Spanish Restaurant, 312 W. Second st.

Ladies wishing to sell their handwritings communicate with Y. Box 82, Times Office.

Swedish Medical Gymnastic Institute, 405½ S. Broadway; scientific massage, baths.

Ladies' garments remodeled in latest styles. J. D. Hefner, 215½ W. First st.

Mr. Fritz, Blanchard Hall, 3 p.m., "The Attarance of the Churches Today."

Furs repaired and remodeled at D. Bonoff, 247 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall.

Dr. Thurston, dentist, of the Laughlin Building, has returned from Europe.

Dr. L. E. Ford, dentist, removed to southwest corner Third and Broadway.

Hats for the races, to fit all faces, at Dosch's, 303 S. Broadway.

Zinnmann's button and button-hole factory, 254 S. Broadway, room 11.

Furs cleaned, repaired and made over at room 14½ S. Spring.

Insure with Louis F. Vetter, 144 South Broadway. Telephone main 763.

Dr. R. Wilder, dentist, removed to 2nd and Broadway.

Furs remodeled at D. Bonoff, 247 S. Broadway.

Dr. Wernick, dentist, Westminster.

Dr. Minnie Wells, 172 E. 3rd. See card.

Help Free, E. Nittlinger, 226 S. Spring.

Furs remodeled at D. Bonoff, 247 S. Broadway.

Doll Congress—Brway Dept's Store.

The Signal Corps, First Brigade, N. G.C., will give a military ball at the streets on November 2.

Rev. Compton of the Presbyterian Church of Santa Clara has accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church in East Los Angeles, and will assume the pastorate November 1.

Will Vache, a ranch hand, became intoxicated yesterday at the race track and got disorderly. He was arrested by Policeman Fowler, charged with disturbing the peace, and locked up for the night in the City Jail.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for William Murray, J. L. Hickson, George Casey, David Fay, Miss Laura Kane, Mrs. W. H. Lutz, Frank Scherer.

All kinds plain machine composition at 30 cents per thousand ems, standard measure, at The Times Job office.

The Natchit House will serve chicken dinner from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. today.

This Grand October Sale of Autumn Merchandise

all that is newest, best and up-to-date in Fall Wearables. It's very different from the so-called, long drawn out "quitting business sales," or trying to work off a lot of old style garments under the banner of "Special Sample Lines." The goods offered here are all new, this season's best.

Let's go to Hale's

107-109 North Spring St

Special Opportunity, a Momentous
October Sale of
Golf Capes, Jackets, Suits and Furs.

The greatest bargains in the history of the retail business of Los Angeles: a sale of finest, most fashionable wearing apparel, now, when most wanted, at much less than you could possibly ever buy them regularly. Why such reductions? We'll tell you. We've been loaded with such a quantity of stuff that 'twill be impossible, by ordinary selling, to dispose of them; rather make a little less now, than be hampered by an overstock when the season is over.

Golf Capes

Blame the beautiful styles for the scarcity of these goods, the smart, good looks of these wraps have won the desire for it in every wardrobe.

Golf Capes.

\$6.50 Made of all wool imported rugs, plaid back, with hood, and fringe trimmed in assorted colors.

Golf Cape.

\$10.50 A beautiful reversible plaid hood, finest imported rugs, trimmings or striped stockings, big choice of colorings.

Seal Plush Cape

\$5.00 Best quality, 30 inches long. Tibet trimmed all around. And finely braided, lined with mercerized silk.....

Fur Collarettes

\$5.00 Made of full sized astrakhan skins, silk lined, only...

Domestics and Housefurnishings.

Prices quoted here will be of the kind to move large quantities, the qualities are higher and prices lower than you'll see for some time to come. Avail yourself of these specials.

BED SPREADS The Boston \$6.25 in. 85 cent ones for.....

BED SPREADS The San Fran \$6.25 in. \$1.00 ones for.....

BED SPREADS The Minneapolis \$1.25 85 cent ones for.....

BED SPREADS The New York \$2.25 \$1.50 ones for.....

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BED SPREADS The

"LINER" SHEET.

City News.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

XVIIIth YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1899.

IN FIVE PARTS,
WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

Part III—8 Pages.

PRICE 5 CENTS



This Bottle

Is known all over the world. It will be found in almost every family medicine chest.

For half a century

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Ias Cured

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Trouble, Fever and Ague, and Malaria.

It has never failed to cure—we don't believe it can fail.

Sold by all druggists and dealers generally. See that a PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP is over the top of the bottle.

... \$4.50 ...

Golf Hats

in a large assortment, from

50c up

Quills, from..... 1c up

Wings, from..... 15c up

Breasts, from..... 48c up

Untrimmed Hats

in the largest variety in the city, from

48c up

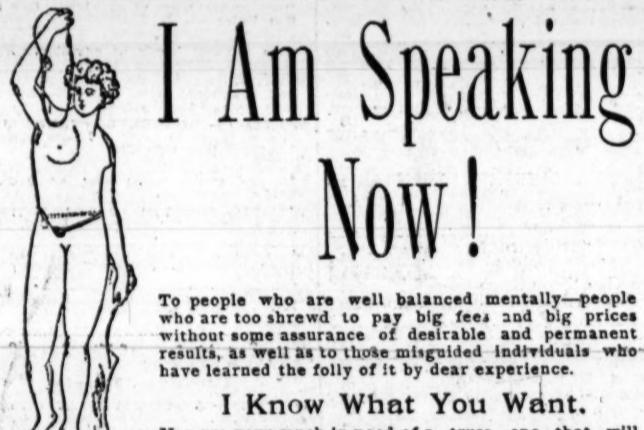
Ostrich Plumes, from 15c up

Ostrich Tips, 3 in bunch from 25c up

Ornaments, from..... 10c up

The Millinery World,

125 S. Spring.



To people who are well balanced mentally—people who are too shrewd to pay big fees and big prices without some assurance of desirable and permanent results, as well as to those misguided individuals who have learned the folly of it by dear experience.

I Know What You Want.

You are very much in need of a truss—one that will hold you safely and securely without discomfort. For such a truss you are willing to pay a reasonable price, because, being men of sense, you know there is no other way to get it. You have read my little advertisement for a long time and your neighbor or friend has told you he obtained his first satisfactory truss here, but you have disguised yourself. If you realized the risk you wouldn't do it. Better leave your order this week. I give each customer a written guarantee of satisfaction or money back. No cures promised. Prices moderate. Special attention to ladies. Lady attendant.

W. W. SWEENEY,
213 West Fourth Street.

THE BURT & PACKARD

The Burt & Packard "Korrect Shape" shoes have an individuality of style found only in the perfect fitting and perfectly finished custom boot. When you wear these famous shoes you know you wear the latest and best.

Look for this trade mark branded on soles.

"Don't spoil your feet by wearing cheap shoes."

SKINNER & KAY, 209 W. 3d St.
Sole Agents.

KORRECT SHAPE

P. & B. RUBEROID ROOFING ...
No Coal Tar, no Asphalt; all ready to lay. Will not deteriorate with age.

PARAFFINE PAINT CO., 312-314 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles.

Get our light grade for BELGIAN HARE HOUSES.

You want Elegant
STERLING SILVERWARE?

We have it at Popular Prices.

F. M. REICHE, Jeweler,

33 S. Spring St.

RADAM'S
Microbe Killer.

Death to Bacteria in Cataract, Malaria, Rheumatism, Blood Disorders, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Dysentery, Ulcers, Leprosy, etc. L. L. LEWIS, Druggist, Sole Agent, Fourth and Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

(SPORTING RECORD) VARSITY FOOTBALL.

YALE DEFEATS WISCONSIN IN A FURIOUS BATTLE

Game Said to Have Been One of the Finest Ever Witnessed on the New Haven College's Gridiron.

Men of the Blue Score a Touchdown Through the Remarkable Run of Halfback Richards.

Harvard Wins a Hard-fought Victory Over Brown—Aftermath of the Yachting Race—Turf and Baseball.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

NEW HAVEN (Conn.). Oct. 21.—The University of Wisconsin football eleven had their colors lowered by Yale here this afternoon in a contest, the final score of which was Yale, 6; Wisconsin, 0; but the Yale men required nearly all of the fifty minutes' play to secure the single touchdown and goal which constituted her victory over the young men who came from the West to wage the battle.

The game in many respects was the finest ever witnessed on the Yale gridiron, for it was not until the last five minutes of the play that the Yale men were able to cross the coveted goal line. At that the play was of an extraordinary character, and the score came only after a thrilling run of sixty-five yards by Richards, a Yale halfback, who was carried by a magnificent indifference to the Wisconsin's rush line, and then, being left to his own resources, wriggled his way through the entire Wisconsin back field, eluding the four crack backs of the Badgers and ultimately planting the ball squarely behind the goal posts.

Two twenty-five-minute halves were played, and throughout the two periods, the Wisconsin men carried consternation to the hearts of the Yale rooters by samples of football which seemed to indicate that they were not only expert spectators but had concluded that the game would end in a tie at 0 to 0, Richards, a Yale halfback, who replaced Chadwick in the second half, was given the right to run the ball, and in a series of five-yard runs, and in a trice pocketed himself in a bunch of clever interference which protected him to the rush line.

Here matters became exciting, and he broke away from his tacklers and darted out into the open with the four Wisconsin backs converging upon him. The first one he dodged, the second he eluded with a clever foot movement, the third he beat over with his free arm, and then proceeded to run away and went tearing after him as the fleet runner down, and the goal was kicked, rendering a score of 6.

The most striking feature of Wisconsin's play was found in the sole dependence of the westerners upon Capt. O'Dea's kicking ability. No more than half a dozen times during the game did the visitors undertake to advance the ball by running, it being almost the invariable rule to send it back to O'Dea's favor.

This marvelous man displayed a kicking prowess which has never been equaled on the Yale field, and the honor of the day was in this department of the game. He was at a decided disadvantage in the matter of drop kicking, for his team seemed unable to get within striking distance. However, he made four attempts at goals from the field, and all were failures. Two of these were out and out misses, and twice as kicks were nicely blocked by Yale's breeders.

HARVARD DEFEATS BROWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.). Oct. 21.—Harvard, in defending Brown University eleven in its home ground, won again its hardest proposition thus far, and it is to Brown's credit that the crimson had to play a stiff game. Harvard's offensive and defensive work were magnificent, but the team went against opponents who resorted to combinations of trick plays and quick runs around the ends. Score: Harvard, 11; Brown, 0.

BATAT THE QUAKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania was beaten today by Lafayette by a score of 6 to 0. Ten thousand persons witnessed the game.

GAME AT SAN JOSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN JOSE, Oct. 21.—The Normal School football team defeated the Hoit's Academy team today by a score of 27 to 0.

OTHER GAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Results of football games at various points are as follows:

At West Point—Cadets 0, Princeton 23.

At Lawrence Kan.—Kansas University 29, Drake University 6.

At Iowa City—University of Iowa 17, Rush Medical College 0.

At Lincoln, Neb.—University of Missouri 11, Nebraska University 0.

At Cornell Ranch, Ithaca—Cornell College 20, Dixon College 0.

At Beloit, Wis.—Beloit College 11, Northwestern University 6.

At New York—Columbia University 18, Amherst 0.

At Ithica, N. Y.—Cornell 6, Lehigh 0.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—University of Buffalo 13, Case School of Cleveland 0.

At Cleveland, O.—Western Reserve 6, Kenyon College 0.

OLYMPIC CLUB-STANFORD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Neither side scored in the game between the Olympic Club and Stanford elevens today. The game was a duplicate of last week's contest, with a poorer exhibition of football in the worst kind of weather.

With the Bay Area elevens in the last contest almost forced their way to a touchdown through the line of the Olympics, the Olympics today asserted their superiority over the Stanfords. The game was played in rain and mud. There was little in the sport to rouse the enthusiasm of the crowd.

INVITATION DECLINED.

HARVARD TEAM WILL NOT PLAY FOOTBALL IN CALIFORNIA.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.). Oct. 21.—Manager Spaulding of the Harvard football

team has received a challenge from the University of California for a football game on Christmas day in San Francisco. The challenge was declined for the reason that it would necessitate the absence from college for too long a time of the men of the team.

LATONIA FEATURES.

Cincinnati Hotel Handicap Features a Hot Finish.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The Cincinnati Hotel Handicap was the stake feature at Latonia today and resulted in one of the greatest finishes seen at the track in years, the first three horses crossing the wire under a hard drive heads apart and it was a battle royal from start to finish. Hand d'Or, the favorite, could not hold on after cutting out the pace for seven furlongs and fell back beaten off the field near the winning post. The weight was too much for him. Frank Thompson, the winner, was 4 to 1 in the betting and was quite liberally supported. The track was hard and the weather fine. Results:

Seven furlongs, selling: Ethelbert won, Hop Scotch second, J. J. T. third; time 1:30%.

Five furlongs: Cooneen won, May Alice second, Princess Fedora third; time 1:24%.

One mile, selling: Lord Zeni won, Billy House second, Manlius third; time 1:42%.

The Cincinnati Hotel Handicap, mile and a half: Frank Thompson won, S. Rolla second, Azucena third; time 1:50%.

Six furlongs, handicap: Unsightly won, Reseda second, Florisir third; time 1:16.

NOMINATION STAKE.

Agricultural Directors Abolish the Faculty—Financial Condition.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 21.—A meeting of the directors of the State Board of Agriculture was held today, when a statement of the financial condition of affairs was submitted. It showed a very pleasing result, owing to the great success of the late State Fair. Bills to the amount of \$11,000 were audited.

The committee on the sale of Agricultural Park reported that it had been

unable to get a satisfactory bid for the

property, or to get an offer to sell a new site for the proposed new re-

construction was made that the old

building be used until a satisfactory offer is obtained, and the probabilities are that the society will continue to use the present park for some time to come.

The directors decided to change the faculty stake heretofore offered by the society to a stallion nomination stake, open to all stallions. Nominations are to be made before January 1, 1899. The product of mares bred in 1898 are eligible and must be registered with the State Board of Agriculture.

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Liners**WANTED—**

Situations, Female.

WANTED— GIRL WOULD LIKE A PLACE to assist in housework; wages \$12 to \$15. Call Monday. Address A, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—A MILLINER, EXPERIENCED in making hats, to go into business on her own account. Address C, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—BY WIDOW (SALONE) POSITION as maid or maid-servant; prefered; country preferred. 619 WEST 6TH ST., room 11. 22

WANTED—LADY MUSIC TEACHER wishes to exchange lessons for furnished room. Call Monday forenoon, 725 S. OLIVE 22

WANTED— FRENCH GIRL WANTS work by the day; washing, ironing or cleaning. Address C, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— STRONG WOMAN WANTS work by the day; washing, ironing or cleaning. Address E, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— POSITION AS STENOGRAFIC AND TYPEWRITER, good credit office. Address G, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— GOOD LARGE LOT IN WESTLAKE district; spot cash; state exact location and price. Address Y, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— POSITION BY TWO LADIES AS matrons in dentist's or physician's office. Address A, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes work in families at \$12 per day. Address C, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. See BYRNE. Good work, reasonable price. Tel. brown 874. 22

WANTED— WOULD LIKE SWIMMING IN FAM-HY. 75¢ a day; will assist in dressmaking. Address B, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— BY MIDDLE-AGED LADY, CARE of children, to care for east. Address B, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC AND MAGIC MANTEN. goods, second hand. T. F. ANDREWS, 160 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Cal. 22

WANTED— TO PURCHASE 4 TO 6-ROOM cottages, within walking distance of electric streetcar; good location. Address A, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— AGENTS: A MILLION OVER-com. will buy new aluminum windows, doors, etc.; cost about \$200 each. Address B, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—AGENTS MANUFACTURE YOUR own goods and become your own boss; greatest book ever published, contains hundreds of formulas for soap, cosmetics, make-up, secret. See post paid, HURSELL CO. Station C, San Francisco. Cal. 22

WANTED— TO BUY 5-ROOM COTTAGE, \$1000 cash, balance monthly; give exact location. Address Z, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— SOLICITORS: MEN OF GOOD character, good credit; good pay. Address A, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— TO PURCHASE NO. 6 REMINGTON typewriter, or good Smith Premier; will cash. Address X, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—AGENTS: WE ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS west of Chicago, of photo buttons, door plates and all up-to-date novelties; send for agents' terms and samples. SIMMONS OFFICE: reference. 22

WANTED—AGENTS: A MILLION OVER-com. will buy new aluminum windows, doors, etc.; cost about \$200 each. Address A, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED—TO RENT SMALL COTTAGE north of 9th, east of Olive; rent must be \$100. 22

WANTED— BY ADOLPHUS L. ROSENZWEIG, furnished cottage, close to preferred. Address Z, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— FURNISHED HOUSE CLOSE IN, 6-ROOM, 2nd floor, 1st floor, front entrance. Address A, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 22

WANTED— JADE AGENCIES TO SELL MME Yale's Health Remedies and Natural Beauty. 22

WANTED—AGENTS: WE ARE THE BEST! 22

<b

Liners.**FOR SALE—Country Property.**

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON MAIN ST., NEAR Green Meadow School, east side of street; contains well built house, barn, stable, large well house and tankhouse; all in grain this year; this is fine alfalfa land and worth more than price asked, which is \$100 per acre. LEONARD MERRILL, 404 Bradbury bldg. 22

FOR SALE—FINE NAVEL ORANGE GROVE 5 minutes from depot and post office, in Washington navel; 5 acres; good house, flowers, barn, 7 years old and beautiful; good fruit; present crop, price \$100 per acre; no agent. Address OWNER, P.O. box 382, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—LAND IN ALHAMBRA HOMES fine fine orange trees, all in grain this year; house nearly new, finely decorated, cost \$5000; owner East sick; inquiries, address J. BRYANT, 218 S. Broadway, room 204. 22

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: 3 ACRES IN the town of Winchester. Riverside County; will sell for cash; house, stone walls, and lot are assumed small mortgage or trade for lot. Address OWNER, G. CLAWSON, 52 Central ave., city of Winchester. 22

FOR SALE—LAND IN ALFALFA AND dairy ranch; abundance of water, and including everything on the place, such as cows, horses, hogs, chickens, farm implements, etc.; 100 acres; all in grain this year; good building, conveniently arranged houses, and can be seen in this office; less than one block from car, easy terms. 22

FOR SALE—17 ACRES AT WEST GLENDALE, 10 miles from Los Angeles, good barn and 5 acres on Western ave. Set to all faults; this property belongs to an estate and must be sold. Z. D. MATHEWS, executor, 22

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, FINE walnut and alfalfa ranch, good team, cows and farm utensils go with the ranch; might take up to \$1000; good house, stone walls, a great bargain; come and see. P. O. Box 159, Compton. 22

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: 10 ACRES AT HOLLYWOOD, 10 miles from Los Angeles, in deciduous fruits, small gasoline engine, etc.; owner paid \$500 for this property, one year ago. WILDE & STRONG, 225 W. Fourth. 22

FOR SALE—ONLY 200 FEET OF BEECH, INCLUDING water, 40 acres finest level land in Perris Valley. Riverside County; miles from town, will grow anything. M. LEWIS, 206 Douglas Blvd. 22

FOR SALE—NICE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA farm and home; owner leaving the country; 120 acres; house, furniture, horses, cows, bees, chickens, grapes, oranges; price \$2500, terms. Address A. box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 22

W. H. NEISWENDER, 106 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE—NICE GARDENIA, A BEAUTIFUL 6-acre ranch, fine well and windmill, chicken-coop, barn, fruit trees, in perfect condition; will come up in a short time; call or address H. E. NICHOLLS, 318 San Pedro st., corner of Fourth, 22

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: 10 ACRES OF water, 40 acres finest level land in Perris Valley. Riverside County; miles from town, will grow anything. M. LEWIS, 206 Douglas Blvd. 22

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE: 20 ACRES OF good land at Winchester. Riverside County; would trade for an estate. G. H. GIRDLETON & PHILIPS, Currier Building. 22

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FOR SALE—EXCHANGE: 10 ACRES WITH 12 ROOMS, 10 miles from Los Angeles, hot springs; so acres in cultivation, balance rolling; price \$2500. F. A. HOLLENBECK, 225 W. Seventh. 22

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE EST. J. R. BAINES, heavily deceased, fine 25-acre estate in Canada, partly in vines, with 50 shares of water stock, \$10 per acre. G. C. EDWARD, 225 W. Seventh. 22

FOR SALE—UNDEVELOPED MINING prospects in the rich Chloride Camp, Arizona; mining claims to trade for Los Angeles, San Pedro, or other cities. Address P. O. Box 15, Chloride, Ariz. 22

FOR SALE—5 COWS, 5 HORSES, NEW implements and hardware, good plain improvements with abundance of artesian water on 100 acres near Westminster. B. box 22. 22

FOR SALE—12 ACRES FINEST ORANGE groves in Southern California; excellent water; 100% fruit; 100% yield; price \$2500. CHAPIN-TIBBET CO. M. 213 W. Second. 22

FOR SALE—A SNAP, THE BEST, AND ONLY 100% pure 5-year-old timber, ten barrels, in first-class belt; plenty of cheap water; must sell. MRS. J. R. CUTTING, 225 W. Seventh. 22

FOR SALE—GOOD WALNUT, ALFALFA and potato land, all under cultivation; independent water; might take small amount in exchange. Address box 34, EL MONTE. 22

FOR SALE—GOVT. CLAIM, NEAR ELMORE, Perris and Winchester; good bee and corn fields; 100 acres; 2000 ft. elev. and surface. H. M. W. T. BUDLONG, Perris, Cal. 22

FOR SALE—\$200. A VERY CHOICE THREE 1/2 acres, all fully built, good 7-room cottage, well finished, modern, with all fixtures, on Stanley ave., TAYLOR, 104 Broadway, 22

FOR SALE—1000 (COST \$500) 1/2 ACRE ranch. No. 1, 4-room, water, well, windmill, stable and corral; owner non-resident; bargain. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 22

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MY HOME OF life, in the valley, will sell for cash; for exchange for seed property being held. Address R. D. SHAPIER, Lancaster, Cal. 22

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN FRUIT, HOUSE, plenty water; will trade for lot or furniture; might take small amount. Address Owner, A. box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE—10-ACRE RANCHES, THREE 7 years old; price \$1000; will deduct \$500 for 1000 ft. elevation. W. W. LARKIN & CO. M. 213 W. First. 22

FOR SALE—ALFALFA GARDEN AND berry land; Gardena, country water, right, easy terms. SNOVER, 48 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE—HUS: GOOD BUILDING LOT, cement walk, curb. 5 months; tan. Verner, to 53d st. W. WIESENDANGER, 216 W. First st. 22

FOR SALE—A FINE 1/2 ACRE HOME, all in brick, water, well, 2000 ft. elev., California Investment Co., Pasadena. 22

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL FRONTAGE LOT, modern home st. cheap. Apply 108 NORTH SPRING. 22

FOR SALE—\$2000. SNAP: 50 ACRES FULL-bearing vineyard. Address BOX 187, Burbank, Cal. 22

FOR SALE—Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES ON COMPTON AVE., fine for country store, meat market, or any other business; all first class, with good barn, well equipped, good fixtures, all improvements; terms to suit. J. C. HARRIS, 122 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE—\$2000. SNAP: 1000 (COST \$2000) 1/2 ACRE, Magnolia ave., corner Fifth st. and Beach, S. K. LINDEY, 107 S. Broadway. 22

FOR SALE—1 ACRE HIGHLY IMPROVED in Alhambra; easy terms. Inquire at 1951 PARK GROVE AVE., city. 22

LATHS—Vapor, Electrical and Vaseline.

FOR SALE—BATHS FOR THE LATEST IMPROVED Therapeutic bath, with electric heating, purifying and vitalizing bath, known as the "Spa," paralytic, stomach troubles, etc., can rapidly cure; also a special apparatus; patients may be treated at any time; hair restorative free. LENZ-SOLARILLI M. 428 W. Sixth. Black 200. Send stamp for pamphlet. 22

MRS. BURT, MASSAGE WITH ELECTRIC, guarantees to cure rheumatism, nervous disease, etc., all cases; 1-hour treatments, every new and clean; 1-hour treatments \$1.50. W. FIRST ST., entire floor. Tel. 2821. 22

DR. WM. PENN HAWORTH, 46 S. MAIN Street, has a fine practice in medical treatments; lady assistant. Tel. green 188-22

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, HAMMAN, BATHS, electricity, massage, rubs, \$1 to \$10. S. BROADWAY. Tel. green 482. 22

VAPER BATHS, ALCOHOL MASSAGE, AT 8TH & BROADWAY, room 21 and 22, S. BROADWAY. Tel. green 482. 22

MARY E. SPEAR, I. W. HELLMAN BLDG., Second, 2nd floor, BROADWAY, rooms 215-216. 22

MRS. SCHMIDT-EDDIE, VAPOUR, VAPOUR, 108 W. SIXTH, Black 200. 22

MRS. STAHLER, 88 S. EDWARD, ROOMS 2-3, Massage, vapor baths. Tel. red 1821. 22

FOR SALE—SNAP, INSTALLMENT PLAN, 1000 ft. elevation, 1000 (COST \$1000) fruit trees, alley. \$150; \$150 down, \$12.50 per month. Call 21 S. MAIN. Tel. black 2601. 22

MRS. HARRIS, HOTEL CATALINA, 48 S. Broadway, fourth floor. Elevator. 22

FOR SALE—Houses.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS—CHICHTON SMITH & CO., 200 Currier Block.

\$80—Very neat 3-room cottage, hard finished, all excellent shapes, cement walks, stone walls, front lawn, very close in; \$100 cash; balance \$10 monthly. 22

\$100—Pretty 6-room cottage, street graded, fruit, cement walks, stable, in first-class order, S.E. 1 block from car, \$100 cash, balance easy terms. 22

\$150—Large house, southwest, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand; mantel, electricity, china closet; tinted walls; closets to all rooms; large porch, rooms large and airy; most sightly location; \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$160—Very pleasing new cottage, 5 large rooms, S.W. fine location, large porches, all doors and windows screened, porcelain tile floor, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$170—Thoroughly modern new 6-room cottage, S.W. large airy rooms, elegant porch, front lawn, very close in; \$100 cash; balance easy terms; \$100 monthly. 22

\$180—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$190—Lovely artistic home, 8 rooms, with latest modern improvements; good stone walls, front lawn, very close in; \$100 cash; balance easy terms; \$100 monthly. 22

\$200—Pretty 5-room cottage, street graded, 2-beds, 2-baths, stable, in first-class order, \$100 cash; balance easy terms; \$100 monthly. 22

\$210—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$220—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$230—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$240—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$250—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$260—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$270—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$280—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$290—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$300—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$310—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$320—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$330—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$340—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$350—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$360—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$370—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$380—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$390—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$400—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$410—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$420—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$430—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$440—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$450—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel, china closet, electricity, \$4 block from car, easy terms. 22

\$460—Good 5-room house, just completed, all excellent, porcelain fixtures, stationary marble washstand in bathroom, also in bedrooms, toilet separate, mantel, electricity, etc.; good kitchen, refrigerator, etc.; mantel,

Liners.**FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.**

FOR SALE—STEREOPICOS DOUBLE DIS- solving with trunk; new and high-grade; \$15. Address C. box 31. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: 2 NEW BICYCLES, lady's and men's Victoria, \$25 each; worth \$40 each. 307 COURT ST., corner of Broad way. 22

FOR SALE—A GOOD LARGE BROODER, complete timing lamp, etc.; also 2 good bone men will sell at bargain. 152 MAGNOLIA AVE. 22

FOR SALE—BROWN AND WHITE LEG- horn hens, or would exchange for groceries; also jump-seat surrey, cheap. 41 E. 2d ST. 22

FOR SALE—\$600.00 BRANDYWINE STRAW- berry plants, young and strong. H. A. PIERCE, Glendale, or rooms 7-4, Bryson Bldg. 22

FOR SALE—LADY'S BICYCLE, good condition, cheap. Address HEMSTREET, 847 S. Main st., opposite Burbank. 22

FOR SALE—CHEAP: MEN'S CRESCENT tandem, almost new; also high-grade single wheel. Inquire C. box 15. TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE—HIGH-ARM WHITE SEWING machine at a bargain, or will exchange for offers. Address B. box 78. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: SHOWCASES, COUNT- ers, shelves, doors and windows. We buy and sell. 211 E. SECOND. Tel. black 1457. 22

FOR SALE—LADY'S BICYCLE (CRESCENT) tandem, almost new; also high-grade single wheel. Inquire C. box 15. TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND THISTLE BI-cycle, \$14; Columbia, almost new, \$25. WOODWARD & DUNN, 1515 W. Fifth St. 22

FOR SALE—HEAVY DOUBLE HARNESS: \$5; double spring wagon, \$15; single harness, \$5; spurs, \$1; leather, \$1; saddle, \$1; leather, \$1. Offer Sunday, 1515 W. 2d St. 22

FOR SALE—\$100 FEEDING ENGINE FOR A tractor; for sale cheap. 155 E. Spring St. 22

FOR SALE—FINE BICYCLE, A BARGAIN IN A second-hand gent's wheel. \$12. 547 S. MAIN. 22

FOR SALE—FURNITURE IN FIVE-ROOM house, your price this week. 345 S. FREMONT AVE. 22

FOR SALE—BOXES AND BARRELS: ALL made go this week. 381 S. LOS ANGELES AVE. 22

FOR SALE—2-BURNER GASOLINE STOVE, used little; good as new. 1223 SAN PEDRO ST. 22

FOR SALE—NEW OIL FEEDING ENGINE FOR A tractor; for sale cheap. 155 E. Spring St. 22

FOR SALE—FIVE OFFICE FIXTURES: Mahogany frosted glass, etc., \$25; no use for them; make offer. 135 E. BROADWAY. 22

FOR SALE—CHEAP: 3-SEATED CUSTOM- made sofa, \$15; chair, \$5; sofa, \$10; adjustable curtains. 1932 LOVELACE Ave. 22

FOR SALE—NEW HOME SEWING MA-chine; also Belgian horses. 2200 CENTRAL AVE. 22

FOR SALE—FURNITURE IN FIVE-ROOM house, your price this week. 345 S. FREMONT AVE. 22

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FOR SALE—\$100 FEEDING ENGINE FOR A tractor; for sale cheap. 155 E. Spring St. 22

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN BICYCLE SEC-ond hand, \$5 up; new \$5 up; tires \$3. PARADEON, 1515 W. 2d St. 22

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES: Call Monday, 67 W. WASHINGTON ST.; also store to rent cheap; good location. 22

FOR SALE—4-SECTION LOS ANGELES brooder; big bargain. Box 165, PASADENA. 22

FOR SALE—NEW HOME SEWING MA-chine; also Belgian horses. 2200 CENTRAL AVE. 22

FOR SALE—FIVE OFFICE FIXTURES: Mahogany frosted glass, etc., \$25; no use for them; make offer. 135 E. BROADWAY. 22

FOR SALE—CHEAP: 3-SEATED CUSTOM- made sofa, \$15; chair, \$5; sofa, \$10; adjustable curtains. 1932 LOVELACE Ave. 22

FOR SALE—OLD-FASHIONED BOOK-CA-SE, old secretary combined, veneered fancy mahogany. Apply 1200 STANFORD AVE. 22

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FOR SALE—GENT'S WHEEL COKE STOVE, combination table; also Belgian horses. 2200 CENTRAL AVE. 22

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW GENT'S BICYCLE; also two Smith & Wesson revolvers and one 40s. 1915 S. MAIN ST. 22

FOR SALE—BIG STOCK OF R. E. SETS, oil company's stock at par value. Ad. C. box 8, TIMES OFFICE. 22

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ALMOST NEW, light three-spring wagon, adjustable seats. Call Monday, 67 W. WASHINGTON ST. 22

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BUGGY AND YOUNG horses. Belgian horses, mandoline and sulky plow. HERBERT, 1615 Council St. 22

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FOR SALE—NEW THISTLE BICYCLE FOR tailor-made suit. 435 E. SPRING. 22

FOR SALE—NEW 3-ROOM FLAT, completely furnished; furniture all new for sale; cost to rent. 314 E. 2d ST. 22

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Liners.**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**
Miscellaneous.
WE HANDLE EXCLUSIVELY

SUSTANTIAL

BUSINESS INVESTMENTS:

ARE IN TOUCH WITH THE MARKET.

\$3000—Hardware business in flourishing town within 50 miles of Los Angeles; sales average over \$1000 per month.

\$3000—Stationery and book store, clearing over \$100 per month; superior location.

\$3000—Established fuel and feed yard.

\$3000—1/4 interest in a well and favorably known manufacturing trade; in a prosperous and growing condition.

\$3000—Selected stock dairy, clears \$25 per month; fine pasture, cheap rent.

\$3000—Interest in a flourishing manufacturer; safe investment; large profits; business increasing; incoming partner to handle the office end.

2000—Partnership in highly profitable medical business; services of physician desired.

\$3000—Wholesale and retail fruit business.

3000—Flourishing millinery business.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS EXCHANGE,

Entrance 42 Wilcox Blvd.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—Action and commission.

Book stores.

Confectionery stores.

Delicacies.

Drug stores.

Fruit stores.

Hardware stores.

Hotels.

Hot, grain, wood and coal.

Livery, boarding and sale stables.

Merchandise (assorted stocks).

Milk.

Meat markets.

Printing presses (obj.)

Books.

Restaurants.

Stationery stores.

Wagons, carriages and farming implements.

CHARLES W. ALLEN,

15 and 17 Neilan Bld., corner Second and Broadway.

\$3000—FOR SALE—A PAYING GENERAL

merchandise business in rock county town in this country; no stock or fixtures; no bills to buy; NOLAN & SMITH, 22 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$100 STORE WITH BAKERY

goods, stationery, confectionery furniture; 3 nice living-rooms; value \$1000; good trade.

200 CENTRAL AVE., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON

with a good family wine trade. For particulars inquire at EDWARD G. WHEELER, 215 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FUEL AND FEED, FIRST-

class wholesale and retail proposition; rail yard trade built up, at cost of the outfit only.

DANIEL FANNING, 101 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CAN OF GOOD STANDING

WITHIN 2000 FEET OF BUSINESS store; well posted at the business can handle all the cash.

Address, Z. bld., 75 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE DOING A

good business, well located at a bargain; owner has to go East this week.

W. J. SCHULZ & CO., 22 W. Second.

FOR SALE—CYCLE AND NOVELTY RE-

pair shop; will stay 60 days with that man to fit it; good stand, good reason.

Address, C. bld., 38, Third Street.

WANTED—LIVING FOR TWO, PEOP-

LE; ten dollars, buys restaurant and delicacy

two living rooms, everything furnished; board and wash.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN CIGAR, TO-

bacco, soft drink and confectionery store;

large back room, \$12.50; price \$200.

BROADWAY, 22 W. Second.

WANTED — PARTNER WITH \$300 TO

travel through Arizona with photographs

business; experience not necessary. Address, A. bld., 20 S. Broadway.

PROPS IN TENTS, WHEAT AND COT-

TON; Mackay's Modern Methods Make Money.

Write for our free book, C. E. MACKY & CO., 101 W. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$60 STOCK OF NEW AND

second-hand furniture for \$60; good opportunity to step into good business. Address, D. bld., 101 W. Broadway.

FOR SALE—UNDEUTHERING AND FURNI-

TURE business in a good country town; will

invoce about \$1500, cash and terms. Address, J. H. DEUTHERING, 101 S. Broadway.

A MERCANTILE BUSINESS FOR SALE —

The amount to be required to buy out a good

business. For particulars address, D. bld., 20 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND SECOND-HAND

store; good chance for right party. \$200 take in, \$1000 pay out. Merchant, Z. bld., 101 W. YOCHEM, San Pedro, Cal.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, GOOD LOCAL-

ITY, making \$30 to \$35 per day; parties leaving, no time to investigate. Address, Z. bld., 20 S. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMAN, HAVING

\$300 to invest, take full charge per-

sonal business. Address, A. bld., 20 S. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN WITH \$300

must undertake advance advertising;

the option for right person. Address, B. bld., 20 S. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BUSINESS MAN

who can command \$1000, to push a business;

please see my very profitable CREAMERY,

21 S. Broadway.

\$1000 WILL BUY A FINELY EQUIPPED

cycle repair shop, well located and doing a

good business; has electric power. Z. bld., 20 S. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CIGARS FOR FINE

trade; furnish them on call; in quanti-

ties, see H. HOPPER & SON, 20 S. Broad-

way.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT

business; best location; long lease; see H.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, GOOD LOCAL-

ITY, making \$30 to \$35 per day; parties leav-

ing, no time to investigate. Address, Z. bld., 20 S. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—PARTY WITH FEW HUNDRED;

money goes in the business; nothing better

in the city. Address, A. bld., 20 S. TIMES OFFICE.

FINE CHANCE IN CITY FOR A HU-

SITING man to step into a good business. Send full qualifications to R. bld., 101 S. TIMES OFFICE.

WE PAY WINT FRIES FOR ALL KINDS

of gold bullion; gold, jewelry and silver

watches, jewelry, furniture, pianos, etc.

OWING TO OTHER INTERESTS, MUST

quickly sell established, paying business;

bring capital. Address, A. bld., 101 S. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE

furniture and appliances; low rent; good lo-

cation, central. Address, Y. bld., 101 S. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—PARTY WITH FEW HUNDRED;

money goes in the business; nothing better

in the city. Address, A. bld., 20 S. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A FINE OLD BAKERY, ONE

of the best in this city; big bargain. \$50.

2 L. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BLAWMICK'S SHOP STOCK

toys, lease, long lease, low rent, 20th and

CENTRAL AVE., Apply at shop. MOR-

NEY.

FOR SALE—A FINE OLD BAKERY, ONE

of the best in this city: big bargain. \$50.

2 L. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BLAWMICK'S SHOP IN LITTLE

COUNTRY TOWN; old stand; a bargain. \$50.

2 L. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY GROCERY;

rent \$100; rooms back, 1000, or invole.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PAVING STAIN-

LESS, 1000, or more; good condition.

FOR SALE—BOARDING-HOUSE, 50 MEALS; 9

rooms; good furniture; great bargains. \$40.

2 L. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FRUIT, CIGARS, CANDY, GRO-

CERNS; business; account; rickety.

call at once; ret \$10. 101 E. FIFTH

ST.

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP STOCK

tools, lease, long lease, low rent, 20th and

CENTRAL AVE., Apply at shop. MOR-

NEY.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY ON A GOOD LIVE

corner; stock and fixtures, \$1000; will or will

not; in S. LOS ANGELES, 2000 ft. above sea level.

22 GOOD BUSINESS AND SACRIFICIAL SMALL

cantal; must sell this week; other business.

Address, OWNER, Times office, Pasadena, 22

A LADY WITH \$250 CAN BUY A HALF IN-

TEREST IN A BUSINESS; in a good

neighborhood; 10 years old; good trade.

FOR SALE—LADY, 1000, OR BETTER;

business; account; rickety.

FOR SALE—LADY, 1000, OR BETTER;

Lucis

PERSONAL

JOIN PROF. EARLEY'S CLASS IN HYPOnosis, scientific magnetic healing, vibration, telepathy, etc.; next, W. V. DAVIS' course in OSTEOPATHY; don't waste money on mail courses or pay amateurs advertising, when you can get every place advertising, when you can get every place experience. Treatments, \$5 per week for a short time. Free lecture next Tuesday night at 8 P.M. "Free Healing." Consulting free. 425 S. SPRING. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — CREAMERY BUTTER. We cook, 20c cheese, 12c, 10 lbs. lard, 2c, bacon, 2c, eggs, 12c, the sweet crackers, 2c, 11 lbs. rolled wheat, 2c, the buckwheat, 2c, 7 lbs. cornstarch, 2c, 7 lbs. flour, 2c, 10 lbs. sugar, 2c, 4 cans milk, 2c, 4 cans cream, 2c, good coffee, 2c, Java Mocha, 2c, 14 bars soap, 2c, sugar, 2c. ECONOMIC, 267 S. Los Angeles street. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — A GREAT HEALER. STARTING the world by the wonderful cures she has daily performed. She is the most prominent healer admitted one of the greatest psychic diagnosticians living. She reads the animal body to determine the cause of disease and conditions by means of this wonderful gift. Consultation free. MAONETIC INSTITUTE, 1212 W. FIFTH st. 5.

PERSONAL — BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY. Over 200,000 visitors last week for new persons who are more than pleased at both price and quality of our work, our price for design, \$100.00, for each, and for returning complete, 75 cents per dozen. Give us a trial and we will call and see samples. 1212 S. South Spring, 2nd and 21st. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — WOMEN'S WELFARE WITHIN her own walls. Used to be a Leader of the Y.W.C.A. The greatest lecture ever discovered for female irregularities, weakness, etc. Our beloved teacher tells you all particulars, send for 20c stamp. Address THE FAUVRE IMPORTING CO., Columbian Building, 8th Market st., San Francisco. Agents wanted.

PERSONAL — NATURAL HEALING; a painless profession, taught by mail; any one can successfully practice it; apply disease promptly to the body, and cure it; together with paying advertising matter furnished; a golden harvest sure. Write at 1212 S. South Spring, 2nd and 21st. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — SAY, GIRLS, ARE YOU GOING TO GET MARRIED? Charming if you just call on us and see samples of the handwork always placed on one for the marriage, send name and address for descriptive circular. Don't be afraid to call and see this gifted lady; readings, 50c, and \$1. 447 S. BROADWAY, room 9. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — I A D E S! CHICHESTER'S PERSONAL ADVICE, reliable; take no other; send the stamp for particulars; "Relief for Ladies," an letter by Prof. H. C. Chichesther, 1212 S. SOUTH ST., 20th Masonic Temple, Chicago. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — JUST ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, the greatest psychic and reader of the century; will give you advice in mining, business, love, health, and all kinds of call; and see this gifted lady; readings, 50c, and \$1. 447 S. BROADWAY, room 9. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — M. O. L. BURTHOMES, sears, deep wrinkles; smallpox pitting, and sunburn removed by electric treatment; consultation invited. MRS. WEAVER, JACKSON, 218 S. Spring st. Established in Los Angeles. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — LAURA BERTRAM, SCIENTIFIC palmist and expert card reader, gives advice in mining, journeys, lawsuits, marriage, love, and all matters pertaining to life; years of experience. Parlor 12 and 14, 512 S. SPRING ST. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — ARRIVED, MRS. R. M. DOlan, scientific palmist and clairvoyant; answers all you seek to know without question; test readings today, 25 and 50 cents. 495 S. BROADWAY, corner Fourth and 22. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — KNOW THYSELF! A successful psychic and reader of the century; the only scientific palmist in this city; past, present and future events. PARK PLAZA, room 6, Fifth and Hill. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — WE FOUND A POSITIVE cure for drunkenness; will tell you what it is; don't send money. MRS. H. H. HANSON, lock box 138 Grand Rapids, Mich. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER, PALMIST, life readings, business, lawsuits, removals, travel, love, location, real estate, property speculations, love, health, and all kinds of life and death. 1212 S. SPRING ST. room 1. Fees 25c and up. Tel. 22.

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PERSONAL — BELGIAN HORSES FOR a good saddle-wheel, good condition; will take good stock. Address R. box 100, TIMES OFFICE. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — GRADE JERSEY COW; MUST be reasonable, and a large rich cow. State particulars. C. B. HUBBS, Highland Park. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — TO PURCHASE LADY'S DRIVing horse and carriage; must be good; call at 11 N. SPRING ST. Tel. 22.

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PERSONAL — 1 LARGE POCKET BOOK, HALL BOOK AT RACETRACK. Please return to TIMES OFFICE and receive reward. E. C. Clark. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — SATURDAY, NOV. 20, GOOD-SIZED, DORAN & BROUSE, 1573 W. First. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — LUGGAGE, GOLD BUTTONS. LETTER NO. 100. Reward. Address B. E. K. TIMES OFFICE. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — COIN PURSE, CONTAINING ABOUT \$16. Liberal reward for return to TIMES OFFICE. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — ONE HU BUBBER FOOT, FINDER OF LOST PROPERTY. Address at TIMES OFFICE. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — ON FIGUEROA OR NINTH ST., A TAN JACKET. Address 824 W. Tenth. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — COCKER SPANIEL. REWARD IF returned to 1056 FIGUEROA ST. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — A D A E S! CHICHESTER'S PERSONAL ADVICE, reliable; take no other; send the stamp for particulars; "Relief for Ladies," an letter by Prof. H. C. Chichesther, 1212 S. SOUTH ST., 20th Masonic Temple, Chicago. Tel. 22.

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PERSONAL — DRAFT HORSES SERVICE aby sound; pay cash. Call at STOUT'S hay press at Main near 10th-st. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — TO HIRE CHEAP HORSE to pull cart. Address 1000 N. Broadway. HOTEL MT. PLEASANT, Boyle ave. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — 4 GOOD WORK HORSES FOR hire; if suitable may buy. Call Monday 221 E. NINTH ST.

PERSONAL — HORSE HARNESS AND wagon, painting or paper-hanging. 88 S. SPRING ST. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — VICTORY OF SCIENCE OVER disease; cancer leading general practitioner's talk about his work and scientific methods. MASON MEDICAL CO., 1612 W. 1st st. New York. Book and advice free.

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PERSONAL — 12 LATING PULLETS, 6 YOUNG turkeys. Address P. O. BOX 230, South Pasadena. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — A LABORING MAN, AGED 32, son of a widow, wants a home; he is a widow (Catholic preferred) or maid. Address T. M. C. LOS ANGELES, general delivery.

PERSONAL — BLOOD POISONING, COLON spots, mucous patches in mouth, ulcers and sores; permanent cure, box 1, UNI-VERSITY VITAMIN CO., Harrison, Ind. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — LAURENCE THE PERIODICAL Monthly. Regular never fails to convince you write for free book. NEW YORK CHICAGO, 1212 S. Spring st. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — MRS. JENNIE REED WARREN, palmist and psychometric reader; render Monday and Friday evenings, 8 sharp, Room Q, one night. 334 S. HILL. Tel. 22.

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PERSONAL — PROF. SEGO, SCIENTIFIC palmist; instructor at chirological college; new class opens Wednesday evening; full course, \$100. Address 1212 S. Spring st. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — ARRIVED, CARD READER, card circles every Wednesday evening; 8 p.m. Address 22c. Tel. 22.

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PERSONAL — NOW IS YOUR TIME; 1888 coming; you always clear your debts and save money for your old age; call at 11 N. SPRING ST. Tel. 22.

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PERSONAL — MISFITS STORE pays cash for all kinds of ladies' clothing and second-hand clothing. 428 S. SPRING. Send postal. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — CASH WILL SECURE a couple room and board for a month. Address prop. box 21, Times office. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — MORRIS PAYES THE HIGHEST price for your cast-off garments, second-hand clothing. Address 88 S. SPRING; send postal and will call at 11 N. COMMERCIAL. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — MRS. FAIRBANKS' CLEAR seeing card-reader and palmist; satisfaction guaranteed. Box 17 S. MAIN. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — COMPETENT TEACHER will give piano or voice lesson for 25c. Address B. box 71, TIMES OFFICE. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — BETTER SEE VAST STEER Scientific palmist, read corollary, etc. 124 W. FOURTH st. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — LADIES' FREE, HARMLESS Monthly Reader; cannot fail. MRS. B. ROWAN, Milwaukee. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — FATHER SANSUME wants a permanent reader. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, 425 S. Spring. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — MISS ETHEL HODGE HOLDS a scene this Sunday, evening. 1214 W. FIFTH. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR men's old clothing. A. PAINTER, 54 S. May. Tel. 22.

PHILIPS-JUDSON PERSONALLY conducted excursions to all points East last summer. Los Angeles every Wednesday, via Salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago, making passengers see the country by daylight. 228 S. SPRING ST. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — CARD READER, card circles every day. 1212 S. Spring st. Tel. 22.

PERSONAL — DRESSMAKING — personally conducted excursions via the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern, Santa Fe, Nevada and Rocky Mountain lines; Tuesday, southern line; Wednesday, Denver & Rio Grande; Thursday, Santa Fe; Friday, Colorado; Saturday, Rio Grande and Santa Fe. Address 22c. Tel. 22.

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XVIIITH YEAR.

GET WELL NOW

If You Are Afflicted With Any of the Following Ailments, You Need Not Suffer Longer.

The English and German Physicians Can Cure You Quickly and Permanently.

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS When these organs fail to perform their functions, health and comfort soon take flight. The system suffers; food is digested slowly, gas and acids are formed; the blood becomes thin and impure; the liver congested, torpid, and inactive. These conditions develop dyspepsia, nervousness, bad taste, general debility, headache, sallow skin, despondency, etc. Our success in curing these diseases has been flattering.

TAPE AND ROUND WORM infest the human system. They cause sickness, pain in the stomach, loss or increase in appetite, dyspepsia, hysteria, epilepsy, etc. We treat them with entirely new methods.

PILES Destroy health and constitution. Do not neglect to have them treated, as it will not interfere with the daily duties of the patient.

THE KIDNEYS The kidneys are the most important organs. If they fail the result is disease, not only of the kidneys, but other organs. Many cases which have been pronounced incurable by others have been restored to perfect health by our new method.

CHRONIC CATARRH Is the most offensive disease and productive of discomfort. The sense of smell, taste, hearing and sight suffer; the throat and lungs become implicated, and consumption is frequent result. It causes a discharge from the nose so copious and offensive in many cases that patients feel as if their head was in a state of congestion.

DEFORMITIES For deformities requiring the side of surgical apparatus or operation, our department is the best equipped of any west of New York. The liberal use of unlimited capital has resulted in securing a perfect assortment of mechanisms and approved instruments. We offer free consultation to all sufferers from deformities.

CURVATURES AND SPINAL DISEASES There is no spinal disease more pitiable than that caused by spinal diseases. The person possesses life, but lacks the complete enjoyment of it, and is deprived of equality in business and social pleasure. We successfully treat diseases of the spine, and furnish the latest improved apparatus.

ASTHMA Is a disease accompanied by great difficulty in breathing. We can alleviate and finally prevent its recurrence.

CONSUMPTION Every man and woman dreads this disease, because it is a slow living death. There are three stages of consumption. We will describe the first, the gravity of its nature seldom being observed.

Unless strong battle is given, it will hold the patient within its grasp until the second or last stage, when the life of the victim, even under the best treatment, is in grave peril. The symptoms are loss of flesh without any appreciable cause, dyspepsia, languor, irritability, slight headaches and cool extremities. This condition may exist for years before the patient's attention is called to the lungs. Our system never fails to arrest this stage of the disease, if promptly attended to. By a careful examination of the lungs and a microscopic examination of the expectoration or matter coughed up, we are enabled to tell the condition of the lungs in cases where this is known, we are able to treat the disease properly.

By the methods adopted by our physician, the dry, hacking cough disappears; night sweats are quickly stopped, the appetite restored and lost vigor regained, without the use of nauseating medicines. We cannot cure a case when it has reached the last stage, although we have restored many cases after they were pronounced incurable.

NERVOUS Very often these patients are the very pictures of health, but for all that they may be in a critical condition. We have had extensive experience in these diseases, and by our plan of treatment are enabled to relieve almost every case.

CANCER If you have a lump or unnatural growth in the breast or any part of the person, attended with an occasional sticking, stabbing, creeping, aching sensation, your difficulty may be a cancer. No delay should be made in having an examination, and thus save you, if cancer, that distress and pain equal to a century of ordinary pains.

We are well and favorably known in California and throughout the Pacific Coast, where we have been healing men and women for many years. Our remedies, methods and skill are superior to all others. Our institution is the largest and best equipped in America. Our terms are within the reach of all classes. We have been established for 28 years. Our company is incorporated for \$250,000.

The following diseases of the eye we relieve and cure, viz.: Turning of the eyelid, inflammation of the lids, ptosis, strabismus or crossed eyes. This deformity we frequently remove without an operation.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD One of our special virulent and deadly is syphilis and syphilis. All those affected should lose no time. If unable to call, write a careful history of your case, or apply for a question list. **SYPHILIS** has three distinct stages, primary, secondary and tertiary. Many persons suffering from diseases bearing other names are actually victims of syphilitic poison, contracted by unknown means, or acquired by heredity.

DISEASES OF WOMEN Known of women, and physicians mistook symptoms of which females complain, such as dizziness, faintness, pain in back, sides, palms in the head, bearing down sensation, bloating, to dyspepsia, liver complaint, heart disease, etc., when as a matter of fact, they were caused by some derangement of the reproductive organs. The most common diseases are inflammation of the womb, vagina and ovaries. Cancer is found more often in the womb than in any other organ. The symptoms accompanying these diseases are whites, painful menstruation, absence of the menses, or an irregular flow. We cure displacements painlessly, without exposure, unless bound by inflammatory adhesion, and even then we can relieve.

We are well and favorably known in California and throughout the Pacific Coast, where we have been healing men and women for many years. Our remedies, methods and skill are superior to all others. Our institution is the largest and best equipped in America. Our terms are within the reach of all classes. We have been established for 28 years. Our company is incorporated for \$250,000.

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN PHYSICIANS

218 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

ELEVATOR
ENTRANCE | HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 6, daily;
7 to 8 evenings;
9 to 11 Sundays.

Chainless Noiseless Bicycles
FOR RENT.

518 South Hill.

Ladies ELECTRICITY
As used by me personally.
As used by me personally.
Superficial, rents &c.
Moles, Birth Marks and many other facial
blemishes.

Mrs. SHINNICK,
Electrolyst and Complexion Specialist,
272 S. BROADWAY.
References—Many of our Leading Physicians.



some reason, for out of the five races on the card only one favorite took first money, and that one was such a prohibitive favorite that there was but little money laid on the race. There were no killings, for if there were any bets of more than \$100 they were kept so secret that no one outside knew of them.

In one matter the association was severely criticized by those who paid their money for admission, and seemingly with justice. Long before the first race started the grand stand was crowded. People were standing in the crowd more people in the stand at that time meant to cause discomfort to those who had come early so as to secure comfortable seats. In spite of the crowded condition of the stand the sale of tickets continued, and for nearly an hour each person who came to buy a ticket was told to "wait a minute" while the ticket agent was to get a grand stand ticket was furnished with one. When they went to use such a ticket

of \$1 per minute will be imposed upon those responsible for the delays. This announcement had its effect yesterday and the waits between heats were no longer than was necessary. In spite of the efforts of the judges to conclude the race in a reasonable time there were so many events that it was almost dark before the last race was finished. The darkness prevented the judges from seeing the finish as well as they would have liked, but their decision was correct, the riders of the horses agreeing with them.

The pleasure of the afternoon was somewhat marred by a accident which occurred during the fifth race. In this event twelve horses started and they kept so closely bunched that it was almost impossible to distinguish their relative positions from the stand. Near the three-quarters pole Prince S. was scratched. The race was beautifully run, P. F. taking the lead and keeping it to the home stretch, where Bumah let out a link, and won by three lengths in 2:006%. This race was far more attractive than usual from the fact that none of the horses

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(THE PUBLIC SERVICE)
RATE LOWERED.

DEPOSIT ON WATER-BOND BIDS WILL BE LESS.

By Attorney Recommends That the Ordinance Be Changed—Hand-sweeping of the Streets May Be Discontinued.

Adolph Neuman, Charged With Arson, Makes an Ineffable Effort to Escape from a Deputy Sheriff.

Injunction Dissolved Restraining Supervisors from Organizing Sanitary Districts—Methewer Murder Trial.

The City Attorney's report will be presented to the Council on Monday takes cognizance of the complaints of the bond-binders against the high rate of deposit demanded by the present ordinance, and will recommend a change. The rate will be reduced to 1 per cent. of the par value of the block of bonds bid upon, and the deposit or certified check must be upon a Los Angeles bank.

Street Superintendent Drain calls attention to the fact that hand sweeping of the streets in the business section of the city will have to be discontinued after November 1, according to the provisions of the present ordinance. He asks that some provision for the retention of the eighteen men now employed be made.

The Finance Committee yesterday considered a number of matters that have been awaiting its attention for several weeks. The committee recommended that under certain provisions the Record Publishing Company be allowed to transfer its contract for city printing. It was also thought advisable to instruct the City Attorney to compromise the suit of Elizabeth Fesch vs. L. M. Powers and the city of Los Angeles.

The board of managers and the board of trustees of the Lark Ellen Home for News and Working Boys have asked the Council that they be given the same recognition as is shown to the other districts.

It is rumored that another attempt is to be made to cross the line of demarcation that now protects the parks from the oil speculators. No one wants to be the first to cross the limit into forbidden territory, and the attempt may be made.

Adolph Neuman yesterday created a sensation at the Courthouse, by attempting to escape from Deputy Sheriff Downie on their way to Department One. He ran up Buena Vista-street hill before being recaptured. In court he pleaded not guilty to a charge of arson, and his trial was set for November 1.

cost, as at present included in the ordinance.

It will be noticed that the contemplated change requires that the deposit or certified check be made with some bank in Los Angeles. This provision is not included in the present ordinance, bidders being allowed greater latitude in the matter than has been customary heretofore.

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At the beginning of the year the Street Superintendent urged upon the Council the necessity of providing means for continuing this service on the principal business streets. He stated that business men in opposition to the proposed action were urging that the oil speculators would meet with strenuous protest. It was urged that the city really got more out of the money expended on the street service almost another branch of the street service, and that the reputation of having clean streets was worth much to any municipality.

The Finance Committee of the Council objected to any increase in taxes over and above what was absolutely necessary to run the wheels of the municipal government at a time when the city had a deficit in most of the funds, owing to the heavy expense in connection with the smallpox epidemic and the water litigation. As a result of this plea, the budget contained an item for hand-sweeping, including alley and bridge-sweeping, of only \$532. Up to the first day of the present month, less than half of this sum had been expended, leaving a balance of \$204. If the hand-sweeping of the streets is discontinued on November 1, as stipulated by the ordinance, there will still remain quite sufficient credit of the fund to cover the cost of the street service.

Several things have happened that give some color to the rumors that another attempt is to be made to cross the line nearer the parks. Richard Green, an oil man well known in the old field, is reported to have hauled lumber for a derrick on that portion of the block bounded on the north by Sixth street and on the west by Commonwealth avenue, that was reserved by Mrs. Shatto when Sunset Park was dedicated to the city.

W. L. Hardison, a speculator from Santa Paula, who tried very hard to induce the City Council to alter the boundaries of the city to include land that is at present inside the limit just north of Sunset Park, is reported to have said that he intends to drill across the line in the near future. Mr. Hardison is a resident of Santa Paula and does not even have a vote in this city.

None of the speculators want to be the first to cross the line, but the lawyer of the Council has not produced that body in his favor and he is consequently very reluctant to throw down the gauntlet to the property-owners of the city.

One of the speculators want to be the first to cross the line, the idea of indigenous people and the condemned attempt may ultimately be abandoned. It is known that the Fire and Water Committee had prepared a report, at the time of the recent controversy, recommending that the existing lines be changed just enough to leave out the wells of Police Commissioner Parker, who is a member of the Council. He believed, had crossed the line without any idea that he was trespassing on forbidden territory. For an interloper who deliberately invades the property of another, it is known that the law will have any consideration, and any attempt to cross the line under these conditions will probably meet with severe rebuke.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Several Matters of Importance Considered.

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[AT THE CITY HALL]
DEPOSIT EXCESSIVE.

CITY ATTORNEY RECOMMENDS A LOWER RATE.

This Action, If Taken, Will Remove the Objection of the Bond-buyers—"White Angels" May Vanish—Finance Committee Meets.

After a careful consideration of the matter and an investigation into the claims of the eastern bond-buying houses that the rate of deposit demanded on the water bonds is excessive, the City Attorney has concluded to recommend to the Council that the rate be lowered. This conclusion will be submitted to the Council in the report of the City Attorney on Monday and will most likely pass that body.

The real significance of the high rate demanded did not occur to the city authorities until the bond-buyers brought the matter to their attention. The rate which is advertised at 5 per cent. would not be considered heavy on a small bond issue, but when applied to bonds aggregating \$2,699,000, the certified check that must accompany the bids as an evidence of good faith represents quite a sum of money. If there were no entanglements in the situation, no great objection would have been raised by the representatives of the eastern houses, but in view of the way the bond-buyers consider the amount too great, put in the form of a certified check which might be tied up for some time.

It has been stated that on the large bond issues in New York City, running as high as \$10,000, not more than \$200 in the form of a certified check is demanded from the bidder. Consequently there was a decided objection on the part of a number of prospective bidders to the high rate of deposit demanded. With a bid for the entire amount of this issue, \$10,450 would have to be paid up front, and it was pointed out that this amount was greater than a firm could afford to have tied up during the progress of a long spell of litigation.

The change in the ordinance, which is proposed to be adopted by the Council, will not detract the bond-buyers from the bid more than a day at the most. The ordinance as originally framed has been published but a few times, and if the change is made tomorrow, very little delay will be experienced. City Attorney Haas will sign his report to the Council.

I understand from various persons interested in the purchase of the water bonds that the deposit of 5 per cent. on the face value of the block of bonds bid upon, as provided for in the City Clerk to advertise said bonds, is considered excessive and may militate against the sale of said bonds. I am further advised that a deposit of 1 per cent. on the par value of the block of bonds bid upon would ample protection to the city, and that it would not change the amount of the deposit required if it will in no way retard or delay the sale of the bonds, and there is ample time to make the necessary publication. I would therefore recommend that the City Clerk be instructed to so change the notice of bidding proposal for the purchase of the bonds that a deposit or certified check on some bank in the city of Los Angeles of 1 per cent. of the value of the block of bonds bid upon be demanded with each bid on the same, instead of a deposit or certified check for 5 per cent.

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WISH RECOGNITION.

Council Asked a Favor by the Lark Ellen Home.

The board of trustees and the board of managers of the Lark Ellen Home have sent a communication to the Council asking that body to grant them the same recognition that is shown to similar charitable organizations.

The Lark Ellen Home is situated at No. 808 San Pedro street, and was established for the purpose of providing shelter for the homeless waifs that sell the daily papers on the streets.

Like other charitable organizations the home is supported by the contributions of the welfare of the ragged street arabs who depend upon the few pennies that they can make to furnish them a living. Such a living is precarious at best, and the home is a safe haven for those who are trying to get a foothold in the world.

The committee has been given no recognition in view of the benevolent nature of the work which the institution is doing, the trustees and managers of the home believe that the Council should make some provision to lighten the burden of taxation imposed by the law.

The favor which the Lark Ellen Home has requested was filed with the Council yesterday.

WANTS HIS PAY.

Charles Price yesterday filed a petition to the City Council asking that A. E. Chaffey, the subcontractor on the Third-street tunnel be compelled to pay him \$20.20 for wages alleged to be due. This demand will probably be filed with the Council at the present time in view of the fact that the auditor will make no recognition in view of the benevolent nature of the work which the institution is doing, the trustees and managers of the home believe that the Council should make some provision to lighten the burden of taxation imposed by the law.

The undersigned members of the board of trustees and members of the board of managers of the Lark Ellen Home would like to call the attention of the Mayor and the Council of the city to assist us in our efforts to provide shelter and aid for the homeless waifs under our charge. The city is assisting other charitable institutions, we are told, at the rate of from \$20 to \$40 per month. We have

never received recognition from youritors in any way. We take the sum of \$100,000 and \$200 more than half of this sum is levied by the city and this amount we have already paid.

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The report also called attention to the possibility of repairing the sewer line between Buena Vista and Valencia streets. The sewer is in bad condition and the report states endangers the health of the residents of the section.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE]
BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

PRISONER, CHARGED WITH ARSON, TRIES TO ESCAPE.

ROYAL MATCH-MAKINGS.

MEMORS OF ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES MULTIPLY.

Czarwitch Reported to Be in Love With an English Princess—The Archduchess Stephanie's Betrothal—London Social Gossip.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] LONDON, Oct. 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Rumors of royal engagements and marriages multiply. It is now said that the Czarwitch has fallen in love with Princess Margaret of Connaught, with whom he has been associating a great deal in Scotland.

The announcement of the betrothal of the Austrian Archduchess Stephanie to Count Elmer Lonyay, former secretary of the Austrian Embassy in Rome, seems to be correct. It is said that her sad eyes, as the wife of the imperial Crown Prince Rudolph, whose tragic death with Baroness Marie Vetsera was one of the great scandals of Europe, made her thoroughly disgusted with the formalities of court life. Emperor Francis Joseph and King Leopold of Belgium have both given their approval to the marriage. Count Lonyay threw up his diplomatic career shortly after becoming privately engaged to the Archduchess, and he has since been preparing a home for his royal bride.

Vanity Fair predicts the forthcoming divorce of Prince Herbert, Bismarck who, since the death of his father, has resumed his bachelor mode of living.

The Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Lansdowne and Mount Royal, is a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Aberdeen, vacated by the Marquis of Huntley. Candidacy in his case is tantamount to an election.

Peggotty's house at Yarmouth, the scene of one of the most touching episodes in Charles Dickens' novel, "David Copperfield," has just been sold at auction for £460.

The appointment of Miss Munro to the pastorate of the Brotherton Congregational Church is believed to be the first instance in England which provides that a Speculative Rite, as to whether she will adopt the title of reverend. In any event, the appointment marks a new era in Congregationalism.

The London authorities have decided upon the next municipal step of devoting £10,000 to the erection of a building to shelter families whose houses are in process of disinfection after outbreaks of infectious diseases.

AMERICA IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Delicate Task of the U.S. Consul at Pretoria.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—From being a position of comparative obscurity and unimportance, the office of American Consul at Pretoria in the Transvaal, has become one of great responsibility and of opportunity which may yet bring its incumbent into fame. During the war between Great Britain and the Boers all the interests of the English, as well as of this country, are entrusted to our Consul.

The American interests in South Africa are measured by the millions, but a more responsible and delicate task is involved in acting as the diplomatic representative of the British in the absence of the regularly established officials, who, of course, quit the country when it became apparent that war was inevitable. Overtures or proposals for peace from either of the nations at war will have to be communicated through the American Consul. He will also have charge of the records and archives of the British consulate, and will, moreover, be in a position to protect the lives and property of the non-combatant English.

The man upon whom this responsibility is fallen is Charles E. Macrum of East Liverpool, O. The latter place is far from being a city. Mr. Macrum is 34 years of age, and until appointed to his present position never held public office. His training has been entirely in business and not diplomatic lines. A few years ago he was general manager of a glass factory at East Liverpool, but has resigned this position for one in a national bank in the same town. The latter place he gave up to be American Consul at Pretoria. Mr. Macrum is said to be a man of pleasant address and easy manners. The State Department officials report that he has shown excellent judgment in his work up to the present time, and they believe that he will rise to the present emergency and acquit himself in such manner as to reflect credit upon himself and the country he represents.

The United States has consular agents at Durban in Natal, and at Kimberley in Cape Colony. These officials are a grade lower than consuls, getting no salary and being residents of those places. Gardner Williams at Kimberley is a Californian, and his residence is Government House, Cape Town. A. H. Rennie at Durban is a Scotchman by birth. At the present writing Kimberley is reported to be surrounded and isolated so that any Americans there will have to appeal to Wilhams.

The total number of immigrants who came to this country last year exceeds the number the year before by something over eighty thousand. The report of the Bureau of Immigration, which will soon be ready for the Secretary of the Treasury, will show that there arrived last year 311,715 of all nationalities, as against 230,832 the previous year. Of these in 1898 133,107 were males and 95,728 were females. Of last year 133,107 were males and 116,438 were females.

In our newly-acquired population the statistics show that there were twenty bankers. In nationality these bankers were as follows: One Cuban, one West Indian, nine Englishmen, one Welshman, four Spaniards, one Japanese, Portuguese and one Spaniard. These bankers gave the following places as their destination. Seven to California, one to Florida, two to Illinois, seven to New York, two Pennsylvanians and one to Washington State.

An attempt has been made this year to gather statistics as to the proposed occupation of all arrivals, but in collecting the data the sexes have not been separated. The total number giving their occupation as servants will appear in the report, but the sexes and women servants have not been differentiated, nor have any records been kept of ages. For instance, the total of females includes children and very old women. It is therefore impossible to tell how many women have come to the United States to enter domestic employment—a matter which is interesting to people who are trying to throw light on the scarcity of house servants in certain sections of the country.

The total of men and women giving as their occupation "servants" is 34,739, or 19.0% who informed the inspectors that they had no occupation. Commissioner Powderly will recommend in his report that the immigration laws be made more stringent. He says a large number of those who come to this side are paupers or are physically incapacitated, and are certain to become burdens upon the rest of the

population. Every month he has been compelled to turn back large numbers.

H. WILSON GARDNER.

Dewey Impressed the Oxonian. [Philadelphia Post:] Every graduating class at Annapolis leaves him in the same rank in heroes in the line of physical prowess or mental endeavor. One of these heroes was George Dewey, a fine, manly athletic youth, the pride of the boxing and fencing masters, and the terror of all butts.

In Dewey's class was a youth of an excellent bent for applied mathematics, but so tender of physique that he often suffered from the rough horseplay of his elders. Dewey took this boy under his wing and made him one of his best fast friends. They swam their hammocks in the same watch on their graduating cruise, and when the ship touched at Liverpool obtained permission to run up to London on a day leave. By rigid economy the two had saved together more than \$2 apiece, and they landed in the English capital arrayed in spick and span new uniforms with the air of financial magnates. A round of sightseeing had reduced their cash resources to two sovereigns, and their return tickets, when their boyish appetites announced the hour of noon.

With the cautious economy of his ancestors, the Scotsman suggested a chophouse, but, then as now, nothing but the best would do for Dewey, and he accordingly steered his chum into the finest hotel he could find.

The two seated themselves at one of the tables and scanned the menu with a magnificient air. The very first item that caught their eyes was "strawberries and cream," and this, with its reminiscence of home, they proceeded to order.

Now, the time was winter, and strawberries from the hothouse are expensive in London, so it was no wonder that the waiter, guesing who had ordered that order looked inquisitively at these specimens of the Jeunesse dorée of the American navy. An Oxford lad who sat next them seemed particularly impressed and turned his large eyes upward in admiration. The strawberries were good, and all went well until the obsequious waiter returned with a bill for £1. The Scot nearly collapsed, but Dewey noticed the eyes of the Oxonian upon him, and turning to the waiter, said:

"The ladies left with empty pockets, but baughfully conscious that they had saved the honor of the American navy." **UPS AND DOWNS.**

He saluted one pleasant eve To call on the fair young miss, And when he reached the residence like steps

Ran up the steps like

Her papa met him at the door, He did not see the miss. He'll go back there any more, For

sq went up like

[Baltimore American]

[Tit-Bits:] "But you are not a Devonshire Dumpling?"

The waiter replied till the laughter subsided by this inquiry was then he slowly drawled out:

"Hey, but if I had been a dumpling, you lawyers 'ud a' gobbed I up afore now!"

RETURNING YOUTH.
"I am seventy years young," said Oliver Wendell Holmes when they asked his age. "I am strong enough. I was born when his heart was young; his step was firm; his eye was bright; his laugh was clear and merry; his appetite was good, and above all—so was his digestion."

No man should be old before his time because of a weak stomach, sluggish liver, shaky nerves and flabby muscles. There is no need of it. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures these feebles. It brings back youth to the feeble because it brings back appetite and good digestion. It tones up the heart, lungs, organs and life into the blood and solid strength into the flesh and muscles. It contains no alcohol to inebriate or create a morbid appetite or craving for stimulants.

"I have never felt better in my life than I do now," says Charles Ruswick, of Leavenworth, Mich. In a remarkable letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, he writes: "I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery right along. I can now walk quite well with a cane and hope to get along without it. I have not had to use a cane for nearly two years. I think I am doing fine. I do not cough now and I can sleep like a声 boy. I have not had to change my mind about Patient Medicines as I never had much faith in them; but you must know that I have been treated in a hospital and doctor's office and received no benefit so I think your medicine is the only medicine for me."

There is nothing in the world for constipation like Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They should be taken in conjunction with the "Golden Medical Discovery" as it is a great relief that cannot be paralleled. Nothing else that may be offered in their place will accomplish what they will. And their relief is permanent. Write to Dr. Pierce for free advice.

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PREMATURE DECAY,
UNNATURAL LOSSES,
WASTING DRAINS,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
PRIVATE DISEASES,
STRICURE, RUPTURE,
BLOOD POISON,
TUMORS,
ALSO DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEY, BLADDER,
SPINE, LIVER, HEART,
BLOOD, SKIN, BAR
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218 S. Broadway,

ELEVATOR
ENTRANCE

Los Angeles, Cal.

HOURS—9 to 4 Daily.
Sundays, 9 to 11.
Evenings, 7 to 8.

As a guarantee DR. MEYERS & CO. will let the patient deposit the price of a cure in any bank in Los Angeles, to be paid after he is cured well. If it is not paid within three months the payment may be made in monthly installments. It requires confidence backed by ability to make an offer. No other doctors will undertake a cure on these conditions.

DR. MEYERS & CO. conduct the largest

set and best equipped medical institution and have the most extensive practice in the world. They avoid the use of dangerous and poisonous drugs and medicines. All their medicines are carefully compounded from the extracts of buds, bark, berries, gums, roots, leaves, plants, etc., in their private laboratory, without cost to their patients.

Home Cures—Book-Free.

Although it is preferable to see the patient in many instances, it is not always necessary. If you cannot call, write a private book, diagnosis sheet, for advice and treatment. All correspondence is confidential. No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender. Correspondence by either mail or express, free from observation.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

CARPETS, RUGS, SHADES.

225-227-229 South Broadway.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

Lovely Floor Coverings

Not all the wool in the world is consumed in the making of floor coverings. Some of it is used by advertisers to pull over the eyes of the public. It is time to stop chasing the bag of gold at the end of the advertiser's rainbow.

The laws of trade cannot be broken. No one merchant has a great advantage over another in the carpet line. The prices are fixed and set by the manufacturer. The only advantage there is in favor of the larger dealer. The large store is important to manufacturers for it gives them an outlet for their wares without hunting a score of small buyers.

Being the largest dealers, we are able to command, from the best makers many lots and many special designs and new patterns which a smaller establishment could not think of handling.

We count the yards of carpet on our floor by the thousands. We count the rugs by hundreds. From the little mat made in Philadelphia and sold for \$1.00 up to the magnificent imported Oriental rugs, the assortment is something wonderful. You will find here more variation in size, more variation in coloring, more variation in pattern than it is possible to obtain elsewhere in this section, as far as we know.

In regard to carpets the assortment is practically unlimited. In prices we have the advantage of being the largest dealers to offer you. True it is only one advantage, but it is distinct and marked. A real and not a fancied point which economical buyers will do well to keep in mind.

QUALITY IS ECONOMY.

McBurney Puts Up a Great Medicine on It, And

...ONE BOTTLE CURES...

If you suffer from Kidney trouble, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Heart trouble, Burning Sensation, Liver trouble and Bloating, you should take ten drops of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, One Bottle Cures. Not six bottles of some worthless remedy, not a wine glass full five or six times a day, but simply one dose of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure once a day, and one bottle cures.

Mrs. Maria Denney, 1222 West Twenty-fifth street, Kansas City, Mo., writes:

"Mr. McBurney. Dear Sir—I wish to thank you personally for the great relief that I have obtained from the use of your medicine. I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for 17 years, and I am a mother of nine children, and I don't believe

Mr. W. F. McBurney, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir—Reading your advertisement in The Sunday Times I was greatly impressed by the article entitled "Little Willie" by Eugene Field, and by the influence it exerted. I am prompted to write to you in behalf of my son, Willie, to come to your aid, as he has been suffering from kidney and bladder trouble three years ago, hoping that my



that I have missed a night that I did not have to get up from ten to fifteen times a night; neither have I got up one morning that my clothes as well as the bed were not saturated; even sitting in a chair or standing up or stooping over, I had no control of my urine. Many times I have prayed that God would take me so as to be relieved of my suffering. I believe that your medicine is a Godsend to me. I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for 17 years, and I am a mother of nine children, and I don't believe

testimony will encourage others to try your preparation for kidney and bladder troubles. I suffered as only those who are affected as I was. I had no control of the organs, either of the bladder or of the kidneys, and extracting pains in the back, a burning sensation, was extremely nervous. After my recovery I have got round to my boy, who was afflicted with bed-wetting, and greatly to my joy he was cured by the use of a few doses. I also recommended the medicine to neighbors. The interest it created to those who heard of it, caused me to act as a magnet on their children. I wish to state that the above cures were effected three years ago, and have not any symptoms of the old trouble. Any person wishing further information is at liberty to write or call on MRS. MATTIE PATTEE, Station E, Los Angeles, Cal.

RHEUMATISM.

Is caused by uric acid in the blood, and only by removing this poisonous acid can rheumatism and neuralgic trouble be cured. Uric acid finds its way into the blood because the kidneys are weakened and do not throw it off from the system. Restore the kidneys and you will restore the power that will force the uric acid from the body. That is just what McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure does. It drives the deadly uric acid from the blood. It sustains the organs that sustain life and the forces that make blood.

MCBURNEY says he only asks for justice. He only wants the public to interview patients cured by his medicine, talk with them, see for yourself. You will be convinced that one dose relieves and one bottle cures.

If your druggist does not keep McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, he will send to you to address, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50. Send 25c in stamps to W. F. McBurney, 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., for five days' treatment and get relief in twenty minutes.

W. F. McBURNEY, SOLE MANUFACTURER.

Sold by Druggists.

LET US EXAMINE YOUR EYES

Why Pay
50 cents

For 100 Cards and an ALUMINUM CARD CASE when you can get the same for 40 cents at the only Aluminum Store in the city.

Pittsburgh Aluminum Co.,
342 South Spring St.

A. E. Morris. Open Evenings.

Open Evenings.

ARIZONA.

LITIGATION OVER COBRE GRANDE MINES SEEMS ENDED.

Irrigation Lawsuits—Dark Crime in the Huie-Ditcher Plunges a Knife into His Heart—The Fuel Question Up Again.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Oct. 18.—[Regular Correspondence] Singular to relate, it now appears that litigation over the Cobre Grande mines has quit. A week ago the leading lawyers of Arizona were interested in one phase or another of what promised to be the ugliest of mining trials. The Greene-Treadwell faction had forcibly taken possession of the mine, while J. J. Mitchell in charge, though three injunctions were issued upon it in Phoenix, commanded that no change be made till a legal adjudication of rights be made. Costello, the New York capitalist who led the opposition, has defaulted, however, in a payment due from him for the block of stock that gave him a controlling interest in the company, and has surrendered. He could gain no help in the East, for capitalists naturally hesitate before buying themselves into a lawsuit. It has lost little, if any, money, in the transaction. The sum of \$10,000 advanced by him in an emergency of the company's affairs, has been returned to him, and to him as well as gone the proceeds of the company's assets for the past seven weeks. It appears that the litigation was started in order to keep Costello from realizing on his option. The default was expected. Upon receipt of the news the Green wing organized an entirely new corporation, to which were added the mines of the Cobre Grande company, together with considerably more ground, owned by Greene, he holding altogether agreements with 400 pertinencies, an area of about 100 square miles. Nine potential held by contesting claimants, immediately next to the Cobre Grande workings, were at the same time acquired by Prof. George A. Treadwell on his personal account. The new corporation is called the Company Consolidated Copper Mining Company, and is organized under the laws of Mexico, with a capital stock of only \$20,000, the low capitalization being on account of the high stamp tax of the republic. This company will be maintained in order to facilitate business with the Mexican authorities, but in short time an American corporation, the Green Consolidated Copper Mining Company, will be organized under the laws of New Jersey. The organizers of the new corporation state they have on hand a cash capital of \$300,000, and that here is no debt.

J. I. Wood, secretary for the Costello company, who was arrested in Cochise county on the charge of grand larceny, in that he had taken away to Phoenix the books of the corporation, that he had add a companion to a letter to the affair by suing Greene for libel, and Sheriff Scott White, his successor as secretary, for unlawful imprisonment.

IRRIGATION LITIGATION.

In intervals, between the trial of criminal cases, Chief Justice Street has been hearing testimony and argument in a half dozen injunction cases, where farms seek to restrain the north side canals from cutting off their irrigation water because of lack of "rights" in the canals sought. The cases heard have been picked out by the court, and attorneys are representative of the main points at issue. But we're only skirmishing in these injunction suits, and the real battle lines for the main fight will be indicated by these decisions. We are prepared to start a work that will result in the adjudication and permanent establishment of the water rights of every individual irrigator in the Salt River Valley.

The Atlantic Trust Company of New York, instead, has brought an action in foreclosure against the Highland Land and Water Company, based on a trust deed executed plaintiff in 1890. The deed was given in consideration for the return of \$100,000 in 7 per cent. gold bonds, running ten years. This term expired last June. Since June of 1890 no interest has been paid. The early history of the canal is interesting to a student of finance. The enterprise was started by C. Meyer of New York, about 1880, when he was Governor of Arizona. The canal was staked out on a high and beautiful mesa east of Mesa City. The cost of construction was not known, but could not have exceeded \$40,000, for the canal was not designed to serve, however, more than 1000 acres, and really was of far less capacity. About that time the greater part of the bonds of the Arizona Canal Company were held in Switzerland, where they were regarded as the best of investments, in terms of material value, promptly when due. On the strength of this good reputation of Arizona water stock, Zulick succeeded in placing his total issue of bonds in Switzerland, his official position helping him not a little in the transaction. The main trouble with the canal is that it is entitled to water only when the river's flow exceeds 50,000 miner's inches, a point rarely reached. The land covered is good, and is almost frostless, but the canal can have little water when it is needed, and is secured. There is but little farming under the head of the canal, though Zulick and several others seeded several thousand acres to alfalfa.

The territorial grand jury has been discharged. It had been investigating Maricopa country, though the most populous of Arizona's subdivisions, has little crime. The jury's report showed that all had been found well in the county offices. In the District Court sentences each of five years in Yuma were given Joseph and the elusive Parris, Berg and Richard Loraine, the Phoenix sneak thief, in whose pursuit and capture about a quarter of the city's male population participated. Decrees of divorce were entered in the cases of Sarah A. Jussell vs. Stephen R. Russell, and Nellie A. Dunlap vs. James Dunlap.

TWO STRANGE DEATHS.

Evidence of a crime that will in all probability never be explained was found lately in the hills of Cave Creek district, forty miles north of Phoenix. The body of a man, the name of the corpse of which is believed to have been a sheep herder. The remains were practically mummified in the dry air of the mountains. Death had come from a shot in the back, the bullet penetrating near the heart. The body was found in a dark, unoccupied, black shirt. Near him under a tree were a black hat and a cap, but no papers could be found. At another point within a stone's throw, were five plugs of tobacco. About six months ago many thousands were seen in the vicinity, and now among the herders were common. This murder is believed to have been the outcome of one of the many rows.

Last Friday night Guadalupe Leon, a member of an old Spanish family on the Arizona Canals near Peoria, took over life in a rarer inconsiderate manner. He had died in the morning with a knife wound in his heart and beside him was the bloody pocket knife of a few-workman, Romero. Romero was arrested, charged with murder. But when the jury found that Jon had complained of serious illness and had evinced a desire for life and that he had, after



Prof. Jas. Pandrey
Strangled
Hernia . . .

A few words to the sufferer who says: "Oh, my ruptures don't bother me." Do you know that you are the most dangerous in all forms of rupture? It is from the rupture that seems small and insignificant that by some sudden fall or violent exertion, coughing or straining, a portion of the bowel through such a abdominal ring, cannot return. Mortification sets in and you have strangulated hernia. No one has known to live with strangulated hernia twenty-four hours.

The fact that you have cured hundreds who suffered with different kinds of rupture, has brought your name prominently before the public as a Rupture Specialist.

You can go forward to save four in Los Angeles from strangulation, and have the witness of our most prominent surgeons that this was done without the knife or chloroform.

The fact that you have cured hundreds who suffered with different kinds of ruptures, has brought your name prominently before the public as a Rupture Specialist.

PROF. JOSEPH PANDREY,
425 S. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Office Hours—9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m.
Lady Attendant.

The retirement of the ditch gang, asked of his sleepy companions the loan of a knife. Romero obligingly responded and Leon performed his self-exorcism in so quiet and effective a manner that the ditchers were soon at work again.

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To Be Cured By the Staff of Associated Physicians and Surgeons.

In this nineteenth century science has made rapid progress in the treatment of all forms of disease. Research and study have brought to light many remedies that are invaluable to suffering humanity, but without a doubt the greatest and grandest discovery known in the annals of medical science, for the amelioration of all nervous, chronic and deep-seated diseases center upon the Homo-Allo system of combined treatment, the policy of which is now unquestioned and unrivaled.

Having unlimited faith in their special system, the Associated Physicians concluded that the quickest method of reaching a vast number of people in the shortest space of time would be by placing the fees lower than were ever before heard of in the practice of medicine.

In accordance with this decision the fee for consultation and examination by any member of this staff of physicians was placed at Fifty Cents, and sufficient medicine was included for several days' treatment. At this low figure many people doubted that they really meant what they offered to do, as it seemed almost incredible that so much could be given at so low a fee.

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BUSINESS.**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL**OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Oct. 21, 1899.

LOCAL CLEARANCES. The exchanges brought into the local clearinghouse last week amounted to \$1,677,606.30, compared with \$1,891,624.70 in the preceding week, and \$1,874,765.40 for the week before. That for the corresponding week in 1898 the figures were \$1,241,684.31. The increase is over 25 per cent more than last year.

NATIONAL CLEARANCES. Last week the exchanges brought to fifty-five odd clearinghouses in all the principal cities in the United States amounted to \$1,953,763,877, compared with \$1,829,765,586 in the previous week. Coming with the corresponding week last year, there was a gain equal to 48 per cent.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS. The Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange quotes local securities as follows:

LOS ANGELES BANKS.

Description	Bid	Asked
Broadway	114	
California	118	
Citizens	129	
Farmers' and Merchants	130	
First National	170	
Los Angeles National	114	
Merchants' National	141	
N.Y. Bank of California	106	
Security Loan & Trust Co.	84	90
German-American Savings	140	
"Main Street" Savings	50	
Sou. Cal. Savings	82	
Union Bank of Savings	104	
Security Savings Bank	76	

\$Shared \$100, paid up \$50.

BONDS.

Los Angeles and Pasadena
Electric Railway ss ... 100

102

103½

San Antonio Water Co. ss ... 100

101

Con. Water Co. of Pomona 101

102

San Gabriel Electric Co. ss ... 102

99

Edison Electric Co. ss ... 99

100

Southern Cal. Power Co. ss ... 101

100

Crystal Spring Water Co. ss ... 100

101

Tracion Co. ss ... 101

110

L. A. Consolidated ss ... 104½

105½

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Title Guarantees and Trust Co.

Co.

Title Ins. & Trust Co. Com. 98

100

Title Ins. & Trust Co. pfds. 97½

100

West L. A. Water Co. ... 45

60

COMMERCIAL.

POOR BUSINESS METHODS. A salesman whose lines are tea, coffee and tobacco tells a remarkable story which shows how poorly equipped for their business some grocers are.

He was "on the road" and went into the store of a customer in a large city near Los Angeles. The owner of the store was behind the counter, and a man and his wife in front of him. The woman asked for a bottle of celery salt. Upon which the grocer took down two bottles, one a cheap-looking affair, the other an attractive-looking package.

The customer asked the price, and the merchant said: "They are 15 cents a bottle, both the same price." The customer said: "I don't think that is better," and the merchant replied: "Oh, I do not know if there is any difference; they are both good." She told him to put up whichever one he preferred, and he put up the cheap-looking bottle.

When the couple had passed out, the salesman said: "Why did you not give her my salt?"

The grocer replied that he did not know just why.

How much did you pay for that salt? she gave her?" asked the salesman.

The merchant did not remember what he had paid for either kind.

"You paid \$2 per dozen for it," said the salesman, warming up to the subject, "and it cost much per cent. profit did you make?"

The merchant confessed his inability to figure that out.

"Why," said the other, "that cost you 18-2 cents per bottle, whereas mine cost you 16 cents. You lost 1-2 cents on each of the many bottles you have made 5 cents, or 50 per cent. on the trade. Besides that stuff you gave her is vile. She will never buy celery salt again. Take the top off and smell it."

And it was really true. The stuff was like the King's offense. It smelt to heaven.

PROFIT ON SUGAR. They have a retail grocers' association in San Francisco. It is generally known that sugar pays the grocer no profit at a rule. Well, the association has fixed a profit to be realized. And the grocers are standing up to their agreement.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

NEW YORK STATE TAXES. The total amount of taxes received from corporations by the State of New York for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1898, was \$2,665,400, for the year ended September 30, 1898, there was collected \$2,162,424.31; increase in 1899, \$104,216.00. The receipts from the transfer of inheritance tax during the past three years were as follows: Fiscal year ended September 30, 1898, \$2,194,612.24; fiscal year ended September 30, 1898, \$1,907,213.00; fiscal year ended September 30, 1897, \$1,829,941.82. The increase in 1899 over 1898 was \$17,403 and over 1897, \$364,670.41.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

Poultry was meeting with good demand yesterday, and supplies not being excessive, prices were steady. Fine turkeys were in good request. Old hens bring about 10 cents per pound from farmers' wagons, and young stock up to 12 cents.

There were a few wild ducks on the market which sold promptly at \$3.50 for a spoonbill and teal, and \$6 for sprigs. Cottontails sold at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Hay is about steady at quoted prices. It does not seem likely to go much higher at present. The rains have somewhat weakened the views of holders. The San Joaquin Valley has plenty which is waiting for a market here whenever conditions will meet freight charges.

Supplies of cranberries are very liberal, and the demand is light. Holders have put prices down to stimulate the demand.

Beans are up again, and the market is becoming very firm. Holders who have stocks have bought at lower prices and are disposed to take the benefit the conditions make possible.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

POULTRY. Dealers pay live weight for stock in good condition: 10@12 per lb. for poultry; ducks, \$8@10; for turkeys, 12@14; geese, 9@11.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Per lb. Rex breakfast, 12; fancy wrapped, 14; plain wrapped, 13; light bacon, 12½; ham, 12½; bacon, 9¾; Winchester, 12½; 49¢, 18½½.

DRY SALTED BEEF—Per lb. Rex brand, 12½; Hams—Per lb. Rex brand, 12; Gilbert hams, boneless, 12½; Winchester, 12½; 49¢, 18½½.

DRIED BEEF—Per lb. inside, 17½½; outside, 18½½.

PICKLED BEEF—Per lb., rump butt, 15½.

PICKLED PORK—Per lb., Sunderland, 14½.

LARD—Per lb. in barrels, Rex, pure leaf, 1%; Ivory compound, 6%; Suets, 6%; special white lard, 5%; Silver Leaf, 5%; White Label, 5%.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

EGGS—Per doz., fresh, ranch, 20; eastern, 22; extra select, 24.

BUTTER—Milk. Case of Trade creamery, per square, 65; southern creamery, 60@65; dairy, 60@65; Coast creamery, 60@65; eastern, 1½-lb. butter, 12½; 1-lb. butter, 12½.

CHEESE—Per lb. full cream, 12½; American, 14½; Domestic, 14½; Swiss, 14½; Imported Swiss, 14½; Domestic, 14½; Imported Swiss, 14½; Edam, fancy, 12½; 90¢.

HONEY—Per lb. in comb. frames, 12½½;

HONEYCOMB—Per lb., 14½.

DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS.

RAISINS—London layer, per box, 12½;

Ivory compound, 6%; Suets, 6%; special white lard, 5%;

White Label, 5%.

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CHEESE—Per lb. full cream, 12½; American, 14½; Domestic, 14

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

First Football Game of the Season.

Normal Eleven Defeated.

The football team of the University of Southern California played its first game for this season on the university campus yesterday afternoon. Its opponent was the eleven from the State Normal School. The teams were evenly matched as to weight, but the superior work of the University line won the game.

For the University team Lipe at right halfback, an experienced player from Illinois Wesleyan university, did brilliant defensive work. Williams at right tackle, veteran of the seasons of '97 and '98, opened fine holes in the opposing line for the backs to go through, and played a strong defensive game. Yerxa, who learned the game at Fort Goodale, showed good form at left halfback. Marble, who exhibited strong line-breaking, as fullback, is a freshman from the Logan Preparatory School, Philadelphia, Pa. His punting was good, and he will probably make the position on the University. Capt. Whittaker, with many tackles in the big games, was at right end yesterday, and played a strong game.

The Normal School was weak in defensive play, but has good material, and with experience will doubtless show fine playing. Flint, with whom the fullback was through the University line repeatedly for good gains. Whittaker at right end played the best defensive game of the day. Capt. Lindsey directed his team with good judgment and did some fine playing.

The games were called at 3:15. Twenty-minutes halves were played. Marble kicked off for twenty yards. White ran left end for twenty-five yards. The University then held and the Normal was forced to punt. Lipe bucked left tackle for five yards and Marble ran through the same place for an equal gain. Yerxa went through the right tackle for six yards. Flint tried the left end for a two-yard gain. Yerxa made a fine hurdle through tackle for ten yards. Marble then kicked for twenty-five yards to the Normal five-yard line. White fumbled the ball and Evertson fell to it. It was picked up for a touchdown, and Marble kicked goal. Score, U.S.C., 6; Normal, 0. This ended the scoring for the first half. Flint made several star tackles and the half ended with the ball on the U.S.C. twenty-five-yard line.

Bigham kicked off for the Normal in the second half for thirty yards. U.S.C. was unable to gain around the ends, but by steady line-plunging Lipe was finally forced over for a second touchdown. Enders missed goal. Score, U.S.C., 12; Normal, 0. Marble was compelled to retire because of a twisted knee. Time was also taken out while White had a torn ear repaired. No more scoring was done, and the game ended with the ball in Normal's territory.

About five hundred spectators witnessed the game, and the good work of the players on both sides was heartily applauded.

The team lined up as follows:

U.S.C. State Normal.

Holland center Abbott

Enyeart right guard C. Rhinehart

W. H. Norman

Williams right tackle Lawrence

Wheatley (c) right end Whitaker

Christy left guard Hickox

Beckett left tackle Stewart

Flint left end W. White

Lipe right half Lindstrom (c)

Yerxa left half Wm. White

Wright quarter J. Rhinehart

Marble fullback Bigham

Enyeart

Dean Cromwell, referee; John Tebbets, umpire; Reese and Lockwell, linesmen; touchdowns, Lipe (2); goal, Marble.

PEDAGOGUES ENTERTAINED.

Enjoyable Affair at the Home of Principal Housh.

Thirty-five high school teachers, men and women, and the wives of the married contingent, were pleasantly entertained yesterday at the summer home of Principal W. H. Housh on Nevada avenue, Santa Monica.

At 10:30 a.m. the party left the Fourth-street station on a special electric car and upon arriving at their destination were met by Prof. and Mrs. Housh. The spacious home was tastefully decorated and over the lawn and sidewalk was spread a canopy of canvas, under which were set four tables, at which luncheon was served.

After luncheon an hour or more of good-natured speech-making was indulged in, the principal speakers being Mrs. J. A. Foshay, on the "Superintendent of Schools"; Carlos Brandy, on "The Boy Scout Movement"; Dr. Frick on the "Tongue of Shakespeare," and the host in a short retrospective talk. The postprandial oratory was frequently interrupted with college yells and good-natured jibes.

At 4 o'clock the entire party strolled to the beach, where various apostrophes were addressed to the briny deep, after which the special car conveyed the tired but happy crowd to Los Angeles.

COVINA.

COVINA, Oct. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] George Atwood of Colorado has purchased F. Smith's ten-acre ranch on Workman street for \$6500.

John Willinger has sold his ten-acre orange orchard to J. Ashenfelter of Wyoming for \$8000.

C. G. Richter has sold his twenty-acre orange grove, situated between Covina and Azusa, to Miss McKibben for \$7500.

Sherman Glaze and Henry Bolling, two of the Covina boys who have seen military service in the Philippines, returned home from Manila on Thursday.

The Ruddock-Treadwell Company's packing-house was completed this week. It is a building 50x80 feet in size, with a basement of similar space.

The Columbia Land and Water Company has thrown pumps again on Wednesday, and is pumping a steady stream of seventy inches. The Deacon pumps start today, and in case of no more rain the Lordsburg plant will be started next week.

Big Bait Business.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] Charles Schuler has the finest display of minnows the other day which had been seen in St. Louis for years. His environs contained about 1800. Most of these beautiful chubs were just the right size for big bass bait. The cool weather makes it an easy matter to keep them alive, and it is no easy task to get together 75,000 (100,000) minnows in a week, which Schuler requires to supply the anglers. He manages to get them, however. It requires several men and wagons to haul the chubs when they are caught.

Some of the minnows come in by train from remote points, but Mr. Schuler gets nearly all his supply from ponds he stocked a year and a half ago. He says that minnows grow very fast, and make a most astonishing rate. He paid 10,000 in one pond a year ago last spring, and has taken a million out since.

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE

Never fails to stop itching scalp, cure dandruff or stop falling hair. Try it. Price 50c, all drugists sample free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

WHY DO YOU LOSE SLEEP?

With headache, when you can relieve it with Wright's Paragon Headache Remedy? It cures.

BENKIN'S RETARTE freight office, 408 South Spring. Tel main 1A.



Our Hats are Different

Because our ways are different. There is an individuality behind every hat we offer. Our workrooms are an inexhaustible source of hat beauties. The chiefest of these are our

\$6 Velvet Hats at \$3.98.

We want to be just as different from other stores in these hats as in any others. That is why we put our best trimmers on them and use such splendid materials. The results are triumphs in hat beauty that no one can approach at the price—\$3.98.

Sensation in Glassware.

150 pieces—more than a dozen different lines that we've bunched at one price, to make a rousing day's business. Monday you'll find them on special tables in fourth and fifth aisles—Take your choice!

At 10c

Values 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c.

And Included Are—
Flared celery trays,
Salad dishes,
Vinegar cruets,
Glass decanters,

Fruit dishes,
Bread plates,
Molasses jugs,
Celery stands,

German China Cups and Saucers
Worth 25c anywhere will be sold Monday for 10c.
Several hundred—handsomely decorated, as well as gold banded—flawless, faultless china that you never saw less than 25c for.....

10c

Big sale of Lamps

Prices lowered nearly a half

Only a few patterns of a kind, thus they are ordered out to make room for full lines.

30c lamp complete 19c
Glass hand lamp, but a few of them.....
1.50 lamp complete 85c

A prettily decorated round and globe with brass trimmings.

3.25 Handsome Tall
Banquet Lamp now 2.19.

A Great Sale Bedding.

It's the low prices that make it so interesting. Thousands of comfortable and blankets have been added to the stock in the past three days. The prices that go into effect Monday will find quick and happy owners for them. The prices are under usual askings.

Comforts.

10-4 double gray and white blankets, with colored borders, good weight 48c

11-4 blancket extra heavy, long nap 98c

11-4 wool blankets, bound edges, fancy serviceable, our price..... 2.23

11-4 wool. blanket, silk binding, our price..... 2.48

Scarlet wool blankets, 10-4 size with both borders, silk well..... 3.29

10-4 sanitary gray, all wool blankets made of soft combed yarn, with 3.98 fancy borders, our price.....

Same in..... 4.79

10-4 white wool blanket very pretty border blue and pink; silk finished edges, extra heavy and soft, our price..... 2.98

High grade union silk blanket, fancy borders, silk binding; our price..... 2.48

Scarlet wool blankets, 10-4 size with both borders, silk well..... 3.98

Sheets

White crocheted spread, full size and well finished in neat Marseilles pattern, worth 60c, for..... 47c

Bedspreads.

White crocheted spread, full size and well finished in neat Marseilles pattern, worth 60c, for..... 47c

11-4 white wool blanket, extra weight and shiny, very fine quality wool, a good seller..... 4.98

11-4 gray blanket guaranteed all wool fancy borders, extra heavy..... 5.48

Blanket, well finished.....

10-4 white wool blanket very pretty border blue and pink; silk finished edges, extra heavy and soft, our price..... 2.98

High grade union silk blanket, fancy borders, silk binding; our price..... 2.48

Scarlet wool blankets, 10-4 size with both borders, silk well..... 3.98

Sheets

Handkerchiefs sheets with 2 inch hem and finely finished..... 8-4..... 30c

9-4..... 49c

10-4..... 55c

For camel's hair plaid—rough plaid, too, that we don't know of any place under a dollar. See it.

For camel's hair plaid—stunning plaid, too, that are away under price.

1.25 For camel's hair plaid—stunning plaid, too, that are away under price.

98c For 44-inch all wool homespun for the best value in raised effects for the money you'll find in Los Angeles. Folks who take the pains to find out tell us so. Several patterns now—a day so will be a big difference in the price.

49c For 54-inch all wool Venetian cloth. Such a favorite just now for fall suits. You'll pay at most 20c a yard more to go elsewhere.

59c For camel's hair plaid—stunning plaid, too, that are away under price.

1.75 For handsome crepon—a better value than you'll find in the eastern centers.

1.98 For choices of several patterns in blazer crepon. You'll regret it if you don't see them soon—they're going fast.

2.48 For silk and wool crepon that we have every reason to believe is the best value ever shown in such goods.

For 44-inch all wool homespun Oxford, blues, browns, blues and all the season's popular shades. It's the same quality you see it.

For camel's hair plaid—stunning plaid, too, that are away under price.

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EDITORIAL SHEET

Amusements.

XVIIITH YEAR.

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—

C. M. WOOD and H. C. WYATT, Lessees.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
Oct. 24, 25—Dunne & Ryley present the Parisian Burletta,
The Biggest Musical Hit of the Year.
Eddie Foy, Josie DeWitt, Phil H. Ryley and 30 others. Superb
Company—Original Production.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats now on sale. Tel. Main 70.



Next Attraction.

THREE NIGHTS AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, OCT. 26, 27, 28,
The Dainty Parisian Comedy,

Mlle. Fifi From Paris

The Cast Includes MAUDE GRANGER AND MR. EDWARD ABELES,
Supported By a Great Comedy Cast

EXTRA Dewey in Moving Pictures showing Land and Naval Parade
recently held in New York City.

Seats on sale Monday. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Tel. Main 70.

OPHEUM—WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 23,
... MATINEE TODAY...
SIX NEW VAUDEVILLE ACTS—24 NEW PERFORMERS

Hawaiian Queens,
Lyric Fantasy—A Gorgeous Spectacle,

Mr. and Mrs. Budworth,
Colored Comedians—Rare Funmakers.

La Petite Elsie,
A Child Wonder—An Impersonator.

The Biograph,
Views from Land and Sea.

PRICES NEVER CHANGING—Best Reserved Seats, down stairs, 25c and 50c.
entire balcony, 25c; gallery, 10c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, any
seat 25c. Children, 10c. Telephone 1447.

NOW ABOUT THAT PARIS TRIP

The contest begins Nov. 1, and lasts 10 weeks. The person having the greatest
number of coupons (one is given with each paid ticket) on Jan. 10, will be given a
first class round trip ticket to the Paris Exposition.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—OLIVER MOROSCO,
Lessee and Manager.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!! TONIGHT!

Magnificent Presentation of the Greatest of all Racing Dramas,

THE SPORTING DUCHESS

Positively the most important production by the Frawleys during the present season
Strong Cast—Picturesque Scenery—Gorgeous Costumes. Prices always the same—
15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinee Saturday. Telephone Main 1270.

BED CROSS WORK.

The Society Has Plenty to Do and
is in Good Condition.

Many ex-soldiers are applying to the Red Cross for assistance, who are not sick enough to be sent to the hospital. These men are unable to work, and have not means enough to keep them until they become well. The society is anxious to hear from out-of-town families willing to take these veterans to their homes. Any one wishing to give help is invited to communicate with the president, Miss M. B. Peniston, Red Cross headquarters.

Word was received from San Francisco yesterday asking the local society to provide places for two sick veterans, formerly members of Battery D. San Francisco the condition in the sick men is improving there.

A veteran named Ellis, who has been treated at the Sisters' Hospital, has recovered from his illness. Samuel Green, who came to this city in a de-mobilized condition some weeks ago, was sent to his home in Jefferson City, Mo., by the Red Cross and War Board. Hugo Schuster, at one time a member of the San Francisco Hospital Corps, and T. L. Jones, a Los Angeles nurse, have become members of the Red Cross.

The ambulance belonging to Bresse Broach has been placed the disposal of the Red Cross. The headquarters in the Laughlin building will be kept open every Monday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 4. On other days no regular hours will be observed.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Will be conducted by Instructors of High Standing.

P. W. Kauffman, president of the Southern California Teachers' Association, was in conference yesterday with City Superintendent of Schools Foshay and County Superintendent Strine with reference to the joint city and county institute to be held in Los Angeles December 18, 19 and 20. Arrangements were made for securing instructors of high standing to conduct the institute work, and with the co-operation of the schools of San Diego city and county, and of Orange and Ventura counties, a successful meeting is assured.

At the close of the institute the Southern California Teachers' Association will hold its annual convention.

For the purpose of making suggestions with reference to High School work at the institute the High School and county will meet next Saturday, October 28.

LENHAUSEN IS IMPROVING.

Injured Police Officer Has a Fair Chance for Recovery.

Officer Lenhausen, who was injured Thursday while trying to stop a runaway horse, is resting easily at the Good Samaritan Hospital, and Dr. Hagan believes he has a chance for recovery. As yet it is too early to definitely forecast his recovery, but Dr. Hagan believes that only the inner plate of the skull was fractured, which, with the fact that the hemorrhages have ceased, is in the patient's favor.

Police Court Notes.

George Bancroft, a laborer at Creasinger's ranch, and George Banford, a race-track follower, were tried yesterday for disorderly conduct and each fined \$10 or ten days. Both men paid their fines.

A. J. Maropoulos, the fruit man who has been arrested frequently for disturbing the peace, was taken into custody again yesterday on complaint of A. Sares, of No. 213 North Spring street, on a similar charge. The case will be tried Tuesday and in the mean time Maropoulos is at liberty on bail.

Thomas Harrington, who was ar-

Los Angeles Sunday Times

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1899.

IN FIVE PARTS,

WITH MAGAZINE SECTION.

Part IV—8 Pages.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Plays and Players—Music and Musicians.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1899.

AT THE THEATERS.

CLEMENT SCOTT, the distinguished dramatic critic, who for forty years has embellished the art of criticism through the press of London, has come to America to take up the same line of work, for the stated reason that he believes he can secure greater freedom for his strong and able pen than was permitted him in his former field. Mr. Scott has recently written to a friend in England some observations upon the tribulations of the dramatic critic which lead one to believe that he is likely to find himself mistaken if he expects that the conditions surrounding the critical occupation in America differs in any degree from that which obtains in England.

One of Mr. Scott's complaints relates to the incapacity of the theatrical fraternity to accept criticism of their efforts in a proper spirit. He cites the fact that no nation howsoever peaceful a nation a writer may say of an artist of the stage, all his plaudits and praise are forgotten in the face of one line of adverse comment. If the distinguished gentleman expects to find the dramatic profession in America differing in any way from that of his term in England, he will be sadly mistaken, for the player-folk here as there are the most thin-skinned and, on occasion, the most unreasonable people in the entire human family.

It is the experience of the writer on the drama everywhere that the people in the "profession" (both managers and performers) expect "good notices" at all times and on all occasions, and when they do not get them are wont to proclaim that the writer of the notice is either prejudiced or that he has expressed his opinion adversely to the author's literary reason. The producer of plays, as well as the actor in them loses sight of the fact that if it is the right and privilege of the critic to appraise a good play, and those who play it is equally his right and privilege to call attention to the failures of

The man who writes of the stage and its people, however, will find before he is many years in the business, that though he may pen columns and pages of laudation of a dramatic organization or of an artist, whenever he enters a noisy and profane gathering, fearing that he is to be a roar, although he may be sure that not a word of commendation will be given him for any of the praiseworthy things he may have said. But such is life. It is the simple duty of the critic to be a mirror, to be on the alert in the business, or whether his "advice" are printed in the paper of the borderland, to tell the truth as he sees it regarding dramatic productions, and with respect to the art and capacity of the men and women who present them for the edification of the public.

It remains to be said that the dramatic critic were to exist upon the chalks he gets for writing in commendatory terms of plays and players, would starve to death the first week of his engagement; and it is equally true that the author of a play need never over what the play-folk have to say about him in case they are criticised, he would better forsake the critic's desk and turn his attention to the driving of a dray, the carrying of hocky mortar or the trundling of the theatrical fraternity in general as scarce as angel's visits: its blase and reproach are as common as rectangular blocks of baked clay in a brickyard.

The Frawley company's bill for the week commencing tonight at the Burbank Theater will be the famous four-act drama of English aristocracy, by Cecil Raleigh, Henry Hamilton and Sir Charles Harris. "The Sporting Duchess" is the story of the play runs in this wise:

The Earl of Desborough is on the verge of bankruptcy. His racing stud is mortgaged to Maj. Mostyn, once the owner of the famous stallion "Lip." The Earl, however, is in the aforesaid hand of strolling players, assumes the disguise of Count, and a first meeting is arranged to take place at the White Horse Inn, his favorite touchstone to Paris. The Earl has no liking for a match arranged under such conditions, as she has given her heart to Paul, who determines to prevent the match. In this he is aided by some friends, a band of military players, and the device of changing the sign of White Horse Inn to another house that looks exactly like it. After a long lot of complications, cross-purposes and blunders are rung up the curtain. Desborough, however, before his marriage, had an understanding with an adventuress, one Valentine Derville. Valentine, besides being a woman of great beauty, is the man of the hour. She is the most popular actress in Madrid during the coming season.

A manager estimates that from 1200 to 1500 colored people are currently engaged upon the stage in this country.

Andrew Waldron and Jennie Cale, former Sacramentoans, are now touring through Texas with a company of their own.

Gustavo Salvini's American season will begin in October, 1900, and his repertory will include "Othello," "The Outlaw" and "Saul."

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UNIVERSITY NOTES.

First Football Game of the Season.
Normal Eleven Defeated.
The football team of the University of Southern California played its first game for this season on the university campus yesterday afternoon. Its opponent was the eleven from the State Normal School. The teams were evenly matched as to weight, but the superior work of the University line won the game.

For the University team Lipe at right halfback, an experienced player from Illinois Wesleyan University, did brilliant defensive work. When Lipe at right tackle, a member of the seasons of '91 and '92, opened fine holes in the opposing line for the backs to go through, and played a strong defensive game. Yerxa, who learned the game under Goodale at the Los Angeles Military Academy, showed good work at left halfback. Maricle, who exhibited strong line-breaking, as fullback, is a freshman from the Logan Preparatory School, Philadelphia, Pa. His punting was good, and he will probably make the position on the Varsity. Capt. Wheatley, who won the big tackles in the big games, at right end yesterday, and played a strong game.

The Normal School was weak in defensive play, but has good material, and with experience will doubtless show fine playing. Bigham, who played full back, tore through the University line repeatedly for yard gain. Whittaker at right end played the best defensive game of the day. Capt. Lindsey directed his team with good judgment and did some fine playing.

The game was called at 3:15. Twenty-minute halves were played. Marble kicked twice for twenty yards. White ran left end for twenty-five yards. The University then held and the Normal was forced to punt. Lipe bucked left tackle for five yards and Marble ripped through the same place for an equal gain. Yerxa then took the right tackle for six yards. Flint tried the left end for a two-yard gain. Yerxa made a fine hurdle through tackle for ten yards. Marble then kicked for twenty-five yards to the Normal five-yard line. White fumbled the ball and Enyeart fell on it. Lipe went in for a touchdown, and Marble kicked goal. Score U.S.C. 6; Normal, 0. This ended the scoring for the first half. Flint made several star tackles and the half ended with the ball in the U.S.C. twenty-five-yard line.

Bigham kicked off for the Normal in the second half for thirty yards. U.S.C. was unable to gain around the ends, but by steady line-plunging Lipe was finally forced over for a second touchdown. Enyeart missed goal. Score, U.S.C. 11; Normal, 0. Marble was compelled to retire because of a twisted knee. Timmerman also taken out while White had a torn ear repaired. No more scoring was done, and the game ended with the ball in Normal's territory.

About five hundred spectators witnessed the game, and the good work of the players on both sides was heartily applauded.

The teams lined up as follows:

U.S.C.	State Normal.	
Holland	center	Abbot
Enyeart	right guard	C. Rhinehart
Waterman		
Williams	right tackle	Lawrence
Wheatley (c.)	right end	Whitaker
Christy	left guard	Hickox
Beckett	left tackle	Stewart
Flint	left end	W. White
Lipe	right half	Lindsey (c.)
Yerxa	left half	Wm. White
Wright	quarter	J. Rhinehart
Murphy	fullback	Bigham
Enyeart		

Dean Cromwell, referee: John Tebbets, umpire; Reese and Lockwell, linesmen; touchdowns, Lipe (2); goal, Marble.

PEDAGOGUES ENTERTAINED.

Enjoyable Affair at the Home of Principal Housh.

Thirty-five high school teachers, men and women, and the wives of the married contingent, were pleasantly entertained yesterday at the summer home of Principal W. H. Housh on Nevada avenue, Santa Monica.

At 10:30 a.m. the party left the Fourth-street station on a special electric car and upon arriving at their destination were met by Prof. and Mrs. Housh. The spacious home was tastefully decorated and over the lawn and sidewalk was spread a canopy of canvas, under which were set four tables, at which luncheon was served.

A number of the more of good-natured speech-making was indulged in, the principal speakers being Mrs. J. A. Foshay, on the "Superintendent as a Blessing"; Carlos Bransby on the "Court of Appeals"; Mrs. Frick on the "Court of Appeals" and the host in a short retrospective talk. The postprandial oratory was frequently interrupted with college yell and good-natured jibes.

At 3:30 o'clock the entire party strolled to the beach, where various apostrophes were addressed to the briny deep, after which the special car conveyed the tired but happy crowd to Los Angeles.

COVINA.

COVINA, Oct. 21.—(Regular Correspondence.) George Atwood of Colorado has purchased F. Smith's ten-acre ranch on Workman street for \$6500.

John Villinger has sold his ten-acre orange orchard to J. Ashenfelter of Wyoming for \$8000.

C. G. Richter has sold his twenty-acre orange grove, situated between Covina and Azusa, to Miss McKibben for \$7500.

Sherman Glaze and Henry Bolling, two of the Covina boys who have seen military service in the Philippines, returned home from Manila on Thursday. The Ruddock-Trentham Company's packing-houses were completed this week. It is a building 100 feet in size, with a basement of similar space.

The Columbia Land and Water Company started its pumps again on Wednesday, and is pumping a steady stream of sanitary inches. The Deacon pumps start today, and in case of no more rain the Lordsburg plant will be started next week.

Big Bait Business.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] Charley Schuler had the finest display of minnows that other day that has been seen in St. Louis for years. His reservoir contained about 1800,000 of these beautiful fish, which Schuler says were just the right size for big bass bait. The cool weather makes it an easy matter to keep the minnows alive. It is not easy task to get together 75,000 to 100,000 minnows in a week, which Schuler requires to supply the anglers. He manages to get them, however. It requires several men and wagons to haul the chub when they are caught. Some of the minnows come in by train from the ponds, but Mr. Schuler gets nearly all his supply from ponds he stocked a year and a half ago. He says that minnows grow very fast, and multiply at a most astonishing rate. He put 10,000 in one pond a year ago last spring, and has taken a million out since.

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE

Never used for dandruff, scalp, hair or stop falling hair. Try it. Price 50¢ at all druggists. Sample free. Address Mrs. Bros. Fresno, Cal.

WHY DO YOU LOSE SLEEP?

With headache, when you can relieve it with Wright's Paragon Headache Remedy? It cures.

BEKING cut-rate freight office, 428 South Spring. Tel. main 14.

The Broadway Department Store

Our Hats are Different

Because our ways are different. There is an individuality behind every hat we offer. Our workrooms are an inexhaustible source of hat beauties. The chiefest of these are our

\$6 Velvet Hats at \$3.98.

We want to be just as different from other stores in these hats as in any others. That is why we put our best trimmers on them and use such splendid materials. The results are triumphs in hat beauty that no one can approach at the price—\$3.98.

Sensation in Glassware.

1500 pieces—more than a dozen different lines that we've bunched at one price, to make a rousing day's business. Monday you'll find them on special tables in fourth and fifth aisles—Take your choice

At 10c

Values 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c.

And included are—

Fruit dishes,
Bread plates,
Molasses Jugs,
Vinegar cruets,
Wine decanters,

Olive dishes,
Celery stands,
Glass pitchers.

German China Cups and Saucers

Worth 25c anywhere will be sold Monday for 10c. Several hundred—handsomely decorated, as well as gold banded—flawless, faultless china that you never saw less than 25c for....

10c

25c lamp complete 19c
Glass lamp, hand lamp, but a few of them.
1.50 lamp complete 85c.
A prettily decorated fount and globe with brass trimmings.

Big Sale of Lamps

Prices lowered nearly a half

Only a few patterns of a kind, thus they are ordered out to make room for full lines.

25c lamp complete 19c
Glass lamp, hand lamp, but a few of them.
1.50 lamp complete 85c.
In a large variety of shades brass trimmed.

3.25 Handsome Tall Banquet Lamp now 2.19.

A Great Sale Bedding.

It's the low prices that make it so interesting. Thousands of comfortables and blankets have been added to the stock in the past three days. The prices that go into effect Monday will find quick and happy owners for them. The prices are under usual askings.

Blankets.

10c double gray and white blankets, with colored borders, good weight 48c
6x6 ones, pair.

11-4 blanket, extra heavy, long nap, 98c
a-leader pair.

11-4 white blanket, border edges fancy borders, blue silk, heavy, very serviceable, our price, pair, 2.23

All wool gray blankets with colored borders, full size, worth 3.50; our 2.48

Scarlet all wool blankets 10-4 size with black and white well filled 3.29 edges; our price..... 2.48

10-4 sanitary gray, all wool blankets made of soft combed yarn with very serviceable, our price only.... 3.98

Same in..... 4.79

10-4 white wool blanket very pretty bordered in red and pink silk edged edges, extra heavy and soft, our 2.98 price, pair.

High grade union white blankets fancy borders, extra heavy, our price..... 2.48

Scarlet all wool blankets 10-4 size with black and white well filled 3.29 edges; our price..... 2.48

10-4 white wool blanket extra weight, extra heavy and warm..... 3.98

Extra value in large size silkoline comforables, offering a variety of large floral designs, etc., corded binding, best carded cotton filled..... 1.73

Large size silkoline cov'ed, both sides alike, with white carded cotton in very soft, very warm..... 1.73

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Large size silkoline cov'ed, both

XVIIITH YEAR.

THEATERS

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER
C. M. WOOD and H. C. WYATT, Lessees.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
Oct 24, 25—Dunne & Ryley present the Parisian Burletta,
The Biggest Musical Hit of the Year.
Eddie Foy, Josie DeWitt, Phil H. Ryley and 30 others. Superb
Company—Original Production.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats now on sale. Tel. Main 70.

HOTEL
TOPSY
TURVY

Next Attraction.

THREE NIGHTS AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, OCT. 26, 27, 28,
The Dainty Parisian Comedy,

Mlle. Fifi From Paris

The Cast Includes MAUDE GRANGER AND MR. EDWARD ABELES,

Supported By a Great Comedy Cast.

EXTRA Dewey in Moving Pictures showing Land and Naval Parades
recently held in New York City.

Seats on sale Monday. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Tel. Main 70.

OPHEUM—WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 23.
... MATINEE TODAY ...
SIX NEW VAUDEVILLE ACTS—24 NEW PERFORMERS

Hawaiian Queens,
Lyric Fantasy—A Gorgeous Spectacle,
Mr. and Mrs.

Budworth,

Colored Comedians—Rare Funmakers.

La Petite Etsie,

A Child Wonder—An Impersonator.

The Biograph,

Views From Land and Sea.

PRICES NEVER CHANGING—Best Reserved Seats, down stairs, 25c and 50c.
entire balcony, 25c; gallery, 10c. Matines Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, any
seat 25c. Children, 10c. Telephone 1447.

NOW ABOUT THAT PARIS TRIP

The contest begins Nov. 1, and lasts 10 weeks. The person having the greatest
number of coupons (one is given with each paid ticket) on Jan. 10, will be given a
first class round trip ticket to the Paris Exposition.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—OLIVER MOROSCO,
Lesser and Manager.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!! TONIGHT!

Magnificent Presentation of the Greatest of all Racing Dramas,

THE SPORTING DUCHESS

Positively the most important production by the Frawleys during the present season
Strong Cast—Picturesque Scenery—Gorgeous Costumes. Price always the same—
15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinees Saturday. Telephone Main 1270.

RED CROSS WORK.

The Society Has Plenty to Do and
is in Good Condition.

Many ex-soldiers are applying to the Red Cross for assistance, who are not sick enough to be sent to the hospital. These men are unable to work, and have not means enough to keep them until they become well. The society is anxious to hear from out-of-town families willing to take these veterans to their homes. Any one wishing to give help is requested to communicate with the president, Miss M. B. Peniston, Red Cross headquarters.

Word was received from San Francisco yesterday asking the local society to provide places for the sick veterans, formerly members of Battery D.

On account of inclement weather in San Francisco the condition of the sick men does not improve there.

A veteran named Ells, who has been treated at the Sisters' Hospital, has recovered from pneumonia. Samuel Green, who came to this city in a de-mobilized condition some weeks ago, was sent to his home in Jersey City, N. J., by the Red Cross and War Board. Hugo Schuster, at one time a member of the San Francisco Hospital Corps, and Mr. L. Jones, a Los Angeles man, have become members of the Red Cross.

The ambulance belonging to Brees Bros. has been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross. The headquarters in the Laughlin building will be kept open every Monday and Tuesday, the hours 2 p. m. to 4. On other days no regular hours will be observed.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Will Be Conducted by Instructors of
High Standing.

C. P. W. Kaufmann, president of the Southern California Teachers' Association, was in conference yesterday with City Superintendent of Schools Foshay and County Superintendent Strine, with reference to the joint city and county institute to be held in Los Angeles December 18, 19 and 20. Arrangements were made for securing instructors of high standing to conduct the institute work, and with the cooperation of the schools of San Diego, city and county, and of Orange and Ventura counties, a successful meeting is assured.

At the close of the institute the Southern California Teachers' Association will hold its annual convention.

For the purpose of making suggestions with reference to High School work in the institute the High School teachers of Los Angeles city and county will meet next Saturday, October 28.

Police Court Notes.

George Bancroft, a laborer at Creasinger's ranch, and George Banford, a race-track follower, were tried yesterday for disorderly conduct and each fined \$10 or ten days. Both men paid their fines.

A. K. Maropoulos, the fruit man who has been arrested frequently for disturbing the peace, was taken into custody again yesterday on complaint of A. S. Sardino, No. 215 North Spring street, on a similar charge. The case will be tried Tuesday and in the mean time Maropoulos is at liberty on bail.

Thomas Harrington, who was ar-

rested yesterday, charged with the theft of a pair of shoes from Albert Williams, No. 125 East First street, pleaded guilty, and had his trial set for Monday.

Edward Jones, accused of stealing a pair of lines from F. J. Kraft, No. 40 North Main street, on October 19, will be tried Tuesday. He was arraigned yesterday before Justice Morgan and his wife.

Tom Colan, who has been in jail nine days awaiting trial for assault, was given a suspended fine of \$60 yesterday. Colan raised a disturbance in a saloon, and besides smashing a mirror, took a punch at the bartender. The damaged mirror was paid for and he was released pending good behavior.

SALARY GRABBERS.

County Board of Education Members

Try to Fix Records.

An attempt was made yesterday by Messrs. Brown and Wright of the County Board of Education to change the minutes of several meetings held in September, their purpose being to make it appear that the board was engaged on the different dates in question in the examination of sixth, seventh and eighth-grade promotion papers, and in consultation with teachers who had called on business.

Superintendent Strine maintained a vigorous opposition to these changes, contending that the minutes were set by an appointee of the board, and that they should stand as written. Final action in the matter was postponed until the next meeting of the board, which is called for the 27th inst., and will be continuing until Oct. 30.

The board had met at 4 p. m. in response to a call issued according to law by the County Superintendent of Schools and business before the meeting was the reading of the minutes of the former semi-annual session, which ended on the 4th inst., amid a storm of protest.

The District Attorney has not yet decided the question of salary demands for the time spent in marking of promotion papers, but it is expected that he will do so in the fall. The case is to be tried before Justice Morgan, who is strongly opposed to Superintendent Strine, because of the unnecessary close markings made by the board.

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Music and Musicians. ✕ People in Society. ✕ Personal Gossip.

example, the song of birds; but birds do not sing by notes, they know nothing of equal temperament, any other temperaments, and their voices quarter-tones. So all the composer can do is to suggest bird song. On this subject Wolfen makes some interesting ornithological remarks, and then the tone-principle of the song from the violin Partino to Papageno and the Waldvogel and gives us the information that the col legno, with which the wing movement of fluttering birds is given in the "Bower of Bagdad," was not introduced till after death of Cornelius, and then by no less a person than Felix Mottl. Anything in motion can be expressed musically, for music has rhythm at its command. Thus it can express death, a skeleton, and can do so as a reaper; it can represent the drawing back of the scythe and the swing of the scythe. *

Stetina A. V. — Supervisor of Public Schools in Westfield, Mass., addresses the Musical Courier as follows:

"The methods employed in the teaching of school music are widely different and the places where no method is employed are numerous. Methods can be taught by results, but we wish we might get at results. Where the time is spent in song singing little will be accomplished in music reading. Where too much time is spent in music reading the pupils will have little instruction in the method of expression. In either case what education they have in the line of music will be a lop-sided affair. Do we find such one-sided training in the schools? I think no supervisor will attempt to deny that. Let us try to do away with any willing to modify our present notions and discard such training for one that is broader and more beneficial? Will some one who has settled convictions and has had extensive experiences give the readers of this paper the verdict of his views upon any one of all the aspects of the school music problem?"

Thaleon Blake on Music a Success.

(The Etude). A marked and characteristic demand of the present time is for trained thinkers. In every business and calling the master workmen are considered standard for workmen. Music is the language of the heart, and appeals to the head only through the emotions; yet it requires brains to write it and brains to interpret it, and the more brains put in their work by the composers the more interest the listeners and others will take in the measure of their success. Teachers put brains in your work, put brains in your teaching, put brains in your reading, in your thinking, and teach your pupils to put their brains in their studies. Practice is inspiring to the present student, make, once they have learned to study, practice coolly, steadily and systematically.

NOTES.

Richard Burneister, the pianist, had recently given a concert in the Maine musical festival, just concluded.

The special novelty of the coming opera season in New York will be "Iherodieide," by Massenet; Calve in the leading role.

The opera of Paderewski, so long announced, is written on a Japanese subject, and will be performed in Dresden during November. There is talk of its being given in America.

The Worcester Festival, held in England, September 10, gave as one number of its usual superb programme the "Jora Novissima" of Horatio Parker or "The Chimes."

Moris Rosenthal has invented an anti-climactic piano. This piano is American in materials, and German in mechanism. Seven thousand pieces compose it. It is five feet long and three wide.

Theodore Van Yor sang himself into the affections of Wagner, by reason of his beautiful voice and musical phrasing. This tenor is one of the attractions engaged through Manager Thrane.

Emma Calve posed for the statue which is to ornament her tomb, just before she died last week. She went to Paris in Cabrières dressed herself as Ophelia, and assumed the attitude in which she wants to be perpetuated.

The Goethe exposition, which celebrates the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the poet, exhibits the original score of Beethoven's music for the drama of "Egmont." The manuscript belongs to M. E. Preger of Bonn.

Cesar Cui, the famous composer of the "Filibuster," given at the Opera Comique, has drawn from Alexander Dumas' "Charles VII" a new opera, "Sarasin." He has done the libretto himself. It will be given this season at the Imperial Theater at St. Petersburg.

Emma Nevada says of all the flowers that have been given her, none were so dear to her as the wreath of sea brush, which she wore on the occasion of her first visit home. The sea brush is the floral emblem of the State of Nevada, and she is called the "Sea Brush Nightingale."

Miss Katherine Heyman, daughter of the late A. Heyman, a well-known musician of Sacramento, and member of Heinrich Barth of Berlin, after her successful Canadian tourney last season, is booked for a series of recitals in the United States. Miss Heyman's forte is the fine emotional power backed by her beautiful tones. She will open the season with the Arsenyev company early in October, at the Boston symphony concerts.

Rudolph Aronson, when abroad recently, met Max Vogrich, poet and singer, whom he had written a tragic opera. He was desirous that Mr. Aronson should hear the work at some convenient time after his return to America. Yesterday the opera, which is entitled "Dharma," was given for Mr. Aronson, who was greatly impressed by both as regards the libretto and the music, that an agreement once entered into whereby a production of the work will be made in Germany at some future date. Mr. Aronson is assuring that in Max Vogrich he has discovered a dramatic composer whose works will satisfy the public.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Programmes to be Presented at Today's Services.

ST. JOHN'S, corner Adams and Figueroa streets. Morning: Prelude, "Elevation" (Saint-Saëns); recessional, "Pleasant Are Thy Courts" (Elvey); "Venite" (Robinson); "Te Deum" (Field); "Tubitac" (Field); hymn, "Come My Soul, Thou Must Be Waking" (Haydn); "Gloria Patri" (Field); offertory solo and choral, "Lord God of Abraham" "Cast Thy Burden Upon the Lord" (Mendelssohn) —Mr. Lambert and quartette; recessional, "We Love the Place O God" (Dilecta); postlude, "March Pontificale" (Lemmens).

Evening: "Andante" (Guilmant); postlude, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" (All Saints); choir service (Tallis); "Magnificat" (Smert); "Nunc Dimittis" (Novello); anthem, "God so Loved the World" (Stainer); hymn, "Love Divine, All Love Excelling" (Weston); "Gloria Patri" (Stainer); offertory hymn, "Peace, Per-

fect Peace" (Pax Tecum); recessional, "Tranquillus With Me, O Savior" (Sylvestre); postlude, "March (Saraband)" (Lemmens).

CENTRAL METHODIST. Fifteenth street, near Main. Morning: Prelude, "Moderato" (Low); anthem, "O Come to Me, ye Weary" (Florio); "Gloria Patri" (Meinke); offertory, "In de Heestot" (Vries); postlude, "Andante" (Mendelssohn).

Evening: Prelude, "Andantino" (Mendelssohn); anthem, "Grant Us Thy Peace" (Gounod); offertory, "Rondo" (Mendelssohn); postlude, "Fantasia" (Mozart).

MEMORIAL BAPTIST. Grand avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Morning: Voluntary; anthem, "Festival Te Deum" (Buck); offertory, contralto solo, "Fear Not, ye, O Israel" (Buck); Miss Timmins.

Evening: Anthem, "Fear Thou Not" (Wendt); alto solo, soprano solo, "Save Me, O God" (Randegger); Miss Julia Agnes O'Connor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner Hope and Eleventh streets. Morning: Anthem, "Canticate Domino" (Elloit); response, "Thy Will Be Done" (Salem); offertory solo (selected); H. R. Myhning.

Evening: Evensong, "The Winds Are Hushed" (Gregorian); anthem, "The Sabbath of the Soul" (Schnecker); response, "The Lord's Prayer" (Gregorian); offertory solo (selected); Miss Julia Agnes O'Connor.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH OF CHRIST. Simpson Auditorium, 10:45 a.m. prelude (Freyer) b. "Adagio Cantabile" (Haydn); c. offertory (Salome); "Te Deum" (Kotzschmar); Miss Virginia Metcalf, soprano; Emma Dehn Crepin, alto; Oscar Roberts, bass solo. "I cannot Always Trace the Way" (Byrne); Mrs. Crepin; offertory, duet, "The Crucifix" (Fauré); Mr. Quinlan and Mr. Lienau; organ; "Finale-Grand Chœur" (Guilmant); F. H. Cobly, organist and director.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL corner Main and Eleventh streets. Morning: Organ choir, "I Will Give Thanks" (Roberts); organ; choir, "It Shall Come to Pass" (Calvin).

Evening: Organ; choir, "Songs of Praise" (Shelley); organ; choir, "Jesus" (Hawthorne); Mr. Saville (Kaschat).

CHRIST EPISCOPAL, corner Flower and Spring streets. Morning: Processional, "O Come, O Come Emmanuel"; "O Jesus, I Have Promised" (Elliott); "Te Deum and Jubilate in B flat" (Williams); anthem, "Listen, O Isles, Unto Me" (Stevenson); Miss Mabel Tressler and choir; recessional, "Move in a Mysterious Way" (Croft).

Evening: Processional, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" (Gauntlett); "Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in E flat" (Simpson); collect, anthem, "O Most Merciful" (Elliott); Miss Grace Sergeant and Edna Farnsworth; offertory anthem, "Seest Thou the Lord" (Roberts); William W. Stephens and choir; recessional, "Go Labor On" (Crotchet).

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, corner Third and Hill streets. Morning: Organ prelude (selected); anthem, "Kind Words" (Fager); chorister choir; anthem, "O Taste and See" (Lauding); choir; offertory, "O Love Divine" (Nevin); E. S. Valentine; postlude (selected).

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN. No. 209 South Broadway. Morning: "Jubilate Deo" (Dudley Buck, Jr.); "The Lord is in His Holy Temple"; response, "I Appear Before Thee in Mercy Seat" (Shilling); offertory, "Turn Thou Unto Us O Lord" (Barnett).

Evening: "Beyond the Smiling" (Masterson); offertory, "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away" (Woodward).

CATHEDRAL OF ST. VENERIA, South Main, between Second and Third streets. Morning: High mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock. The choir will render the mass in G major (General). Miss Eisenmayer will sing "Ave Maria" (Bergman). A. J. Stamm, organist.

PUT ON STAMPS.

Care Taken to Pay the Proper Postage Will Prevent Delays.

A recent order from the Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C., gives special instructions to postmasters to use great care in rating up second-class mail matter. They are cautioned to see that postage is fully prepaid before mailing, and, if not, to notify the sender that he may correct the mistake.

Carelessness on the part of senders has caused a great deal of inconvenience. Over two thousand pieces of mail have been held for postage in the local office during the past six days. This could easily be avoided by having large packages, papers, etc., weighed at the stamp window, thus saving time in the forwarding of mail and unnecessary clerical work sending out notices.

Between October 3 and November 6 postmasters are obliged to separately weigh all classes of outgoing mail matter. Those who do not do this will be delayed, hence the longer period held for postage will necessarily be delayed longer than usual. This being the case, Postmaster Mathews requests the public to exercise great care in weighing heavy second-class mail.

The sending of refreshments and the mailing of many rare and curious objects, military and historical, which Gen. Otis has collected in his "den" in "The Blouvac," completed a memorable and pleasing entertainment.

Among those present were Mrs. John Otis, Mrs. Charles E. P. Botsford, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Scarborough, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert Dick, Mrs. Claeus; Misses Lila Fairchild, Helen Fairchild, Irene Stephens, Chapman, Emma Graves, Edna Bicknell, Sara Goodrich, Helen Edwards, Echo, Mrs. Helen Eaton, Eloise, Foster; Messrs. Charles E. Fox, Jr.; Karl Klocke, N. M. Myrick, J. G. Mott, Carroll Allen, Will Stephen, H. Williams, Cameron Thom, Dickinson, R. Ballard, Marion Wigmore, Will Stephen, Catesby Thom, Mrs. E. Basby, M. S. Sherman, Charles R. Holtheroff, Ward Chapman, Robert Rowan, Will Strong, Norman Denham, Charles Stouter, Robert Mor-

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MODERN-WOOD gave a large card party Friday evening at their home on South Figueroa street, complimentary to Miss Gladys Cummins of San Francisco and Miss Mabel Botsford. The house was exquisitely decorated. Yellow and green predominated in the first drawing-room, where festoons of smilax, satin ribbons and chrysanthemums were used. The second drawing-room was decorated with blue tartan and smilax, forming a canopy overhead. Pink and green were the colors used in the music-room; the library was in green, and the reception hall in red. In each room the lights were shaded to correspond in color with the decorations. The score-cards were heart-shaped, finished with ribbons. Prizes for the game played and handsome prizes were awarded. Miss Irene Stephens captured first, a cameo bisque figure, with sea-nymph design; Miss Helen Eaton received ladies' second, a group of cupids. Mr. Dickinson won gentle- man's second, a silver-mounted clock with Morocca and sterling silver case. Captain Quinalan, bass solo, "I cannot Always Trace the Way" (Byrne); Mrs. Crepin; offertory, duet, "The Crucifix" (Fauré); Mr. Quinlan and Mr. Lienau; organ; "Finale-Grand Chœur" (Guilmant); F. H. Cobly, organist and director.

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Evening: Beyond the Smiling" (Masterson); offertory, "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away" (Woodward).

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CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN. No. 209 South Broadway. Morning: "Jubilate Deo" (Dudley Buck, Jr.); "The Lord is in His Holy Temple"; response, "I Appear Before Thee in Mercy Seat" (Shilling); offertory, "Turn Thou Unto Us O Lord" (Barnett).

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parties left for Los Angeles on Friday's steamer, intending to spend a short time in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker entertained at the Country Club Wednesday afternoon, assisted by Miss Ada Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Jameson of Los Angeles are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Baker Burnell of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Jameson will visit La Jolla before returning to the city.

Miss Ada Smith and guest, Miss Greene of Jamacha, gave a dinner last Wednesday to a few friends at Mrs. Smith's home. The guests included Miss Alice Klauber, the Misses Lundum, Miss Gilbert, Miss Hildreth, Mrs. Peckham; also Messrs. Burk, McConkey, Green, West and Spencer.

Miss Loring and Miss Ida C. Loring are spending several weeks at Alpine.

Mr. and Mrs. Investors, Dockeller have returned to Los Angeles, after a brief sojourn at San Diego.

Mrs. T. Morris Flower and daughter are spending October at Ensenada.

After several months spent in the East, Mrs. J. A. Landis is again at home.

Miss Parke of Detroit, who has been in Southern California a number of months, left for the East last week.

Miss Parke is expected to go to Europe before visiting California again.

Rev. S. J. Shaw returned Thursday from the meeting of the Los Angeles Presbytery early in the week. The presbytery will hold its next session in this city.

Miss Hope Cheney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vance Cheney, who remained here some time after her mother's departure for Los Angeles, has joined her mother in the latter city.

Mrs. Thomas Cogswell has returned from a visit to her daughter at Pomona College.

Miss Nellie Grant has returned from a two months' visit at Alameda as the guest of her cousin, Miss Florence Mason.

Coronado Beach.

MRS. KEATING of El Toro, mother of Mrs. Dwight Whiting of Los Angeles, and Mrs. L. R. Kirby of Coronado, arrived Wednesday for a visit at the home of Mrs. Kirby.

Mrs. L. B. Howard of San Francisco is a recent arrival at Coronado, the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. G. Valentine.

The Afternoon Euchre Club met at the residence of Mrs. M. G. Valentine last Tuesday afternoon. The club will assemble twice a month for a social game.

The stationing of the cruiser Philadelphia at the port for the coming winter means much to the social life at San Diego and Coronado. The Philadelphia has been here before. Many of the officers are great favorites among society people. The families of several of the officers will be guests at Hotel del Coronado.

Admiral Kautz of the Philadelphia and Mrs. Kautz have written that they will spend the greater part of the winter at Coronado.

Mrs. Edwin White, wife of Capt. White of the Philadelphia, and daughter, will be guests at Hotel del Coronado this winter.

Mrs. B. H. McCalla and Miss McCalla, wife and daughter of Capt. McCalla of the U.S.S. Newark, will spend the winter at Coronado, having leased the Thomson cottage.

The Misses O'Connor of San Francisco, who have been residents of the beach this summer, will leave for San Francisco the 5th of November for a two months' sojourn. Upon their return to Coronado in January they will be guests at the hotel.

Santa Monica.

THE ladies of Silver Wave Rebekah Lodge, No. 199, I.O.O.F., entertained friends at a social Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Westover left Friday on a trout-fishing trip up in the mountains.

Mr. Trethewell of Amador, a former resident of Santa Monica, spent the latter part of the week visiting old acquaintances about town.

H. A. Winslow is spending a week at Seven Oaks.

Azusa.

MISS ESTELLA COOK of Azusa and Thomas H. Betterton of San Francisco were married Tuesday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Fletcher of Los Angeles, at the home of Mrs. Grace M. Cook, mother of the bride. Large numbers of friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Betterton left on the afternoon train for San Francisco, where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Whitcomb and Miss Virginia Whitcomb have returned to their stay after several months at Santa Monica, and are at their Glen-dora home for the winter.

Mrs. Mattie Canavan is in San Francisco attending the Grand Chapter of the O.E.S., as the representative of the Azusa Chapter.

Charles B. Sallee has returned from a visit at his old home at Shelburne, Mo.

James R. Quick of San Francisco is visiting the family of his father, John Quick.

The first regular meeting of the American Legion was held on the evening of the 14th at the home of Miss Grace Fuller. A choice musical and literary programme was rendered by Misses Harris and Whitman, Mrs. Given, Miss Virginia Whitcomb and F. N. Loveland. Monthly meetings will be held during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Cook have come down from the San Gabriel Mining Company's camp at the Narrows, and are at Hotel Azusa for the winter.

Redondo.

THE Hotel Redondo was the scene of a jolly party last evening, the occasion being the opening of the big hostelry for the winter season. Besides the guests of the hotel and a number of friends, who were staying at their summer cottages, was a party of society young folks from Los Angeles. Billiards furnished the main diversion of the evening, after which a chafing-dish supper was enjoyed.

Mr. Spalding, vicar of St. Paul's Church of Los Angeles, has moved his family to the Toll cottage for the winter.

Miss Della Clemens, who has been at Redondo for several months, has returned to her home in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Benton and her daughter, Miss Anna, are back again, who have been occupying the Carpenter cottage, intent to move back to Los Angeles next week.

Miss Susie Carpenter visited with the beach several days ago.

A number of people well known in Los Angeles society, are coming to the Hotel Redondo for the winter.

The Redondo Beach Country Club is keeping its golf links in excellent condition. Visiting golfers from the city are entertained by the club every Saturday and Sunday.

Pomona.

M. R. AND MRS. H. J. NICHOLS left Friday for San Diego, where they will be guests of Prof. and Mrs. D. P. Barrows for ten days.

B. F. Nance of Los Angeles visited his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Monahan, Monday.

Stoddard Jess and wife have been spending the week in Los Angeles.

Miss Anna Dreher is in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Stone are at Mt. Lowe.

Mrs. F. L. Palmer and her daugh-

ter, Gertrude, are visiting relatives in Oakland.

Mrs. C. B. Messengers gave a birthday party in honor of the tenth birthday anniversary of her daughter Ruth, Wednesday afternoon.

J. T. Brady was tendered a birth-

day surprise party by Mrs. Brady and Mrs. Arthur Clark Tuesday.

Mrs. E. J. Bielawsky and children arrived Wednesday from Santa Monica and will make their home here. Mr. Bielawsky has rented the residence formerly occupied by Phil Stein on Center street.

J. T. Clark and family have come from Pomona from Fairfax, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Nichols left Wednesday for a visit to New England.

Miss Julia Reuland of Barbadoes is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mel Campbell, and will spend the winter here.

Mrs. Spooner Mackey entertained in honor of Miss Clarke of Los Angeles Thursday evening.

J. R. Garthside returned from San Francisco Friday morning.

A. C. Bryan left Tuesday for Tennessee and Kentucky, where she will visit during the winter.

Rev. H. H. Rice is in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Baldwin entered dinner at Thursday evening.

The guest of honor was Miss Clarke of Los Angeles.

Oxnard.

MRS. C. P. OLSEN has returned to Los Angeles from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Mamie Grubb, in Oxnard.

Mrs. John Grant of Norwalk spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. George A. Grubb in Oxnard.

Ridgway.

G. W. SIMPSON left last week for G. Yuma, Ariz.

J. L. A. Bayer has returned home Indiana, where he spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Graham have returned from Philadelphia.

N. B. Hinckley left Tuesday for San Francisco.

The families of H. H. Sinclair and H. Fisher spent last week at Santa Monica.

L. Palmatier has gone to San Francisco.

Henry Proun left Tuesday for Randsburg.

Dr. W. B. Noble left Wednesday for Malletta.

Miss Bertha Gay is visiting in Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Weaver of Pacific City, are in the city for the winter.

Tuesday evening a most enjoyable party was held at the home of Mrs. W. Timmons in honor of the birthday of her daughter, Miss Lulu Timmons.

B. D. Dye left Sunday for San Francisco.

Rev. R. A. Rowland returned Monday from Carpinteria.

W. P. Wright left last week for Vernon, Tex.

F. W. Nafziger has returned from his eastern trip.

Riverside.

MRS. AND MRS. GILL are home from their wedding trip.

George Frost left Friday for Tu-lare county.

Miss Johnson and Miss Candace Burke are visiting friends in Los Angeles.

The Misses Lydia and Anna Masten entered a company of friends on Tuesday evening at their home on Juniper avenue.

James H. Blandy is back from an eastern trip.

Mrs. Hugh Gaston and children left Wednesday for Long Beach for an extended stay.

Miss Lydia Bowser, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Bean, left Wednesday for her home in Elwood, Ind.

Dr. Gross of South Dakota was a guest last week at the home of Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Goff.

John B. Wood has returned from New York, where he spent the summer.

San Bernardino.

MRS. JOSIE M. CURTIS and

George G. Osburn were married

Wednesday evening at the home

of the bride's parents, Mr. and

Mrs. R. H. Curtis, in the presence

of a large company of invited

guests. The house was handsomely

decorated for the occasion. A wedding

suit followed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Alfred Ingalls.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Day were

tendered a surprise party Tuesday evening by a company of Colton friends on the occasion of Mrs. Day's birthday.

The conclusion of ladies' holiday in the reviving Current Events Club, which was a feature of the city's social life last winter, met Wednesday to complete the preliminaries for the work this season. It was decided to enlarge the membership to twelve and all debts being adequately disposed of. The work of the club will be under the direction of Mrs. Shepherd of Redlands, who led it last season. Mrs. James Fleming is president of the club, and Mrs. S. S. Draper secretary and treasurer.

C. F. Lape and Miss Swindell left Thursday on a two months' eastern

trip.

The Young Married Ladies' Club met

Wednesday at the home of Mrs. S. H. Carson and decided to give a series of parties during the winter, the first of which will take place at Vale's Hall the 2nd of November.

Miss Grace King entertained at cards Tuesday evening.

Miss Lida Collier has returned from a visit with friends at Santa Ana.

Special for Monday...

LITTLE BROWN JUGS

of stone, filled with best Pony Whisky,

or Old Pony Brandy. Handsomely decorated and worth regularly \$1.50 each.

Best for medicinal use.

We Were Arrested

Why were we arrested? During the tremendous crush on one of the busiest days of the sample sale last week, while even porters and everyone else in the store were on the jump to wait on the people, we were arrested by a policeman for obstructing the sidewalk with five or six sample trunks, which had been placed in front of the store to make room for the crowds inside. *

The Great Sale Went Right Along Just the Same and this is going to be a Bigger Week than Last.

Although the buying has been tremendous there will be a store full of the beautiful sample garments to pick from tomorrow at less than manufacturers' prices. At less than other stores can buy the same things wholesale. All the newest and choicest styles in women's and children's outer garments. Now is the chance to get that suit or wrap you have been wanting. Now is the chance to save money and don't miss it.

We will place on sale 100 14-in. trimmed Sealeate Capes with watteau pleat back, bought to sell at \$7.50, grand special cut to \$1.69

100 Stone Marteen Fur Scarfs with 8 tails, made extra full, and large extra special at \$2.69

Plain Baltic Seal 10-in. Collarettes, high storm collar; special at \$1.98

Baltic Seal Collarettes with Persian lamb yoke, lined with colored silks; Special at \$2.98

Silk Underskirts, \$3.85 to \$9.75 worth up to \$20.00

Ladies' Golf Capes, \$3.85 to \$21.00 worth up to 35.00

Women's Dress Skirts, \$1.35 to \$14.85 worth up to 30.00

Women's Jackets, \$2.75 to \$18.15 worth up to 35.00

Women's Suits, \$4.75 to \$24.75 worth up to 50.00

Women's Cloth Capes, \$2.20 to \$11.00 worth up to 20.00

Women's Plush Capes, \$2.75 to \$13.25 worth up to \$35.00

Infants' Winter Jackets, \$1.69 to \$4.95 worth up to 12.50

Elegant Fur Collerette, \$1.65 to \$41.25 worth up to 75.00

Women's Fancy Petticoats, \$1.10 to \$3.85 worth up to 7.50

Children's Jackets, \$1.65 to \$7.15 worth up to 15.00

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Oct. 21.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Los Angeles Office.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.00; at 1 p.m., 29.50. The thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 55 deg. and 61 deg. Relative humidity, 1 a.m., 97 per cent.; 5 p.m., 84 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northward, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 4 miles. Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 63 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DAILY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 54 San Francisco 54
San Diego 50 Portland 45

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—A trough of moderate pressure extends from the Oregon coast and Western Nevada to Southern Arizona. Rain is falling along the coast from the Columbia River to Point Conception, and in the Sacramento Valley. Cloudy weather prevails over the San Joaquin Valley, and the State forecast indicates possible showers tonight.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity. Cloudy and unsettled weather tonight and Sunday morning, possibly with show-

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1, 5 p.m.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

Bakersfield 58 San Diego 64
Sacramento 72 Sacramento 63
Los Angeles 67 San Joaquin 70
Red Bluff 63 Yuma 69
San Luis Obispo 60

San Francisco date: Maximum temperature, 65 deg.; mean, 56 deg. Wind, 4 miles.

The pressure center is over the western portion of the Pacific Coast, and conditions are still favorable for unsettled weather, with showers over the entire country west of the Sierra mountains. There has been but little change in temperature during the last four hours, except in the Sacramento Valley and eastward to the Sierras, where there has been a fall. Rain has fallen over the Coast Range, Point Conception, and cloudy, threatening weather continues over the San Joaquin. A thunderstorm is reported at Red Bluff. The river at Marysville has reached a stage of 14 feet and is rising. A maximum wind velocity of 10 miles per hour, from the southwest, is reported at Winters. Wind, with occasional light showers; light southwest winds.

AriゾnA: Cloudy Sunday; threatening Sunday night. San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy, unsettled weather Sunday, with occasional light showers; light southwest winds.

THE TIMES' WEATHER RECORD.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

October 21— 1 p.m. Midnight.
Barometer 29.50 29.60
Temperature 63 62
Humidity 60 62
Weather Partly cloudy Clear

Maximum temperature past 24 hours 70

Minimum temperature past 24 hours 57

Tide Table.—For San Pedro:

Saturday, Oct. 21. High. Low.

10:14 a.m. 1:07 a.m.
11:45 p.m. 1:50 p.m.
Sunday, " 22. 10:53 a.m. 1:39 a.m.
6:31 p.m.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

It is passing strange, yet true, that the sixth hobo who enters Riverside will confer a blessing on the people, for the Sheriff has declared he will inaugurate the chain gang when six hobos shall have been gathered in. The chain gang will drive the hobos off, hence the blessing. It is "in the air" all over the south coast to punish these worthless fellows and by vigorous execution of the vagrancy laws bring about a release from the winter curse of idle and vagrant men. Scarcely ever will a deserving man be hurt by such a campaign against the lazy and criminal element, and the dread of them is so widespread and well founded, that all cities and towns owe it to their people to do all in their power to stamp out the hobo or vagrant. There are several assorted harps and crowns awaiting the legislator who shall introduce and cause to be passed an effective law against the tramp-by-choice class.

Dr. Rowland of Pasadena, deputy dairy inspector, reports on the I X L Dairy in the Los Angeles River bottoms, the findings: "I found carcasses in the hog corral and back of the barn in all stages of decomposition. The stench was sickening. I am cattle sick with Texas fever, within three hundred yards of the headworks of the Los Angeles Water Company. Cows with Texas ticks on them were roaming all over the neighborhood." When it is remembered that the milk from this dairy is sold in this city, and that there are 300 cows in the concern, the matter becomes truly alarming. It is simply astounding if true, and the man who makes the report is a State employe, which is a guarantee of its truth. That such things could be right under the official noses suggests belief. Who can tell of the sickness and deaths that have followed the use of this vile milk? Some one is criminally responsible for this awful plague spot, and he or they should be introduced to the grand jury without delay.

"Westward the star of empire" certainly has "taken its way," and plumped itself down in prosaic Sacramento, in proof of which a San Francisco Chronicle special from Oakland states that a "young Lochinvar" of the Capital City changed the usual order of things recently, and instead of proposing to his lady love and then obtaining a license to marry, procured the license first and set about the other little formality in a business way afterward. Coming from Sacramento, this story is interesting chiefly as showing a striking phase of the power of example. One Burns wood in the United States Senatorship with a license in his jeans, crying "stand and deliver." This happened also in Sacramento. This paragraph is not complete without the necessary sequel in each case. Burns is in the soup, and the "young Lochinvar" is the possessor of a "sack" or "mittens" that can be had at a great reduction on cost. Moral: It is well, even in Sacramento, to consult the object of one's choice, and also not to be "fresh" whether a coy young maid or a United States Senatorship is aimed at.

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

The second installment of "Popular Studies in Shakespeare" appears in the magazine section of The Times today.

A DOLL CONGRESS.

Convenes This Week at the Broadway Department Store.

Every child in Los Angeles ought to be at the Broadway this week, to see the magnificent doll display. Nothing like it ever conceived before. There's not a doll your fancy craves for that you can't find here.

A SYSTEMATIC STUDY.

Are you willing to devote thirty minutes of your time daily to get an education? If you will write to the editor of The Times Home Study Circle you can learn how to do it.

(IV.)

WILMINGTON.
New Thread of Life Felt-Water Development—Discrimination.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] With the return of prosperity, with a survey and an appropriation of \$50,000 for the inner harbor already made, and work thereon begun, and with an electric line to Los Angeles assured us, this ancient burg, once the rival of Los Angeles in commercial importance, feels the throb of life again.

The Wilmington Transportation Company, which supplies the city of San Pedro with water, is down 300 feet on its new well, and intends going 350 feet or more, with good prospects of reaching salt water. Proctor & Co. of Company are doing a thriving business in the pumping power. This with the old well and their receiving and distributing reservoirs of 50,000 and 70,000 gallons respectively, with a pumping capacity of 300,000 gallons per day, will insure an inexhaustible supply of good water to the harbor city.

DISCRIMINATING RATES.

A number of Wilmington students are attending schools in Los Angeles, and considerable resentment has been manifested by them and others at the unjust discrimination shown by the Eastern and Southern railroads to Long Beach and other points in the immediate vicinity in the matter of school rates. A rate of \$7.50 per month is made from surrounding points, while Wilmington is charged \$10. The affair is being agitated and a reduction has been promised.

The Southern Pacific track-walker found the trestle between this place and San Pedro bespattered with blood last night, but was unable to determine the source.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Picnic of Knights of Pythias at Harlan Springs.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 21.—[Regular Correspondence.] The annual outing of the Southern California Picnic Association, Knights of Pythias, held yesterday at Harlan Springs, was a success, the lodges being well represented. After the noon lunch the lodges having the largest attendance were lined up in contest for the silk banner, which has been in possession of Alhambra Lodge for two years. Four lodges entered the list, the test being a percentage in attendance according to the membership of the respective lodges. The Knights headed the list with thirty-three, out of a membership of sixty-one. Valley Lodge of San Bernardino was second. The banner was bequeathed to Highland by Dr. Elwood of Alhambra, and was received by Acting Chancellor Commander Boworth of Highland, new Executive Committee, as elected, as follows: Dr. Elwood, chairman; E. M. Reynolds, Los Angeles, secretary and treasurer; J. Stanley Brown, Redlands; M. R. Levy, Chino, and George Williams, Santa Monica.

An impromptu program followed in the evening. Dr. Dolan was toastmaster and toasts were responded to by B. F. Bledsoe, Hugh Percy, Charles Stansbury, Will E. Rapson, J. Stanley Brown and G. C. Poore. Mrs. Monroe of Riverside read an interesting paper in the interest of the Rathbone Sisters. The Riverside Band furnished music.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

J. M. Daley, who has been working at the Ivanpah Company's Copper World mine, is in the city and is exhibiting some beautiful specimens of rubies. Daley was working in the mines some time ago, and the blast tore off a mass of ruby crystals.

Adeline West, wife of J. M. West, died yesterday, aged 75 years. The deceased was one of the pioneers of San Bernardino, having arrived here with her husband in 1866. She is survived by the widower and eight children. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon from the family home-stead on East Third street.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Brig.-Gen. Wilson Submits Estimates of Work Authorized.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The annual report of the Chief of Engineers of the army, Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, just made public, submits estimates for river and harbor works already authorized by Congress, but not provided by continuing contracts, amounting to \$26,908,821. In addition he asks for \$15,582,626 to carry on works already contracted for.

The report shows that the existing approved projects for seacoast defenses contemplate the emplacement of about five hundred heavy guns of 8, 10, 12 and 16-inch caliber; of about eight hundred rapid-fire and of about one thousand mortars, at an estimated appropriate cost for the engineering work of \$55,000,000. An estimate of \$4,500,000 was submitted for continuing the work of construction of these batteries, and for the defense of Porto Rico. The sum of \$5,663,000 was allotted by the President out of the national defense fund in all of the engineering departments.

Under the head of fortifications, Gen. Wilson says in addition to the thirty-three forts to the subject of the defense of our insular possessions, resulting in complete projects for San Juan, and preliminary projects for Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, so that the construction of batteries for these places can begin as soon as Congress appropriates the funds.

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The river and harbor work shows the following items: San Diego Harbor, California, \$119,400; San Francisco Harbor, \$1,000,000; San Juan, Puerto Rico, \$1,000,000. In addition to the foregoing, the following estimates are made under the continuing-contract system: Oakland, Cal., \$18,000; San Francisco Harbor, \$170,000; San Pedro Harbor, \$200,000; Sacramento River, California, \$60,000.

Herder Killed in a Quarrel.—ELLISSON (Mont.) Oct. 21.—Max Hildebrandt, a young sheep-herder, was shot and killed today by Frank Custer, a German ranchman. The men had quarreled over some missing pets.

WORLD'S LABOR'S LOST.—The second installment of "Popular Studies in Shakespeare" appears in the magazine section of The Times today.

A DOLL CONGRESS.

Convenes This Week at the Broadway Department Store.

Every child in Los Angeles ought to be at the Broadway this week, to see the magnificent doll display. Nothing like it ever conceived before. There's not a doll your fancy craves for that you can't find here.

A SYSTEMATIC STUDY.

Are you willing to devote thirty minutes of your time daily to get an education? If you will write to the editor of The Times Home Study Circle you can learn how to do it.

They Wear Like Iron

COPPER RIVETED
OVERALLS
SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Every Garment Guaranteed.

A BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE

WHEN
KNIGHTHOOD
WAS IN
FLOWER

PARKER'S,

246 South Broadway,

(Near Public Library.)

Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.



The Lowest Optical Prices in Los Angeles.

My guarantee assures you of the best. And it's good for two years—without a single additional charge.

You get the best and you get it for less than the doubtful sort.

First quality crystal lenses, per pair, \$1.00.

Nickel frames.

Solid gold frames, from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

White gold frames, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Gold frames, filled, warranted 10 years, (wear better than gold), \$2.00.

Rimless eye glasses, gold, silver, etc.

Rimless eye glasses, nickel mounting, \$1.50.

Sun glasses.

Eye Examined Free.

J. P. DELANY 209 S. EXPERT OPTICIAN

Spring St. OPTICIAN

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

Mornings and Evenings Are Getting Chilly.

If you shall need a Heater any time this coming winter, why not buy it early and get the full benefit of its use. For the best line of

WOOD, COAL or OIL HEATERS, at right prices, call at

JAS. W. HELLMAN, 157 to 161 North Spring St.

Reliable Goods.

Popular Prices.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Telephone Main 259.

DRY GOODS

Spring and Third Sts.

Our Silk Dept.

Fancy all-over Persian designs and colorings.

Fancy Persians with black satin and corded stripes.

Fancy corded satin stripes.

Plain white, black and colored corded taftas.

White bayadere or vertical corded taftas, plain or wriggled.

White or cream corded satins.

White and cream Peau de Soies and Gro de Londres.

Full line plain satin Foulards, new shades.

Peau de Soies, Poplins, Failles and Gro de Londres.

In all the late colorings.

9 pieces plain black corded taftas, for waists and skirts, yard. 85c

12 pieces fancy tafta plaids, large, bright, stylish designs. This grade formerly sold for \$1.00 a yard, now, yard. 75c

I Have Given To Crown and Bridge Work an exceptional amount of study and practice. It is worthy of it. When perfectly performed there is no other method so satisfactory in substituting artificial teeth for lost natural ones, or in restoring teeth made useless by decay. It gives a more comfortable and durable service, and makes the cumbersome plate unnecessary. But—first of all—perfect results require just such exceptional study and practice as I have given.

Dr. M. E. Spiaks

THE DENTIST

Phone Red 325.

Spink's Block, cor. Fifth and Hill.

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INDUSTRY—PRODUCTION.

Japan now exports beer. Indiana has a leech farm. Salt Lake has a salt palace. Ontario is to use peat for fuel. Virginia ranks first in peanuts. New York has 189,000 unionists. El Paso has a Chinese physician. A woman runs a Klondike paper. We employ 1,500,000 railroad cars. Cleveland teamsters want the nine-hour day.

London servants average \$1.70 a week.

Sandusky, O., is to have a milk trust.

Chattanooga detectives get \$70 a month.

Great Britain has 1640' cooperative schools.

Havana has six Yankees girl stenographers.

Missouri made 250,000 corn cob pipes in 1888.

New York City jewelry workers have organized.

Ireland's salmon output yields \$2,500,000 a year.

West Albany boilermakers struck for \$3.54 a day.

Kingsley diamond mines have yielded \$700,000,000.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, miners struck for \$2 for eight hours.

Rochester teamsters struck for \$3.50 and the eight-hour day.

St. Augustine, Fla., merchants will keep a list of deadbeats.

St. Louis carpenters want 45 cents an hour after April 1, 1900.

At the recent election in New Britain, Ct., the Socialist vote was 300.

Sharon, Pa., quarrymen struck for 20 cents an hour and semi-monthly pay days.

New York labor men proposed amendment to the State Convention, giving Governor power to name additional judges.

The report of the State Labor Commissioner of the Illinois miners' cooperative alliance, such as is being tried by the Illinois Central.

The eighth annual convention of the Master Horseshoers' Protective Association was held in Pittsburgh last week. Thirty-four States were represented.

Webster City (Iowa) miners not only secured an advance of 10 cents per ton, but the laborers who struck with them were also conceded the eight-hour day.

The manager of the Ohio Messenger and Telegraph Company, of Cincinnati, has changed the rule requiring the boys to make a block in a minute to a minute and a half.

Mississippi negroes who were engaged in the coal strike in Iowa, who worked on the railroad, struck because they were unused to cold, and no stoves were placed in the cars in which they lived.

Tobacco Workers' Union, No. 20, has withdrawn from the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, it having suffered a considerable loss in membership by the absorption of the big union factory into the tobacco trust.

At a meeting of the Pittsburgh United Labor League, the delegates from the Bootblacks' Union reported that only one shoe house in the city refused to give up the practice of giving free shines.

At the convention of the Illinois miners' alliance, a resolution was adopted favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and imperative mandate.

At Raleigh, N. C., the penitentiary authorities, including the warden, of the crops was lost last year before they could be harvested, have determined to prevent this, so 250 hands have been hired in addition to the convicts, to help harvest it.

The Republic Steel Company, the trust, in direct violation of the new constitution, was the first to raise the wages of the employees in its plants that it will cease to pay weekly and in the future pay every two or three weeks. It employs 4000 men.

Carpenters in New York have gained the Saturday half-holiday with the increase in wages they received. Brooklyn carpenters will abide by their agreement with the local boss carpenters, which precludes them from making any demands for change until the 1st of next May.

At Milwaukee, from October 1 to April 1, 1900, roof molders are to receive \$2.75, and batten molder \$2.50 per day. The men engaged on piece work are to receive an advance of 10 per cent. Between 2000 and 3000 men are affected.

The charter of the Amalgamated Lodge of the lower mill of the Union Iron and Steel Company, at Youngstown, O., has been suspended, pending investigation of a strike made by other mills that puddlers have been turning out \$400 pounds at each turn, instead of the regulation amount, 2240. It is claimed that day and night turns in puddle mills have been following each other so closely there is no interference.

All machinists and fitters on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Fort William to Vancouver, went out on a strike last week. The strike is practically because of the refusal of the company to recognize the union. They asked for a schedule of minimum rates of \$2.25 per hour, price and one-half for over time, double price on Sunday, and the abolition of the contract system, but the big contention is recognition of the union.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chattanooga favors municipal ownership, and recently talked as follows to a friend railway man: "These changes should always be made by purchase of existing plants, by agreements or condemnation at actual cash value of actual property—not for franchises that cost nothing. Nothing in consideration of wages and stock bonds of which the people have been paid interest and dividends, but which did not enter the construction of the plant."

RIFLES OF MIRTH.

[Chicago Record:] "Wan ay these swingin' doors wid 'Push' on 'em outside 'n' 'Pull' on 'em inside remind me av politics," said the janitor-philosopher. "Ye made 'Push' until ye git inside, an' thin' everything is 'Pull'."

[Chicago Times-Herald:] "What we need," said the editor, "is higher criticism."

Thereupon he issued orders to have the book reviewer and the dramatic critic given offices on the top floor.

[Ohio State Journal:] Teacher. Now, Johnny Smart, make "K."

Johnny. I can't, cause it's raining. Teacher. Rainin'? What's that got to do with it?

Johnny. We can only make "K" when the sun shines."

[Chicago Tribune:] Long-bearded Party (examining specimens tacked on wall). What fur kind of a beast is thus?

Museum Attendant. That is an octopus, sir.

Long-bearded Party. Gosh! That little thing!

[Philadelphia North American:] "Put me off at Beacon street," said the fair passenger to the Boston trolley conductor.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Mail Orders Filled. | CRANDALL, AYLSWORTH & CO. | Mail Orders Filled.

UP TO DATE DEPARTMENT STORE

113-115 NORTH SPRING ST.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 553 to 559 South Spring Street.

We will positively devote our entire time and capital to the wholesale trade exclusively from January first.

Be Here Tomorrow, Sure.

We are going out of business, as advertised on Friday. The sale will be well under way in the morning. We fully realize that we have got to cut prices and we daringly "take the bull by the horns" and make a grand, deep slash right on the jump. Read the prices:

Agateware Slaughtered.



There is not a single piece of agate or tinware in our store which can be purchased today in large lots from Eastern manufacturers at the prices we are selling these goods, to say nothing of the excessive freight charges to the coast. These prices are for the very best quality extra heavy steel agate-ware. No cheap quality goods.

Agateware Lip Sauce Pans Tea and Coffee Pots

1 quart size 15c
2 quart size 20c
3 quart size 25c
4 quart size 30c

Agateware Sauce Pans

1 quart size 18c
2 quart size 23c
3 quart size 28c
4 quart size 33c

Farina Sauce Pans

placed with extra long handles
1 quart size 28c
2 quart size 33c
3 quart size 38c
4 quart size 43c

Agateware Dresser Kettles

1 quart size 18c
2 quart size 23c
3 quart size 28c
4 quart size 33c

Agateware Wash Boilers

Size No. 7 22.25
Size No. 8 22.50

Agateware Cooking Pots

with ball
1 quart size 25c
2 quart size 30c
3 quart size 35c
4 quart size 40c
5 quart size 45c

Agateware Rinsing Pans

7 inch size 25c
10 inch size 40c
14 inch size 45c
17 inch size 50c
21 inch size 55c

Agateware Padding Pans

6 in. diameter 9c
8 in. diameter 11c
10 in. diameter 14c
12 in. diameter 17c

Agateware Milk Pans

1/4 quart size 6c
1/2 quart size 11c
3/4 quart size 16c
1 quart size 20c
2 quart size 30c

Agateware Chamber Pails

8 quart size 55c
10 quart size 60c
12 quart size 75c

Agateware Cupboards

Medium size 12c
Large medium size 22c
Extra large size 32c

Agateware Post Tubs

Small size 20c
Large size 30c

Agateware Lipped Frying Pans

Men's Suits and Overcoats are Reduced.

The reduced priced clothing sale announced Friday night and Saturday morning will continue until every garment is sold. The reductions are made for the purpose of drawing more men to our clothing department and convincing them that no clothing is better than ours and that few stores sell as good at the same prices we ask regularly.

We buy of the best wholesale tailors to be found and we are content with department store profits. In making comparisons have in mind our regular prices instead of the cut prices. Think of our \$1.85 suits as \$15.00 suits and compare them with \$15.00 suits.

There is no humbug about these reductions, they are actual, made for the purpose of attracting the attention of good dressers who are yet to be convinced of the goodness of our men's apparel. Men who are as yet unacquainted with our method of buying and selling. Men who are a little skeptical about a department store selling good, honest, long-wearing, well tailored clothing. Remember that we

Refund the money if the returned goods have not been harmed.

You can safely buy, safely examine at home and safely return if you want to. It is seldom asked.

\$8.55

For Men's \$12.50 Suits.

Men's all wool cassimere, Scotch cheviot, twills and fancy worsteds; 3-piece cutaway suits, well tailored. Our extraordinary \$12.50 qualities reduced to \$8.55 for a short time.

\$8.55

For \$12.50 Overcoats.

Men's overcoats in medium and light weight tan, converts, minkings, green, gray, reds and blue kerseys; serge and Italian velvets lined; reduced from \$12.50 to \$8.55.

\$11.85

For Men's \$15 Suits.

Men's fancy cheviot suits with double-breasted vests, cassimere pin check and striped cheviot and minkings; single-breasted vests, dark and medium patterns. The sweetest patterns in the store. As good as average \$20 suits, our price until now has been \$15, reduced to \$11.85 for choice.

\$11.85

For \$15 Overcoats.

Men's swell top coats, made of light, medium and heavy weights of coat and kersey. Double-breasted, single-breasted, dark and medium patterns. Fully lined; just as handsome and good as any overcoat in town at \$20, reduced from \$15 to \$11.85.



Extraordinarily Good Underwear for Women

Not a garment in our whole collection that comes under the brand of "second." Each one is the best that money will buy. No trashy, misshaped or poorly made article can enter here. We buy direct of the knitting mills and retail for what most stores pay for the same grades. This is no idle talk, but fact, and an examination will prove its truth. We carry only dependable makes. We can give you more goodness and quality for any certain price than any other store within your reach.

Silk Garments.

Ribbed vests with high neck and long sleeves, finished with silk, natural gray and Jaspé color, patterned.....	25c
Ribbed vests of fine Egyptian yarn, made with flat covered seams, pants to match.....	35c
Ribbed vests in natural gray, neatly finished, with "Fitzwill" pants, made with vole and fitting smoothly over the hips with straps and buttons, priced.....	69c
Fine wool, Swiss ribbed vests, soft finished and perfectly fitting, in natural gray and white, pants to match; on sale.....	1.00
Undyed natural wool shaped vests, very neatly finished, pants to match; price.....	1.00
Australian lamb's wool vests, made with covered seams, in natural gray and white, fitted girdles, pants to match, selling at.....	1.25
Fine ribbed vests, with neck and front finished with hand crocheted silk, in natural gray and white; pants to match;.....	1.50
Wool and silk vests finished with hand crocheted edge, in natural gray and white; pants to match; very elegant garment.....	1.75
Fleece lined, ribbed union suits, "Oneita" style, ribbed across the front, or straight down the front, in natural gray and ecru; price.....	50c
Children's ribbed wool union suits, nicely finished with silk; in natural gray; price.....	1.00
Infants' ribbed wool union suits, nicely finished with silk; in natural gray; price.....	1.00
Infants' fine cassimere vests; neck and front neatly finished with crocheted edge; also very serviceable garments.....	25c

Rugs.

Every size from the smallest mat to the largest carpet sizes. Every one to be sold at lower prices than is customary. Some recent purchases made by our New York office are just to hand. More rugs than we ever before owned. Many of the prices are one-third below the normal. Judge for yourselves. Make comparisons.

Smyrna Mats, 16x36 inches in size, reversible and fringed; very pretty color effects;.....

price.....

Smyrna Mats, 18x36 inches in size, extra quality, well woven and closely filled, reversible and fringed, handsome designs in colors;.....

price.....

Morocco Mats, very beautiful color effects, designs woven into the body of carpet, fine silk finish, 18x36 inches in size; to be sold at.....

Persian Rugs, in a grand assortment of Oriental styles, fine satin finished pile and handsome color combinations, 27x33 inches in size; most excellent values at.....

Kivah Rugs, 36x72 inches reversible, extra heavy like Brussels, look like wool, woven like Brussels, look like wool, ends fringed;.....

price.....

Fur Rugs, 30x60 inches, white or gray, an excellent hall or bedroom rug, the tone being key; we have had similar rags for a much higher price;.....

100 in the lot; on sale at.....

Smyrna Hall Rugs, a popular grade; the filling is size 4x7 feet, exactly alike both sides; beautiful designs;.....

price.....

Wool Rugs, very best American rug grade; fine plush high pile, beautiful colors, nicely fringed; sell on sale at.....

size 27x30 inches; wonderful values at.....

Cottage carpets in sizes and colors for any room; part wool filled, 2x3 feet, a most excellent article for small rooms; has pretty 18-in. border and nicely finished ends; selling at.....

Wool art carpets, 9x12 feet in size; every thread all wool; high pile, beautiful colors; nicely fringed; sell on sale at.....

size 11x14 feet; colors are perfectly fast; selling at.....

Jute Oriental carpets, the most effective made for the price; beautiful designs and color effects; reversible; rich and handsome; for hall, library or parlor; come and see them at.....

the store. Fine leather sale at.....

Axminster carpets, 8x10 1/2 feet; a fine high pile plush carpet in beautiful patterns and color combinations; a perfect carpet for your parlor; marked at.....

Royal Wilton carpets, known the world over for their excellence; a very fine weave and the best wool; 2x6 feet in size; on sale at.....

price.....

40.00

Black Dress Goods.

Black Blistered Crepons

We will place on sale Monday morning, 16 pieces of black Crepon. This is not the cotton back, overshot kind, but the real blistered crepon in large and small balls, with distinct blisters with blistered stripes. They are extra dollar quality, you will wonder at the low price of 75c a yard.

Black Mohair and Wool Crepons

These crepons are the mohair and wool kind; these are very luxurious black kinds; are very durable and in large and small patterns and stripes. The ground between the blisters is armure, 48 inches wide; a special at.....

here you get what you wish at \$3.00 a yard.

Novelty Waist Silks

The grandest assortment of fine imported waist silks ever displayed in Los Angeles; these come in various shades of red and black, cadet blue and black, reds and green, blue and black, turquoise, red, dahila, purple, automobile, new blue, etc., also black; our leader at.....

you would not expect to get at 75c a yard.

Poplins in New Shades

Nothing more appropriate to wear with a plaid skirt than a nice silk poplin waist. We are showing red silk poplin in all the new fall shades; also blue, green, etc. Exceptional quality for a good serviceable waist and one that you would not expect to get at 75c a yard.

Corded Taffeta Silks

3000 yards of heavy corded taffeta silks in two-toned effects of red and black, cadet blue and black, reds and green and black dahila, black, hunter's green and black, etc. These are in various shades of red and black, etc. Exceptional quality for a good serviceable waist and one that you would not expect to get at 75c a yard.

Black Satin Duchesse

10 pieces of black satin duchesse, extra heavy, all silk face and back, soft cashmere finish that will not retain the dust. 12 yards wide and extra \$1.25 value; while it lasts the price will be \$1.00 a yard.

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Plaid Black Chevrons

Fine black cloth in the size of 3x5 yards. We are showing an exclusive variety at prices from \$1.50 to \$4.50 a yard. This particular line is a camel's hair chevron in all the new gray, brown, blue and green mixtures with handsome plaids on the back, 50 and 54 inches wide and extra special at \$2.25 a yd.

Homespun Suitings

Homespun is the favorite dress material this season. We are showing all the new mixed shantung, silk, cotton, etc. in various colors and tan mixtures, blue and brown mixtures and blue grays. The cloth is extra heavy. We ask you to compare it with the same price in other stores.

New Cheviot Plaids

We received yesterday some of the newest arrivals in fall plaids. These are all wool cheviot and the plaids are done in two-color effects of gray, red and black, cedar brown with the plaid in golden brown, etc., 48 inches wide and the best you ever saw for \$1 a yard.

Apparel for Refined Tastes.

In looking through our assortment of women's outer apparel one is impressed with the refinement embodied in every garment. The richness of material, the correctness of cutting and perfection of fit, are details which proclaim each one the product of the finest wholesale ladies' tailors.

To be sure there are many extreme styles which are sought out by exclusive dressers. For instance the swell automobile coat worn by Miss Mary Hampton in the second and third scenes of "The Sporting Duchess" at Moroso's Burbank, came from here and is one of the exclusive styles we brought to the Coast this season.

And for women who have only a garment or two of a kind and wish to appear well and even elegantly dressed there is a wealth of style which few stores can offer, and certainly none within a day's travel can hope to enter into competition with. Prices are moderate too. No one can undersell us, or even approach it.

Tailored Suits.

Tailor suits of fancy cheviot, plain broadcloth and whipcord made with tight fitting bodices and flared skirts; the bodice and skirt; the entire suit is lined with a good quality silk; well made and remarkably cheap at.....

Men-tailored suits of broadcloth, whipcord and plain cloth made with tight fitting or fly front jackets and new habit back skirts; suits lined throughout with silk; priced at.....

Tailored suits, all wool, black Venetian cloth with tight fitting scalloped-back jackets and habit back skirts; jacket silk lined, and skirt percale lining you never saw such.....

style for.....

Tailor-made suits of black Venetian cloth; fly front jackets with silk and velvet back; skirts lined with percale lining; well made, neatly trimmed and \$15

perfect fitting suits for.....

Jackets.

Handsome tan jackets of imported kersey cloth made in the new scalloped and pointed effects; elegantly lined and trimmed; correct in shape and perfect in fit; priced at.....

Tan and gray jackets of fine kersey cloth; faced and strap seams and welted collars; satin faced and lined throughout with main taffeta silk finished with handsome pearl buttons; a very swell jacket for.....

Fine kersey cloth jackets in tan, gray, castor and black; made with strap seams and velvet back; lined throughout with a good quantity satin and finished with pearl buttons; \$15

Tan leather jackets made in the very latest style for the new season; lined throughout with half lined; finished with pearl buttons; one hundred of these elegant jackets \$72 will be sold at.....

All wool jacket styles in tan, mode made in the new season; back style and lined with a fine grade percale; well made and perfectly shaped; \$72

priced at.....

Latest in Skirts.

Handsome taffeta silk dress skirts elegantly trimmed with ribbons, fringes and jet; choice of a large variety of very exclusive styles; \$25

Very elegant taffeta silk dress skirts elegantly trimmed with ribbons, fringes and jet; choice of a large variety of very exclusive styles; \$25

Taffeta silk dress skirts embroidered in front and on sides with handsome black braid; well made and very stylish skirts; selling at.....

All wool dress skirts in tan, mode made in the new season; back style and lined with a fine grade percale; well made and perfectly shaped; \$72

priced at.....

Embroidery Materials

A thorough knowledge of embroidery free if materials are bought here; after the first, lessons are 25c per hour. Not a single good thing is missing from our Art Department; all sorts of handsome, stamped linens are shown, with a complete color line of silks to work them in.

Hood's Saraparilla is 75c a bottle at cut rate, and Dr. Koch's Saraparilla is.....

Hood's Hair Oil is 80c and Uvaria Hair Grower, which has never failed to remove dandruff and stimulate the growth of hair.....

Pierce's Favorite Prescription is 75c and Koch's German Prescription for the cure of piles is 75c.

Sainte's Emulsion is 60c, white emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, yolk of eggs and brandy, almost tasteless, is selling.....

Listerine sells for 80c, at cut rates, and

Aspirine, containing the same ingredients, 14-ounce bottles for.....

Stamp'd Linens in wild rose, currants, pepper, poppies, eucalyptus, holly berries, chrysanthemums, etc., priced as follows:

12-inches wide, 9-inches long, 20-inches wide at 80c.

12-inches wide at 80c, 24-inches wide at 80c.

12-inches wide at 80c, 36-inches wide at 80c.

Silk to work the above flowers is selling at 4c dozen skeins, 4c each.

Over five hundred handsome jardinières are to be placed on sale tomorrow morning at special prices. All sizes, shapes and colors, rich embossed patterns, glazed inside and out; prices as follows:

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

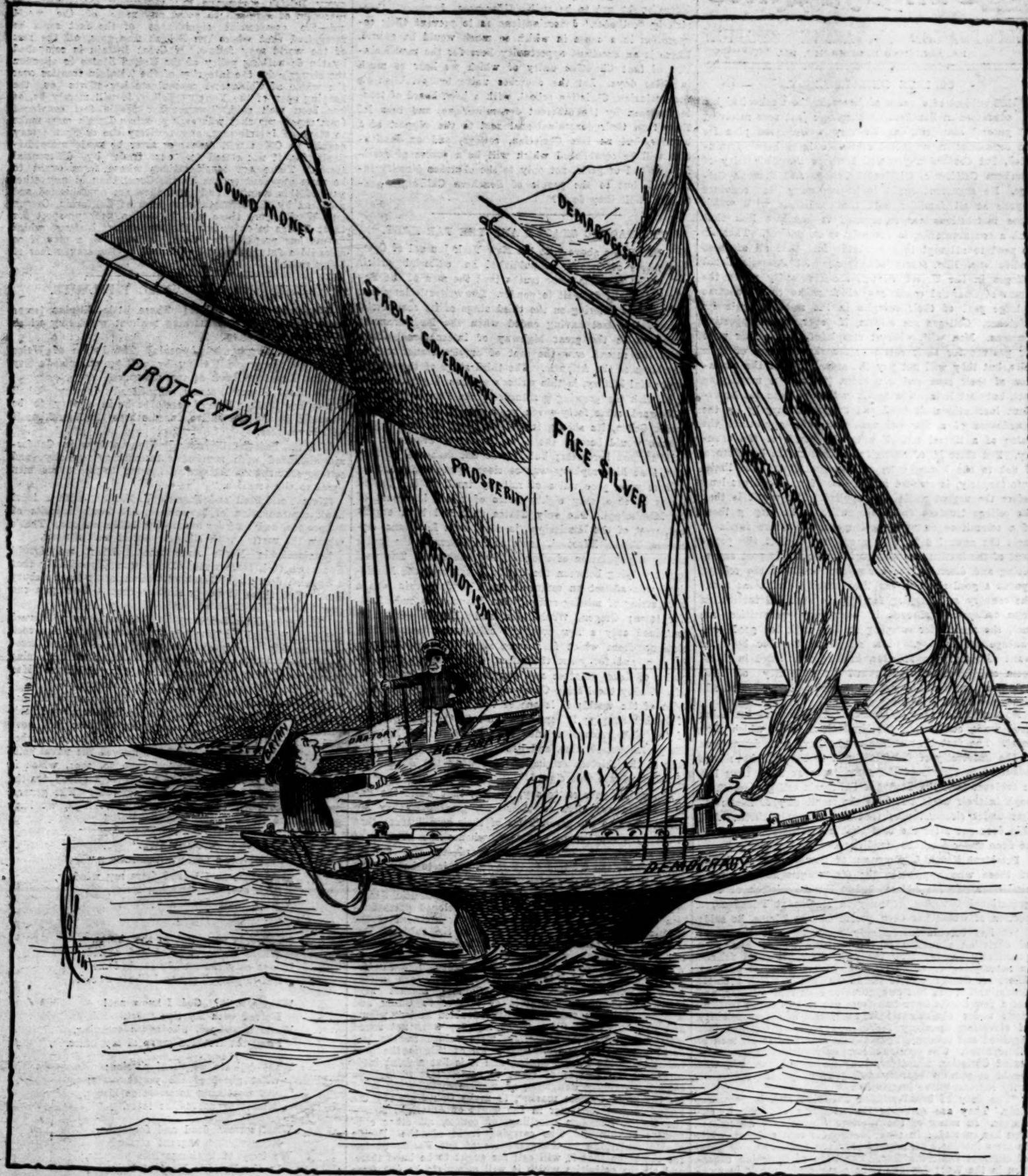
Los Angeles Sunday Times

Part I.—32 Pages.

OCTOBER 22, 1899.

Price, 5 Cents

BILLY BOY "BLANKETED"



And he will soon be out of the race.

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION, though less than two years old, is an established success. It constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing a strong Californian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor; Historical, Descriptive and Personal Sketches; Frank G. Carpenter's incomparable letters; the Development of the Great Southwest; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Timely Editorials; Scientific and Solid Subjects; Care of the Human Body; Romance, Fiction, Poetry, Art; Anecdotes and Humor; Notes Men and Women; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; War Stories; Animal Stories; Fresh Pen Pictures, etc. Being complete in themselves, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 28 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size. If desired, the parts may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.



ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

COLLEGE CONSOLIDATION.

THE subject of a union of forces in the work of higher education in Southern California is just now receiving general consideration. No very well-defined plan for the consolidation suggested seems to have been formulated, but the union proposed involves the University of Southern California, Occidental College and Pomona College. No argument ought to be necessary to convince anyone at all familiar with the conditions with which these institutions are surrounded to convince him that such a consummation is devoutly to be desired. There is no need to attempt to conceal the fact that all of these institutions, like scores of other small denominational colleges in the United States, are constantly under the stress of financial conditions which make them consume a large part of their energies in the mere struggle for existence. Colleges are seldom, if ever, self-supporting concerns. Men will, without complaint, pay a fair price for pasture for their cattle or for the training of their colts, but they will not pay the actual cost of the education of their sons and daughters. This is a mortifying fact, but fact it is. The result is that colleges are benevolent institutions, founded and supported largely by the beneficence of a few generous men who appreciate the value of a liberal education to the youth of the country. But there is, of necessity, a limit to the beneficence, if not to the benevolence, of these men, and the limit, unfortunately, is reached in the case of most colleges long before the urgent needs are supplied. The result is that the college trustees find their duties to be largely those of a committee on ways and means to secure funds to meet the annual deficit. The outcome is that the president of the institution, who ought to be at his post supervising and directing the educational work of the college, spends a good share of his time making excursions about the country and begging for help to save his institution from collapse. And even if temporary necessities are met, the means for carrying on the work to good advantage are lacking. The school must suffer both for want of material appliances, such as are needed in classroom and laboratory work, and for a faculty of such numbers and ability as are requisite for the most advantageous and effective work.

No doubt all three of the institutions named are doing good work, considering the limitations under which they exist. The fact that students who have gone from them to the University of California and to Stanford have been admitted to classes of the same grade as those they left is evidence that the Southern California colleges are thorough in their work, but it is the result only of heroic effort under circumstances that are almost pathetic. And this does not alter the fact that much better work could be done under favorable conditions.

President Frank L. Ferguson of Pomona College is one of those who appreciate the discouragement of present conditions. In his address before the Association of Congregational Churches, recently in session at Pasadena, a portion of which has been quoted in The Times, he said: "It has become increasingly apparent that the cause of Christian education in the Western States has been practically paralyzed by the acts of its professed friends in attempting to found so many denominational colleges. There are States west of the Mississippi in which a single denomination has had two, three or even four colleges, and not a few States have had from one to two dozen institutions under denominational auspices. The impossibility of elevating so many feeble and starving colleges into dignified and influential position is manifest to all men of discernment. The outlook not only discourages consecrated Christian educators, but also men of wealth, who would co-operate heartily and generously in aiding a truly representative institution."

"The duty of broad-minded Christian men is becoming clear. They are realizing the necessity of united endeavor. In many of the Western States each denomination has succeeded in consolidating its own colleges, while in some instances attempts have been made to unify those of different denominations. The hope of Christian education in the West depends upon a successful result in uniting the sentiment and gifts of Christian people in sustaining and developing a few well-equipped and representative Christian institutions."

"While we declare unhesitatingly that there is abundant room for one first-class Christian college in Southern California, we may affirm with equal certainty that there

is neither a constituency of students nor available wealth for the maintenance of three or more. Neither Christianity nor higher education would be best served by the development at present of more than one such institution. One college, by reason of its larger facilities for instruction, would attract a more numerous body of students than the combined attendance of three with inadequate equipment."

Could the three institutions mentioned be consolidated, the cost of maintaining the single college could doubtless be reduced to about one-half the expense necessary to support the three as at present conducted, while the resources ought to increase, rather than diminish, as the result of the added encouragement and promise of usefulness, which a strong, well-equipped college would create. And it ought to be possible to effect this union of forces. The only serious, or at least the most serious, obstacle in the way of consolidation, will be the sectarianism of the churches which stand behind the colleges. Each church will be reluctant to yield a large share of its control of the institution to which its youth is to be sent. The University of Southern California is under the control of the Methodists, Occidental College under that of the Presbyterians, and Pomona College under that of the Congregationalists. There ought not to be such differences between these strictly "orthodox" denominations as to prevent their cooperation in a cause in which so much would be gained. There is an excellent opportunity here for the manifestation of that Christian unity of which we hear so much in these days. Let the churches unite to establish a non-sectarian, Christian school, with a joint board of trustees chosen by the different denominations, and then let them turn their denominational zeal to the support of a broader, but no less Christian, college, and an institution will be established which will be a source of gratification and of pride, not only to the churches directly interested, but to the people of Southern California generally. Will they do it?

THE PACIFIC STATES AND THE FAR EAST.

UNDER the above title the New York Journal of Commerce of October 10 published an editorial article which contains some truths that the men of the Pacific Coast will do well to ponder. The writer declares that the world is entering on the third stage of its commercial history, the first having ended when the Mediterranean ceased to be the great highway of international trade, while the second saw the seat of empire transferred to the shores of the Atlantic. The third stage of the world's commercial history, in this writer's opinion, begins to show itself with the growing greatness of the Pacific. William H. Seward, some forty-seven years ago, declared that the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast region beyond, would become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter; but it was not dreamed, at that time, that his prophecy was so close upon fulfillment.

There were 9000 miles of railway track in the United States in 1850, only eighty miles of which lay west of the Mississippi. The only States that had been organized, west of the Mississippi, in 1852, were Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Iowa and California, the latter having a population of about ninety thousand. The vast territory lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Mississippi was almost an unknown land. "California was a mere string of mining camps; San Francisco a rude frontier town; Oregon, Washington and British Columbia contained only a few scattered settlements and trading stations, from which furs were about the only exports. In 1850, and for years thereafter, California was an importer of flour, potatoes and almost all the necessities of life. Today the Pacific Coast is one of the greatest granaries of the world; it is one of the world's chief sources of lumber supply; it sends its fruit to the four quarters of the globe, competes with France, Spain and Italy in the production of wine, and has a population greater than that of the thirteen original States when the Declaration of Independence was signed."

The writer goes on to say, further, that while the Pacific States are alive to their own greatness, they are hardly alive to the possibilities of their own future; that "their eyes are turned eastward, whence the impulse of their growth has come, not westward—to the farther East—where the fruition of their destiny is to be sought." The article concludes as follows:

"The merchants and producers of the Atlantic States are becoming keenly alive to the undeveloped potentialities of the trade of Eastern Asia; their brethren of the Pacific take but a languid interest in the subject. But it is a subject concerning which no foreigner writes without being profoundly impressed with the opportunity which the new birth of the Far East presents to California, Oregon and Washington. Already there are indications of what the opening of the Chinese market may mean for them. The exports of lumber to China and Hongkong, though still small, have doubled in two years; and the exports of flour, which in 1897 were not found worthy of separate tabulation, were valued in the last fiscal year at \$4,135,540. Nearly all of this is the contribution of the Pacific States, and it is but a faint indication of the volume of trade to come. But it is large enough, regarding Hongkong as a mere distributing point for the great Chinese market, to make China already the second largest consumer in the world of American flour—the United Kingdom excelling, of course, all other consumers combined. The carrying trade of the Pacific should contribute to the greatness of our Pacific States, for the ships that it will call for ought to be built there, and all the activities which it will stimulate be felt from Tacoma to San Diego. A recent English writer on the commercial sovereignty of the seas shrewdly remarks that the extent of the commercial interests of America in the Pacific is not to be measured by the shipments from and imports into the ports of the Pacific Coast. At present the greater part of the trade between the United States

and China is conducted by way of New York and the Suez Canal. But, as he points out, we shall find a ready market for our surplus of iron and steel manufactures in the development of railways and general industry in China, and it will be found not by way of Suez, but by our own vessels sailing out of our own ports on the Pacific.

"Yet to all this the business men of the Pacific States seem to be singularly obtuse. In his recent tour down the coast, in the course of which he addressed most of the leading commercial bodies, the Hon. John Barrett found ready and appreciative listeners, but failed to evoke the enthusiastic response which was readily forthcoming to his appeals in the East. It is only a few months ago that a leading San Francisco newspaper, discussing the opening up of China, warned its readers not to be misled by any specious pretenses that all that Great Britain sought in China was the preservation of equality of commercial opportunity. Said this guide of public opinion: 'How could any person be induced to believe that England was desirous of preserving the integrity of the Chinese Empire with the example of Egypt and India before him? Every move made by the British in China clearly indicates that the cry of "open door" was raised to wheedle Americans into an attitude which would help Britain to carry through her schemes.' As a matter of fact, we have allowed Great Britain to fight the battle of our trade in China, and it depends on ourselves to say whether the fight shall be abandoned against the pressure of increasing odds. Assuming the existence of what every British statesman has vigorously disclaimed—the intention of England to paint any more of the world red—the commercial significance of the fact must be recognized that where the British flag goes, all the rest of the world may follow. If Great Britain is compelled by the do-nothing policy of the United States to abandon the struggle for the integrity of the Tientsin treaties over the whole of China and concentrate her efforts on the keeping open of the Yangtze Valley, it will merely be, as has been well said, 'because her people feel convinced from experience that whatever promises Russia may make to stave off interference, any territory she or France may acquire in China will sooner or later be made more difficult for, if not closed to, our trade by differential tariffs.' These are considerations whose force ought to be more apparent on the Pacific Coast than in any other part of this country, and until they are apprehended and acted on by the representative men of California, Oregon and Washington, there will be but a poor prospect for these States to enter into the magnificent heritage which nature has prepared for them. It would be a pity if so splendid a future should be dimmed by the craven fear of being great."

CURRENT EDITORIAL THOUGHT.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] Those little Filipino towns never wake up in the morning without wondering which side is in possession.

[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] The Prince of Wales might do the graceful thing by writing an introductory to Mrs. Langtry's book of reminiscences.

[St. Paul Pioneer-Press:] Mr. Stead's inquiry, "Shall I slay my brother Boer?" seems to be in a way to be answered in the affirmative, inasmuch as the Boer himself will have it so.

[Seattle Post-Intelligencer:] Pioneer days in California abounded with men of extraordinary capacity, and self-government in Alaska will bring to the front men equal to the occasion.

[New York Mail and Express:] Kansas, with a total bank capitalization of \$13,000,000, has bank deposits of \$50,000,000, and reserves amounting to \$12,000,000. That's what's the matter with Kansas; but it isn't serious.

[Philadelphia North American:] When we fought Spain we took some risks. There was a possibility that a Spanish fleet might bombard Boston, or at least Asbury Park. But there is no possibility that a Boer gun can ever be heard in England.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] Before the war, Edward Atkinson devoted his time to pushing the merits of a cook stove made of an empty candle-box and a 10-cent kerosene lamp. With each stove went a handbill explaining how a person can live on 10 cents a day. Atkinson's idea of national destiny is put up on the same scale.

[Portland Oregonian:] Secretary Long proves his sagacity in asking a large appropriation for the navy at this juncture. Our sea arm is immensely popular just now, and it is well to strike while the iron is hot. In this belief, evidently, the Secretary has approved the naval estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, which is nearly \$25,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the current year, and these were not niggardly. The general sentiment is that, though a navy comes high, we have got to have it.

ROSEMARY.

THAT'S FOR REMEMBRANCE.

Last night as I leaned from my window,
High over the darkling street,
A song came floating upward,
Broken and incomplete.

The words were lost in the chasm,
Where traffic rumbled and roared;
It was only the melody reached me,
But it pierced my soul like a sword.

What was it? God, I knew not!
I stood with my lips apart,
While it slipped, like sands escaping,
From the troubled grasp of my heart.

What delicate wrath of passion;
What ghost of the yester-years;
Twas something as sweet as kisses,
Something as sad as tears.

What sorrow, dead and forgotten,
Haunted the vagrant strain?
We bury such things like paupers,
In the Potter's Field of Pain.

Rising, only to vanish,
Baffling, yet half revealed,
As a pang of the flesh may tell us
Where a wound has long since healed.

R. L. T.

BRITAIN'S STEPCHILD.

THE STORY OF THE ANNEXATION OF
THE TRANSVAAL.

THE BOER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

By a Special Contributor.

IN THE teeming telegraphic dispatches concerning the Transvaal, some of the advocates of Great Britain's policy speak in affecting tones of the parental care and protection that power has afforded to the smaller State. The idea that in a way the Transvaal is a child of Great Britain is a good one, only all must admit it can be only a stepchild. Has it received the traditional treatment accorded a stepchild? The question is worth examination.

Parental care may be exercised over a child itself, or over its property, or both. With an own child, natural feeling will make the care shown for the child real. Where a stepchild is concerned, the parental care may come through a desire to appropriate or have a hand in the disposition of the child's property. Is England's interest in the Boer caused by a desire for his property, the rich Transvaal, the golden heart of South Africa?

Mismanagement by British Governors.

When Cape Colony, originally under the rule of the Dutch East India Company, became, through a series of petty wars and dickerings, the possession of the British government, it was thought that these two peoples, of the same race and of quite similar character, would soon amalgamate, through custom and intermarriage. This would probably have been the case but for the misgovernment of the British Governors, who were left largely to their own devices by the mother country.

Notwithstanding nine-tenths of the people were Dutch, English was made the language of the courts, all public offices and the schools. The English government was constantly interfering between the Dutch and the natives. In 1824 the Kaffirs swept into Cape Colony, killing many of the Dutch farmers, and returning with their herds of cattle. The farmers went out on a return expedition, and forced the Kaffirs to sue for peace. The home government, far from the scene of action, and following largely the reports of meddling English missionaries, chose to think the natives ill-treated by the colonists, and allowed them to return to their old hunting-grounds, where they were a perpetual menace to the farmers.

Before this, in 1815, an attempted arrest of farmers for maltreatment of their native servants caused an uprising. This was subdued, and the leaders of the revolt hanged. This harsh act, which the English termed necessary firmness, created much bitterness among the Dutch. It is certainly in marked contrast to the treatment by Kruger's government of the leaders of the Jameson raid and of the Reform League of Johannesburg.

The placing in 1828 of all Hottentot and free colored people on an equal footing with whites, profoundly disgusted the Dutch, as did also laws restricting their authority over their slaves.

The Emancipation of the Slaves.

Finally, in 1834, Parliament emancipated all slaves throughout the British dominions, allowing £3,000,000 to South African possessions, an allotment far below the real worth of her 40,000 slaves. Furthermore, the owners were obliged to discount their claims, which were payable in London.

There was no outbreak at these injustices, but they caused one of the most remarkable as well as picturesque movements in all history, the Great Trek of 1836.

Taking their wives and their children, their flocks and their herds with them, the Boers started out in great white-covered wagons, drawn by oxen, across the desolate stretches of veldt.

Their course over the desert could soon have been traced by means of the bleaching bones they left in the rear, for the natives were cruel and the air was dry.

A large number of the trekkers settled in Natal, but as that was a fertile and well-watered country, the inevitable happened. England laid claim to it, on the ground of some former occupation by British troops of Port Natal. The fiercer Boers trekked again, and joining other of the secessionists in the interior, settled in the country about the Vaal River, a region so arid and forbidding that they thought the British would never desire it—a fatuous thought.

Nor for a long time did the British desire it. In 1852, by what is known as the Sand River Convention, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the Transvaal republic, upon the condition that there should be no slavery.

Independence of the Orange Free State.

In 1854, on practically the same terms, the independence was acknowledged of the Orange Free State, where others of the trekkers had settled. For some time England laid claims to the Orange Free State, but finally concluded she did not care for it, as it was of no apparent use at that time, and its care was a source of great annoyance. England's views of expansion in 1854 were not what they now are.

Shorn of the tender parental care of England, the Orange Free State became a very happy, prosperous little community, and has so remained up to the present time. By casting in her lot with the Transvaal, she will likely be overtaken by the same fate, which may mean her extermination as an independent State.

There is, however, one exception to the relaxing of England's tender care over the Orange Free State. When the wonderful diamond region, now known as Kimberley, was discovered, Great Britain, although the Orange Free State had what has since been acknowledged to have been the most valid claim, annexed it to the British empire, making a pretense of buying it from a half-breed chief, who had no claim to it whatever.

English economists have since justified the action upon

the ground that in such a rich section dissensions would be rife among the rough wealth-seekers, and only a strong power could keep order. This action of Great Britain never ceased to rankle in the Orange Free State bosom.

When, in the early seventies, the wonderfully rich gold deposits of the Witwatersrand (White Water's Ridge) were discovered in the Transvaal, England, with her eagle eye, saw the need of a strong power to control this region also, and began to take renewed interest in the Boer stepchild.

Burgers's Impracticable Schemes.

The first President of the united Transvaal, Pretorius, had been succeeded by Burgers, a Cape Colony ex-clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church. This man was the very opposite of sturdy, resolute, old Oom Paul Kruger.

He was educated, but not wise; brilliant, but not reliable; eloquent, yet entirely lacking in the integrity which makes Kruger a great figure of the century.

Through Burgers's large, vague, impractical schemes for the development of the Transvaal, the State became bankrupt and weakened by internal dissensions.

England began to worry mightily over this weakness of her stepchild. She thought it needed protection from menacing Kaffirs on the border; thought the Transvaal's condition was dangerous to her neighboring child, Natal; and became especially solicitous about her dear British children who had rushed into settle about the Lydenburg gold mines.

Such English organs as the London Times and Saturday Review have said that these same miners were the very wish-wash and scum of the earth. They lacked even the rough, manly qualities of the California miner, who did his own digging by the sweat of his brow. Lying around and seeing the "niggers" work did nothing to give even those primitive virtues.

England's love for her diamond and gold miners is inexplicable, unless the love is for the diamonds and gold. We are forced to think that the little Transvaal power stood between the Lord's anointed and His own. England wanted the stepchild back under control.

Sir Theophilus Shepstone's Mission.

A British Commissioner, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, was dispatched to the Transvaal, with secret instructions to annex it to the British Crown, if, after feeling about the temper of the people, he was satisfied there would be little resistance.

He exercised this power upon April 22, 1877. The act was quickly approved by the High Commissioner for South Africa at the Cape, and the Colonial Secretary in England. This annexation would probably have never taken place had Shepstone come a little later. The elections were nearly at hand, and the people were supporting Kruger, a man of iron, for the Presidential place.

Burgers, who, en passant, shortly afterwards retired on a British pension to Cape Town, showed helplessness at this crisis. His only action was to enter a formal and ineffectual protest against Great Britain's high-handedness. His Presidency had lasted just long enough for him to acquiesce in this great harm to his country, if not actually to connive in it.

A great harm it was; for though the Boer may have removed the British collar from his neck, the paw of the British lion was never thereafter fully withdrawn from his territory, and in all State questions his loud, threatening, step-parental roar was uppermost.

Now history will prove that the Boers are a long-suffering people, slow of wrath. When subjected to injustice in Cape Colony they withdrew. When annexation to England was suddenly thrust upon them, instead of forcibly resisting, they tried first an appeal to the justice of the English people.

A monster petition signed by a majority of all the male citizens resulted in a motion presented in the British Parliament, condemning annexation. In spite of its importance, this bill attracted but slight attention, and despite its manifest justice, it failed to pass.

The British thus remained in power, but neglected to grant either the Constitution or Volksraad promised in the proclamation of annexation. The Governor sent by England proved most unpopular.

Slow to Wrath, but Swift to Strike.

Your Boer may be slow to wrath, but once exhaust his patience, he is swift to strike. In December, 1880, after nearly four years of the step-parental rule, thrust upon him so little to his liking, there was held at Paardekraal a mass-meeting of Boers, who elected a triumvirate, consisting of Paul Kruger, Pretorius and Joubert. December 16, the re-establishment of the South African Republic was proclaimed, and the national flag hoisted.

The Boers attacked the British troops in occupation of the Transvaal. Those who met the Boers were cut down; others had time to retreat to fortified posts.

The British Governor of Natal, Gen. Sir George Colley, raised what troops he could and marched north. Before he could reach the border of the Transvaal, Gen. Joubert crossed it from the other side and took up his position at Laing's Neck. Laing's Neck is a steep ridge which forms a watershed between the two States. Here the forces met, and the British were repulsed with heavy loss. A second engagement at Ingogon Heights, January 28, 1881, resulted in the same way. On the night of February 26, Gen. Colley seized Majuba Hill, a mountain which tops Laing's Neck by 2000 feet, and completely commands that pass. The Boers, discovering the whereabouts of the British, and finding that they did not fire upon them, themselves took the offensive. A volunteer party scaled the hill, and from their place of disadvantage, picked off the soldiers above them. The entire British force was routed; Gen. Colley and ninety-two others were killed, and fifty-nine prisoners were taken.

Independence of the Transvaal Recognized.

An armistice checked hostilities. On March 23, 1881, England recognized the independence of the Transvaal, subject to British suzerainty. Gladstone espoused the Boer cause, and questions of state which rendered a war at this time most inadvisable, made toward the recognition. Had England continued the contest, the Boer power would undoubtedly have been wiped out eighteen years ago.

A convention, signed August 1, 1881, at Pretoria, recog-

nized the Transvaal's independence in control of domestic affairs, while in foreign affairs Great Britain reserved its suzerain right of decision.

The Convention of 1884.

A later convention, known as the London Convention, was signed in London and ratified by the Volksraad in 1884. Upon this document Paul Kruger has founded his resistance to England's interference in his country's internal affairs. Both conventions would give ample justification for his protest against English interference in domestic affairs.

The London Convention failed to reiterate the suzerainty clause, and it has been Kruger's claim that that clause was abrogated by the omission.

The British afterward resisted this claim, though the significant fact remains that the British resident was, after the signing of the convention, replaced by a diplomatic agent.

There was a clause in the convention by which the republic bound itself to submit to Great Britain—allowing a right to veto within six months—any treaty or engagement proposed with any foreign power other than the Orange Free State, or with any native tribe eastward or westward of the Transvaal.

There was also a clause prohibiting laws imposing disabilities or establishing differential duties or taxes to the prejudice of the Uitlanders or foreign residents. Here is the wedge used by the English in their latest interference in Transvaal internal affairs. And yet a slight wedge after all.

For although the foreign residents have paid the bulk of the taxes, it has not been as foreign residents, but as persons in pursuit of certain industries, which industries have been almost monopolized by foreigners.

As late as 1893 a correspondent of the London Times, a paper hostile to the Boers, said that British Transvaal was concerned little with the government and all with money-making, not caring to do the military service necessary to citizenship or to renounce allegiance to the Queen. Yet in a couple of years occurred the formation of the Reform League of Johannesburg, and the following Jameson raid, which events are so recent as to be in the minds of all.

Grievances as well as cities of gold must have a mushroom growth in the Transvaal. There are those who say that the ambition of one bad man, Cecil Rhodes, was at the bottom of the Jameson raid; but, as Kipling says, that is another matter.

Where Would He Go?

It has already been said that the Boer, rather than fight, will trek for his liberty. After 1877, when the gold of the Witwatersrand, with the rest of the Transvaal tacked to it, was annexed, the Boer would again have taken to the prairie schooner and left the English in possession. But where was he to go? On the north he was shut off by a treaty with Britain, effected on the claim that Boer adventurers ill-treated the natives, though in reality in fear of the expansion of the Transvaal. Of late years, in South Africa, England has taken pains that no power but herself shall expand.

The London Convention bound the Boer to make no treaties with natives to east or west. His condition was indeed hard, surrounded with a ring-fence of British making, with English inside in numbers more than his own. It has chafed this masterful Boer to remain, hand and foot, bound by English conventions. There has seemed for some time danger that he would be stifled out of national existence; his breath may now go more quickly—may be stamped out. And in that way only will England ever again control the Transvaal.

F. A. G.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

Expansions and triumphs have in the lapse of time profoundly changed American ideas as to the country's ultimate place and purpose among the nations, says Charles M. Harvey, in the Atlantic. No civilized nation, except Russia, has so many inhabitants as the United States. This country's wealth equals that of the United Kingdom and France combined, the nations which stand second and third, respectively, on this roll. In time required for transit, the Philippines are as near New York as Missouri was when Jefferson bought it. Communication by telegraph with the remote corners of the earth is instantaneous.

Freemont, hoisting the Stars and Stripes at San Francisco in the later 40's and looking through the Golden Gate at the broad Pacific, probably asked, "Is this the end of the westward march of the American race?" Dewey's guns in Manila Bay on that fatal May day of 1898 were the answer. A new pathfinder has blazed new paths to the spread of American civilization, influence and power. "The settlers in Oregon will open to us the North American road to India. It lies through the south pass and the mouth of the Oregon." The spirit voiced in these words of Benton when the nation was striving for a boundary on the Pacific is more vital than ever, but the goal has been advanced. A richer prize than India lies before us. Dewey has opened to us, by way of the Philippines, the gateway to China. The world's future is in the keeping of three countries—Russia, England and the United States. In the race for universal empire, the two Anglo-Saxon nations, whose paths henceforth are likely to lie parallel, have an immeasurable superiority over Russia, and the larger, more progressive, expansive and resourceful branch of the race is the American people.

"The heir of all ages, in the foremost files of time."

STATISTICS ABOUT SUNSHINE.

Statistics obtained by sunshine recorders are interesting. Some curious facts have been recently published by the French meteorological bureau at Paris. Spain has 3000 hours of sunshine a year; Italy, 2700; France, 2500; Germany has 1700, while England has but 1400. The average fall of rain in the latter country is greater than that in any other European country. In the northern part and on the high plateaus of Scotland about 35 inches of rain fall a year, and London is said to have an average of 178 rainy days in the year, and fully ten times the quantity of rain that falls on Paris.

[OCTOBER 22, 1899.]

IN THE FAR EAST.

A GREAT MARKET FOR TRADE DEVELOPED IN TWO YEARS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE Trans-Siberian Railroad will be completed within one year—to all practical purposes—by the time navigation opens in the spring, several years in advance of the expectation of all Europe save Russia. Travelers may take an unbroken railway journey, which will be more than two-fifths of the distance around the earth. Russia will have a line of steel through her vast territories; she will have accomplished one of the greatest victories of all time. "Great are the battles that are fought in time of peace" is the keynote of Russian policy as expressed by the Czar, and this great railroad is a double triumph, commercial, in which America shares, and political, in which China is vitally interested.

Without doubt the much-discussed eastern question is solved. The Russians hold the key. Russia's policy in Asia is distinctly to preserve the independence and integrity of China. Meantime Russia helps herself to what she wishes; the gaining of Manchuria now makes her domain exceed in extent that of England. The new railroad, extending as it will soon to the very walls of Peking, will make much more possible for the northern empire. It is a significant fact that wherever Russia builds a railroad the country surrounding becomes Russian.

It is to American skill and ingenuity that a large share of credit for this commercial triumph should go. Three years ago America was not represented in the Siberian railway construction market; she has since displaced all other nations. Early in '97, M. Sergey Friede, a prominent member of the Engineers' Club of New York, became convinced that American implements and railway supplies could be sold in Eastern Siberia. He was thoroughly familiar with conditions there, and had, as he said, "perfect confidence in the possibilities of America." The story of America's commercial conquest in Manchuria and Siberia is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the railroad.

The Entering Wedge of American Trade.

"When I reached Vladivostok," said Mr. Friede, "I found that the local engineers would not listen to what they regarded as wild stories of what America could do in the line of manufacture of tools and machinery. The great Russian engineer, Iugowitch, was off in Manchuria on his way to Sungari River. So I executed a flank movement, went to Newchwang, and by going north intercepted the Russian party near the Sungari River. I found these men were willing to hear what I had to say. At that time everything was being supplied by England and Germany. English manufacturers thought Russia had to come to them and that no other country could compete; and Russia would have gone to them, as she had before, if I had not gone there and told of the possibilities of America."

It is curious to note that before this time America's export trade with Russia amounted to a very little.

"I remember when I first told the engineers that America could supply nails cheaper than England could," Mr. Friede went on, "they laughed at me. At the present time there are no other nails there except the American. Then there was the question of England's supplying the commercial iron. As a matter of fact, this iron was ordered by me in this country afterward. In the case of rails, Russia intended to supply these herself, but found that her own mills could not turn them out as quickly as they were needed—and America came in again. The first order was for 30,000 tons. The joke of it was that the order was placed with an American firm through an English agency."

They Thought Americans Were Bluffers.

"How did you succeed in turning Russian attention our way?"

"Well, I took with me catalogues of American material in railroad construction. I first told them what we could do. They were not willing to believe me. They would ask, 'How much is so and so?' and 'Can you compete with England?' They had no idea of America as an exporting nation. It was, therefore, not always a question of price, but 'Is there such a place as America where they can really do these things?' The Russian idea was that Americans were bluffers. They thought we bragged a lot, but could do little. To a Russian, America was known as 'Yankeeland.' Even the word 'Yankee' is adopted into the Russian language, and it is the name by which an enterprising man goes. They connected enterprise with Yankee because they knew of us as inventors of sewing machines, telephones, phonographs, and wonders of delicate mechanism. In the regular way of industry, machinery of heavy and powerful kind, they did not think it possible that America knew anything about manufacture. When I offered them American boilers, they laughed at the idea of America's making boilers. They were importing boilers from England and thought that boilers made outside of England were not worth anything. The English, by the way, took advantage of this idea by charging a good big price. When I came into the market I offered boilers for about half of what the English manufacturers were demanding."

Prejudice Against American Tools.

So strong a prejudice did Mr. Friede find against American tools and machinery that when he offered our goods to the engineers he had to duplicate English or German machines. In fact, much of the machinery was known only as English or German. American machines were said to be light—they looked well—and could do strange tricks, but were not massive.

"What better proof?" said Mr. Friede, so emphatically that one could not help sharing his enthusiasm and conviction—"what better proof is there for the superiority of American machinery than the fact that an American machinery plant is now being set up with complete equip-

ment in the capital of Germany? The facts speak for themselves."

Before Mr. Friede opened up to our country the vast possibilities of trade in the Far East, few American machines found their way into Russian territory, and those only after being bought for the German market, shipped to Germany and from there sent along with German goods into Russia. America had never directly approached the industrial market in Russia or Siberia before.

"I went to the consumer," Mr. Friede continued, "to the consumer whom I knew would be a big consumer. I knew there must be a great demand for railway construction material, and it was only a question of telling the consumer that I had a better machine than he was using, could deliver it sooner and give it to him for a cheaper price than any other country could. In addition to this, I told them that we could turn our goods out much faster than any foreign manufacturer, and no matter how large the order, we could take care of it. As for transportation, we are further away, but we have two ways of getting there, while Germany and England have but one. We reach from both sides. The usual way is, of course, by ship from New York and through Suez, but when we must save time, we send overland and ship across the Pacific. I am paying hundreds of dollars for freight in order to get trainloads of stuff over to Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. From our Pacific ports the goods are taken to the terminus of the Japan-Nagasaki line and trans-shipped right into Siberia."

One Hundred Locomotives for the Far East.

Forty locomotives are now on their way and sixty more will soon follow. American steel rails to the extent of 50,000 tons will be laid in Manchuria, and large orders are being filled here for electric supplies, and material for equipment of cars and stations. Railroad cross ties from Oregon, tools from Ohio, steel rails and locomotives from Pennsylvania will make parts of this great railroad and its furnishings.

"To what extent has America been able to overcome the English and German market?"

"In everything!" exclaimed Mr. Friede, "everything from a nail to anything you can think of in railway construction, we have been able to sell in Siberia. We have driven all competitors from the field. Why, what else could they do? We had the best machinery and building material, could sell it cheaper, and get it there quicker than any other country. Does that not speak well for American skill



M. SERGEY FRIEDE.

and industry? But I had absolute confidence in our ability. I was confident of success before I started and I was not a bit disappointed.

A Change of Feeling Has Come About.

"A great change of feeling toward America, as an industrial nation, took place after the introduction of American tools and methods, and not a few odd results. When the first rock drill was put into operation, the coolies went on a strike. It was an American characteristic which might better have not been introduced. The natives thought dynamite a work of the devil. The Cossack guard, however, not belonging to the coolie unions, perhaps, refused to join the strike, and after tying up the road for three days the frightened natives went back to work."

It is difficult to estimate even commercially the effect of this great railroad. Millions of acres of the most productive wheat land in the world is being opened up for cultivation. The vast territory of Siberia has almost boundless resources. A short time ago, Czar Nicholas II announced his plan to abolish the Siberian exile system. Australia was once England's penal colony, and great as are the capacities of Australia, they are not to be compared with those of Siberia. Russia builds towns along the line of her great railroad and then populates them. Manchuria is being settled in just this way now.

Other Nations Awakening.

The other nations are waking up to the fact that Russia is the most active power in the world. With the aid of American methods and implements, she is completing her road years ahead of the time estimated by the imperial engineers. "Great are the battles that are fought in time of peace," and Russia is winning great battles now. She is settling the Chinese question in a new and energetic way. She is civilizing China by industries. Wherever Russia goes, rapid change takes place. Manchuria is awakening from a sleep of centuries, and the whistle of steam engines on railways and in shops is a good alarm clock. It is plain that England does not clearly appreciate how rapidly the Russians are moving. As late as August of the present year, a prominent London weekly,

referring to Manchuria and the trans-continental railway, makes this statement: "Those who knew this corner of Manchuria in the sleepy days when the mandarins held uncontested sway, will probably be very much astonished when the curtain is rung up by the present acting managers, and the world is invited to send its ships and merchandise into the new Russian port." The English evidently believe that they still have four or five years before they need to worry about keeping Russia out of Mongolia and Korea. The United States is not striving for a political foothold in China, but in mechanical and mercantile affairs our people are gaining a strong place in the Far East. Less than three years ago not a single American product was sent direct into Siberia. Today American locomotives pull American cars over, laden with American machinery, American rails which American tools have put into place. The United States has been far seeing enough, through the energy of her industrial forces, to get what Lord Curzon calls "an intelligent appreciation of events before they occur." We have been able to participate in one of the big battles of peace. What civilizing force can be compared to the railroad? And where is civilization more needed than in the countries now being opened up?

Russia is working night and day to complete the link which will place her Pacific coast within ten days of St. Petersburg, and has been pushing the work with feverish haste ever since the China-Japan war exposed to the world the internal weakness of the Chinese Empire. Port Arthur was the price of Russian interference then. It was the one point Russia wanted.

"Within three weeks after Port Arthur was taken by the Russians, I had orders to ship railway construction material there," said Mr. Friede.

Recalls a Story of Czar Nicholas.

It was an astonishing statement and showed clearly Russia's attitude. Port Arthur was a point which had to be connected with civilized Russia. How, or when, or where the route should go through was not thought of. The circumstance recalls the old story of the first Czar Nicholas. Moscow and St. Petersburg he wanted joined by rail. Engineers went out and, after months of labor, made a careful survey. When the chief engineer came up before Nicholas he began to explain from his diagrams, "There is a mountain here which we want to go around, here is a river to be bridged, here rights-of-way are in question," etc. "Enough of this!" cried the Czar, "where is the map?"

A map was given him and taking a ruler and a pencil, the Czar drew a straight line between the two cities.

"There, build it there," and there the road was built.

The second Nicholas evidently has some of the characteristics of his famous ancestor, for today he is pursuing the same policy of doing the important thing—easily, perhaps, if possible—but doing it anyway, in spite of any obstacle. Russia can work wonders with America's help. She has discovered that we can deliver better material at a cheaper price months before any of the European nations. Therein is America's triumph, and yet what has already been done is only a small thing compared to what will come when the civilizing forces of factories and mills shall be spread through the newly opened countries. Such an awakening no one dared dream of a few years ago. The first railroad built in China was torn up and destroyed by the natives. Now everything is changed and progress is no longer impeded. Thousands of coolies work on the railroads in China and Manchuria; 20,000 work in and about Port Arthur on the fortifications, while an army of Cossacks keeps guard. Commercial progress is the order of the day. But a few hundred miles of the road remain to be built and 100 miles are built every month. The work goes on from many centers, coolies working and Cossacks guarding all along the line. American machinery is used everywhere. Towns are being built, trainload after trainload of supplies brought into Siberia and Manchuria. Development, cultivation and manufacture go on constantly. By next summer the whole of the country will be open. For \$100 one will be able to go first-class from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur—perhaps even to Peking. Then will come a new era for Siberia, a new history for Russia and a wonderful field for American energy and industry.

HENRY HERBERT.

A SNAKE WITH TWO HEADS.

[Jeffersonville (Ind.) Correspondence Indianapolis News:] George Sloan, a farmer, living on the knobs in Monroe township, brought to the city last evening a snake, four feet in length, that is a curious freak of nature. It is hard to tell whether Mr. Sloan's catch should be called snakes or snake. It has two heads and two tails, and is of two different species of snakes. One head and one tail are those of an ordinary harmless blacksnake, while the other head and tail are of the variety known as a cowsnake. Back from the head of each reptile there is a growth of body about a foot long and an inch and a quarter in diameter. There comes a single body, somewhat larger than the forward part, and about two feet long. This part belongs to the cowsnake, and out of this grow the two tails, each about a foot long, one belonging to the cowsnake and the other to the blacksnake. The reptile is harmless.

It was captured by Mr. Sloan in a novel way. He had been missing newly-hatched chickens, and supposed rats were at fault. Wednesday morning he heard a noise among the fowls, and he ran to the chicken-house, where he found the strange creature writhing on the floor and the chickens huddled in a state of terror. The two heads had gone after the same chicken, and each mouth was clamped on either end of the chick, and neither would let go. A battle royal was on for possession, and Mr. Sloan called his family to witness the affray. Up to this time he had given no thought of capture, but on a son's suggestion he procured a two-tined hayfork and pinned the warring blacksnake-cowsnake combination to the earth.

This caused both heads to let go, and the chicken, dead, of course, dropped on the floor. A box was procured, and in this the double header was placed until a cage could be made.

Mrs. George C. Crocker of San Francisco has presented the Hopkins Art Institute in that city with the Benizond marble group of statuary known as "The Fall of Pompeii," for which the late Mr. Crocker paid \$20,000.

MR. DOOLEY IN ENGLAND.

HE CONVERSES WITH HINNISY ABOUT ANGLO-AMERICAN SPORTS.

Contributed to *The Times* by F. P. Dunne.

THE reasons for Mr. Dooley's presence in England are not exactly known. Perhaps he is here for pleasure. Probably not. It may be that the English government will learn suddenly and unpleasantly of the connection between the hurried departure of Mr. Dooley and Mr. Hennessy from Chicago and certain resolutions passed at a secret meeting of the Wolf Tones last May. Let Balfour tremble! At any rate here he is, with his heels on the window sill of an inn called "The Cat and Compasses," and with him Mr. Hennessy. He laid aside his paper after a vain attempt to comprehend the mysteries of that tragedy of national life called a test cricket match, and rubbing his spectacles, said:

"Hinnisy, if ever we have war with what me frind Carl Schurz'd call th' Mother Country, it'll not come fr'm anny Vinnyzwanian quistion. Ye can't get me excited over th' thrubbin' debate on th' location iv th' Orynocoo River or whether th' miners that go to Alaska fr' good ar're buried be th' Canajeen or th' American authorities. Ye bet ye can't. But some day we'll be beat in a yacht r-race or done up at fut-ball an' thin what Hogan calls th' dogs iv war'll break out in th' kennel an' divastate th' wurruld."

"Well," said Mr. Hennessy, complacently, "if we wait fr' that we might as well disband our navy."

"I dinnaw about that," said Mr. Dooley, "I dinnaw about that; after ye left to investigate th' irn foundries an' other pitcheresque rooms in this misguided country, I wint out to give a few raw rabs fr' me fellow-colleajens, who was attempting to demonstrate their suoperiority over th' effete scholars iv England at what I see be th' pa-apers is called th' Olympian games. Ye get to th' Olympian games be suffocation in a tunnel. Whin ye come to, ye pay 4 shillin's or a dollar in our degraded currency, an' stand in th' sun an' look at th' Prince iv Wales. Th' Prince iv Wales looks at ye, too, but he don't see ye."

"Me frind, th' American Ambassador was there, an' many iv th' seats iv learnin' in th' gran' stand was occupied by th' flower iv our seminaries iv meditation or thought conservatories. I r-read it in th' pa-apers. At th' time I come in there was recitin' a pome fr'm th' Greek, to a thoughtful-lookin' young professor wearin' th' Star Spangled Banner fr' a necktie an' smokin' a cigarette. 'Now, boys,' says th' professor, 'all together.' 'Ricketty Lord Quex, co-ex, co-ex, hullabaloo, boozoo, boozoo, Harvard,' says th' lads. I was that proud iv me belovid country that I wanted to take off me hat there an' thin an' give th' colleged yell iv th' Ar-chey Avnoon reform school. But I was restrained be a frind iv mine that I met comin' over. He was fr'm Matsachoosetts, an' says he: 'Don't make a disturbance,' he says. 'We've got to create a favorable impression here,' he says. 'Th' English,' he says, 'never shows enthusiasm,' he says. 'Tis regarded as unpolite,' he says. 'If ye yell,' he says, 'they'll think we want to win,' he says. 'Let us show them,' he says, 'that we're gentlemen, be it iver so painful,' he says. An' I restrained meself be puttin' me fist in me mouth."

"They was an Englishman standin' behind me, Hinnisy, an' he was a model iv behavour fr' all Americans intindin' to take up their homes in Cuba. Ye sudden't get this la-ad war-armed up if ye built a fire under him. He had an eyeglass pinned to his face an' he never even smiled whin a young gentleman fr'm Harvard threw a sledge hammer wan mile, two inches. A fine la-ad, that Harvard man, but if throwin' th' hammer's sport, thin th' rowlin' mills is th' athletic cinter iv our belovid country. Whin an Englishman jumped further thin another la-ad, me frind th' ice-box, says he: 'H'yah, h'yah!' So whin an American la-ad lept up in th' air as though he'd been caught be th' anchor iv a balloon, I says: 'H'yah, h'yah!' too. Whin a sign iv th' effete aristocracy iv England done up sivil free-bor-rn Americans fr'm Boston in a fut r-race, me frind the Farthest North, he grabs his wan glass eye an' says he: 'Well r-run, Cambridge!' he says; 'well r-run,' he says. An' 'Well r-run whatever colleged ye're fr'm,' says I, whin wan iv our la-adis jumped over a fence ahead iv some eager, but conservative English scolars.

"Well, like a good game, it come three an' three. Three times had victory perched upon our banner an' thrice—I see it in th' pa-aper—had th' flag iv th' mother country proclaimed that Englishmen can r-run. It was thryin' on me nerves an' I wanted to yell when th' tie was r-run off, but th' man fr'm Matsachoosetts says: 'Contain ye'erself,' he says. 'Don't allow ye'er frenzied American spirit to get away with ye'er maners,' he says. 'Observe,' he says, 'th' ca'm with which our brother Anglo-Saxon views th' scene,' he says. 'Ah!' he says, 'they're off an' be th' jumpin' George Wash'nton, I bet ye that fellow fr'm West Newton'll make that red-headed, long-legged, bread-blasted Englishman look like thirty cints. Hurroo,' he says. 'Go on, Harvard,' he says. 'Go on,' he says. 'Rah, rah,' he says. 'Ate him up, chew him up,' he says. 'Harvard!' he says.

"I looked ar-round at th' ca'm dispassyonate Englishman. He dhropped his eyeglass so he cud see th' race an' he had his cane in th' air. 'Well r-run,' he says. 'Well r-run, Cambridge,' he says. 'Pull him down,' he says. 'Run over him,' he says. 'Thrip him up,' he says. 'They can't r-run,' he says, 'except whin they're Ph'lipinos behind thim,' he says. 'Well r-run,' he says, 'well r-run,' he says, an' he weited th' man fr'm Matsachoosetts with his cane. 'Be carefull what ye're doin' there,' says th' Anglo-Saxon. 'If it wasn't fr' th' liance I'd punch ye'er head off,' he says. 'An,' says th' ca'm Englishman, 'if it wasn't fr' our common hurtage,' he says, 'I'd make ye jump over th' gran' stand,' he says. 'Th' English always cud beat us r-runnin',' says th' sage iv Matsachoosetts. 'Th' Americans start first an' finishes last,' says th' Englishman. An' I had to pull thim apart.

"Whether it is that our American colleajens spinds too

much iv their lung powers in provin' their devotion to what Hogan calls their Almy Matthers or not, I dinnaw, but annyhow, we had to dhrag th' riprisintative iv our branch iv th' Anglo-Saxon an' Boheemyan civilization in th' three-mile race fr'm under two thousand iv our cousins or brothers-in-law that was ca'mly an' soberly, but hurriedly an' noisily chargin' acrost th' thrack to cheer their own man.

"Me frind fr'm Matsachoosetts was blue as we winded our way to th' strangle railway an' started back fr' home. 'I'm sorry,' he says, 'to lose me temper,' he says, 'but,' he says, 'after all th' pretended affection in these people fr' us,' he says, 'an' after all we've done fr' them in Alaska an'—an' everywhere,' he says, 'an' them sellin' us coal whin they might've sold it to th' Spaniards if th' Spaniards had th' money,' he says, 'to see th' conduct iv that course an' brutal Englishman—' 'Th' wan that won th' r-race?' says I. 'Yes,' he says. 'No, I mean th' wan that lammed me with his cane,' he says. 'If it hadn't been,' he says, 'that we're united,' he says, 'be a common pathrimony,' he says, 'I'd've had his life,' he says. 'Ye wud so,' says I, 'an' ye're r-right,' I says. 'If all th' la-adis enthered into th' r-races with th' same spirit ye show now,' I says, 'th' English flag'd be dhroopin' fr'm th' staff, an' Cyrus Bodley iv Wadham, Mass., 'd be paintin' th' Stars an' Stripes on th' Nelson monnymint an' makin' it look like a barber's pole,' I says. 'Whin we hated th' English,' I says, 'an' a yacht r-race was li'ble to end in a war message fr'm th' Prisident, we used to bate him,' I says. 'Now,' says I, 'whin we're afraid to injure their feelin's, I says, 'an' whin we're pologise before we punch, they bate us,' I says. 'They're used to 'pologisin' with wan hand an' punchin' with th' other,' I says. 'Th' on'y way is th' way iv me cousin Mike,' I says. 'He was a gr-reat rassler an' whin he had a full Nelson on th' foolish man that wint again' him, he used to say, 'Dear me, am I breakin' ye'er neck, I hope so.'

"But th' Matsachoosetts man didn't see it that way. An' some time, I tell ye, Hinnisy, an' Englishman'll put th' shot wan fut further than wan iv our men—the Lord save us fr'm th' disgrace—an' th' nex' day we'll invade Canada."

"We ought to do it, annyhow," said Mr. Hennessy, stoutly.

"We wud," said Mr. Dooley, "if we were sure we cud have it aferwards."

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MONSTER OF THE AIR.

GEN. GREENLY'S NEW WAR BALLOON
JUST BOUGHT IN GERMANY.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) Oct. 16.—Uncle Sam has just purchased in Germany a new air conveyance for war purposes, and a queer-looking craft it will be when it gets here. It was ordered by Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, while in that country subsequent to the International Geographical Congress. It is known as an "air balloon," and represents a novel departure in aeronautics.

It consists primarily of a huge, elongated, cylindrical, buoyant envelope with hemispherical extremities and poised obliquely in the air at the angle in which a kite flies. From a point beneath this and far to the rear, a secondary cylinder of like proportions, but only half the diameter, curls up over the rounded back, after the fashion of a squirrel's tail. Swung below, from long ropes, is a passenger basket, minute in comparison to these upper parts. A rope attached to the rear of the greater cylinder extends out into the air at an elevated angle and is fastened to a large floating disk or button-shaped float, from the back of which flies a long kite tail, with funnel-shaped bobs arranged along its length. The entire contrivance is to be held captive to the earth by a long cable reeled from a wagon and attached to the larger cylinder. All of this unusual arrangement and distribution of parts has been devised to insure steadiness, which no other form of aerial vehicle has hitherto guaranteed.

A Balloon That Breathes.

The large cylindrical envelope, as well as the disk-shaped float, is filled with buoyant gas. The most interesting characteristic of the balloon proper is that it actually breathes. During its travels it inhales and exhales air as needed, and this is done automatically. The long envelope is divided through its lower part by a diaphragm comparable to that partitioning the interior of the human trunk. The upper compartment formed thereby is in reality a separate bag filled with gas, while the lower compartment, another separate bag, is filled simply with air. From the air compartment emerges the mouth of the breathing apparatus proper, a trumpet-shaped opening extending out opposite to the direction of the wind. The wind kept constantly blowing up this funnel is admitted through a valve, when needed, presses up the diaphragm, presses the latter against the gas envelope above and keeps it tight in spite of the escape of gas. In this manner indentations and deformations such as might result, in a loose balloon, from pressure of the wind, are prevented.

Another trumpet-shaped wind-catcher is arranged to the front of the lower end of the squirrel-tail and keeps this constantly inflated, there being no gas in this part. By an ingenious system of automatic valves air can escape into this tail from the air-chamber of the great cylinder whenever too plentiful there. By this complicated respiratory system the entire series of envelopes is kept hard and tight, although the gas compartment, as in all balloons, expands during ascent and contracts during descent.

The great cable holding this strange air monster captive is rigged to it much as a kite cord is rigged to a kite. In other words its attachment gives the great horizontal cylinder part of its upward slant, thus imparting the

tendency of an aeroplane, to constantly rise against the action of the wind, however strong.

A Novel Sort of Tail.

Another strange characteristic of this giant kite is that its bobtail, instead of hanging down and acting as a weight, as does that of an ordinary kite, is an isolated, auxiliary balloon which really exerts a lifting force. This auxiliary balloon is the floating disk or button-shaped arrangement noted. In structure it might be compared to a great life-preserver surrounded by a bicycle tire. These two compartments are included in a common cover forming a flat under-side. The space between this covering and the interior ring-shaped balloons is an air-chamber, and is supplied by another trumpet-shaped wind-catcher which keeps the gas bags as tight as drums. The whole, with its flat bottom, is poised kite-wise, as is the greater balloon. It is found that in proportion as the main balloon moves this auxiliary float overcomes a certain amount of resistance. It is this smaller balloon hanging to the tail of the larger which has the hanging or flying kite tail. The series of funnels strung with mouths upon this appendage serves to catch the wind and thus exerts a greater pull than could be accomplished by sticks, such as used by the schoolboy for his "bobs."

The adoption of this balloon for the army service results from the fact that long experience has proved the inefficiency of the ordinary captive war balloon of spherical form. The stronger the wind the more acute becomes the angle which the cable of the spherical balloon makes with the ground. In gusts it is subject to violent oscillations, and in very strong winds sometimes dips so low as to touch the ground. Those defects frequently prevent observations. The required elevation cannot be depended upon while the violent movements often produce bad physical effects upon the observers, disarrange their instruments, cause rapid loss of gas and thus materially shorten the period of work.

Kites Proved to Be Unsatisfactory.

At one time it was rumored that the War Department contemplated adopting men-carrying kites to be used instead of balloons, in windy weather. It was believed that these could be made sufficiently stable in the air. Investigation, however, showed that a kite, no matter how made, would be unequal to the varying conditions of the wind. Sudden calms often occur in the air without warning, and such occurrences would cause kites to drop suddenly from the sky, killing the observers. Kites were also seen to be more unsteady in disturbed atmosphere than spherical balloons. When Gen. Greely made a trial ascent a fortnight ago in Germany in a balloon such as he ordered, he saw that all of these objections were obviated. On account of its great expanse of kite-surface the new form of balloon will rise against the wind as soon as its cable has assumed a slope of about 40 deg.

The upward slant of the elongated cylinder when normally poised in the air will be about 40 deg. with the horizontal. This position will be produced by suspending the car or basket from the rear and the cable from the forward part. Later oscillations will be prevented by the inflated squirrel-tail, acting as a vertical rudder. Further rocking movements are, as intimated, prevented by the tightly pulling cables of the auxiliary balloon. The strong wind which lowers the old-fashioned, spherical captive balloon raises this new air vessel to a greater height than it could attain in a calm. It will rise from the ground in any or without any breeze, and even in a mile-a-minute gale will not spin around, but will lie steadily in the wind like a ship at anchor in a current. A peculiarity of the arrangement is a total absence of netting, which greatly diminishes the weight. By a complete system of ropes and pulleys all valves governing the admission and outlet of both air and gas are controlled from the car. Automatic safety valves prevent the bursting of any receptacle and regulate the distribution of gas or air among the compartments, as needed. To guard against possible confusion of the various ropes they are dyed different colors, according to their purposes. The cables, for example, are one color, basket cordage another, and valve ropes still another. The cloth covering is of silk treated with rubber, and is the result of the first combination of these materials in such manner as to avoid their high electric qualities rendering dangerous heretofore.

Danger from Electricity.

Some years ago in Augsberg, where the new balloon was invented, a spherical balloon made of silk treated with rubber by a former method, was brought down highly charged by atmospheric electricity. Several men who put their hands upon it received violent shocks, which made their hair stand on end. An instant later the envelope burst into flames and the gas exploded. One man was instantly killed and five were seriously injured.

The observer in the new balloon will be equipped with a telegraph and telephone instrument and an arrangement wherewith written communications and sketches can be sent down the cable in a tin can on a wire ring. Two insulated copper wires inside the cable serve as conductors for the instrument, while a third is so placed that it can be connected in case of injury to the others.

Gen. Greely gave the order for the new balloon to Lieut. Rudolph Max Wilhelm Hans von Siegsfeld, the inventor, who also made the Prussian army balloon in which the general has made his trial ascents. Lieut. von Siegsfeld also constructs, on the same model as this large balloon, several sizes of smaller ones used in the Prussian service for elevating electric signal-service lights, and for sustaining meteorological instruments at great elevations. These small craft have the same advantage over the spherical forms of being able to ride in winds blowing sixty miles an hour. They are especially adapted for fleet signaling at sea. It is not improbable that the Navy Department and Weather Bureau authorities will become interested in them after witnessing a successful performance of Gen. Greely's greater air vehicle, surely the most singular yet developed.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.

Lady Violet Greville says that "pin money, pin money, and plenty of it when it can be afforded, should be the watchword of the married woman. It is the key to conjugal harmony, the road to dignity and courage."

[OCTOBER 22, 1899.]

HERO OF TRAFALGAR. RELICS AND ROMANCE OF THE LIFE OF LORD NELSON.

By a Special Contributor.

IN THIS busy day of hero-making, each new doer of brave deeds must stand up for comparison with every other hero in the calendar who won his laurels in like manner. Thus the achievements of the world's great men pass now and again in review, and the list would be worn threadbare were it not that heroism is not the thing of a day, but of all time.

One of the most interesting comparisons of new heroes and old is that of Admiral Dewey with Admiral Nelson. The victory of each was so overwhelming, so brilliant, that neither suffers by being weighed in the scale of the other—making due allowance, of course, for the patriotic sentiment of those who chance to do the weighing. But it is with their public character that comparison must end, if it be not continued to the disparagement of the English hero, whose relations with Lady Hamilton have in some wise dimmed the luster of his name.

This month, which sees the triumphal home-coming of the man of Manila Bay, brings the anniversary of Trafalgar, that sad and glorious day which plunged victorious England into deepest grief.

Horatio Lord Nelson had the unbounded love and confidence of a country, which in this way, as well as by honors conferred, paid its debt of gratitude for distin-



LADY HAMILTON.

guished service as lieutenant during the campaign against the Spanish in 1780, when England dreamed of an empire in South America; at the siege of Calvi, 1794, where he lost the sight of his right eye; again, as commodore, at the engagement off Cape St. Vincent, 1797; and when, in the same year he headed an expedition against Teneriffe, during which desperate adventure he lost his right arm; at the battle of the Nile, in 1798, where the French fleet was almost completely destroyed, and the admiral was seriously wounded. Of the result of this engagement, Nelson himself wrote, "Victory is not a name strong enough for such a scene." He called it a conquest. For this service he was created Baron Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe, with a pension of £2000 a year for his life and that of his two immediate successors. In addition, he was overwhelmed with honors by the Sultan and the King and Queen of Naples, which latter sovereigns conferred upon him the Dukedom of Bronte, with revenues estimated at some £3000 a year, and the "Sword of Honor," richly ornamented with diamonds and valued at £5000. A touching tribute was that of the little Greek community of Zante—a gold-hilted sword and truncheon. Around the latter, set in a single row, were all the diamonds the isle could furnish. By each of these countries Nelson was looked upon as a deliverer from the fast-encroaching French.

Won by Disobeying Orders.

There was also the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, where, not being commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson was not master of his own movements; but, as a matter of fact, he won the day by disobeying his orders. By the ignorance of the pilots, the fleet, on entering the sound, was severely crippled. Two ships were grounded at points where their service was not very effective, one was helplessly aground, and many others were prevented by the currents from gaining their proper positions. The commander, fearing the contest was hopeless, signaled a retreat. Nelson was pacing the deck of his ship when the signal was reported. Turning to his captain, he said: "You know, Foley, I have only one eye; I have a right to be blind sometimes;" and putting the glass to his blind eye, he added, "I really do not see the signal." Presently he exclaimed, "Damn the signal! Keep mine for closer battle flying! That's the way I answer such signals. Nail mine to the mast!"

The other ships of the line, looking only to Nelson, continued the action until the guns of the Danes were silenced and the ships of the Danish fleet destroyed or captured.

Such was the man who made the 21st of October one

of the great days in English history. For two years he pursued the combined fleets of the Spanish and French, without locating them. He had returned to England for a season of rest, after the arduous duties of his years of active service. But it was not many days before news came of the whereabouts of the combined fleets, and Nelson at once offered his services, which were at once promptly accepted. Preparations were made for his departure, his old flagship, Victory, being again chosen.

Nelson was extremely impressionable, and while he felt that in this work he "fulfill the expectations of his country," he had a foreboding that this victory would be his last. Before leaving London, the admiral visited his upholsterer's, where was deposited a coffin which one of his captains in the battle of the Nile had ordered to be made from the mainmast of the French admiral's flagship and presented to his commander. Nelson asked that the history of the memento be engraved upon the lid, remarking that "it was highly probable that he might want his coffin on his return."

By a coincidence Nelson arrived off Cadiz on his forty-seventh birthday, September 29, 1805; and the very day of Trafalgar was one which was always celebrated in the Nelson family, it being the anniversary of a victory by the admiral's uncle, Capt. Suckling, under whose patronage, at the age of 12 years, the hero had begun his naval career. With a sort of superstitious certainty, Nelson had more than once stated his belief that this would be the day of battle.

The admiral was received by the Mediterranean fleet with a wild enthusiasm, which was but a counterpart of the popular demonstration at his departure from Portsmouth. It was when all was prepared for battle that he gave the signal which is as well known as his name. Of the three accounts given of this matter, that of his flag-lieutenant, Capt. Pasco, has the best ground for authenticity. After various orders had been signaled, the admiral said, "Mr. Pasco, I wish to say to the fleet, 'England confides that every man will do his duty.' You must be quick, for I have one more to make, which is for close action." Pasco replied, "If Your Lordship will permit me to substitute 'expects' for 'confides,' the signal will soon be completed, because 'expects' is in the vocabulary, whereas 'confides' must be spelled." "That will do, Pasco," said the admiral. When answered by a few ships in the van, the signal for close action was given, and the battle was on.

The Admiral's Death.

By his death at the moment of this tremendous victory, Admiral Nelson became a demigod. For nearly a century he has been fairly worshiped by his countrymen, to the exclusion of other naval heroes. It would almost seem that he is the embodiment of England's boasted supremacy of the seas. Relics and mementoes of this man are little less sacred than the relics of a saint to a devout Catholic. Chief among these is the good ship Victory, now anchored at Portsmouth, where it is the object of national reverence. Built in 1765, much of the interior of the original remains intact. But in her memorable engagement of 1805 the rigging and main deck were wholly destroyed. The place where Nelson fell is marked by a brass plate fastened to the one remaining timber of the main deck. Other pieces of wood from this part of the vessel were made into a handsome frame for a painting of the scene, which now hangs in Greenwich Hospital. Here also is the largest collection of relics of the admiral, among them being the coat worn at the battle of the Nile, the coat and waistcoat worn at Trafalgar, his watch, his pigtail, cut off after death; an autograph letter, and a Turkish gun and saber presented to him after the battle of the Nile.

Almost with his dying breath the admiral requested that his hair and all things belonging to him be sent to Lady Hamilton. They were not prized so highly by her, however, but that she could part with them for money when her reverses came.

The fatal musket-ball is preserved, and is now owned by Queen Victoria. The surgeon on board the Victory, in writing of the death of Lord Nelson, states that the ball struck the left epaulette, entering the left shoulder. On being removed, it was found that a portion of gold lace, a part of the epaulette, and a small piece of the coat, were as firmly attached to the ball as though they had been inserted into the metal while in a molten state. Capt. Hardy, the dearly-loved friend whom the dying hero asked to kiss him, and to whom he whispered, "Hardy, don't throw me overboard," caused the bullet to be mounted in crystal and silver, as a locket, and presented it to the surgeon. The bullet-locket passed through several hands before it became the property of the Queen.

Among the possessions of Queen Victoria are also a portion of the Victory's mast, with a hole shot through it; and a double-headed bar-shot fired from one of the Spanish ships into the Victory. This shot is supposed to be the one which killed eight men, whereupon Nelson ordered his men to be dispersed about the ship, that the risk might not be so great.

Evidence of His Devotion to Lady Hamilton.

When Nelson died, a miniature of Lady Hamilton was found suspended at his breast, with a lock of her hair at the back and her initials formed in small pearls. Many years afterward, this miniature was sold among the effects of Nelson's private secretary. There was also a kind of miniature cenotaph made of the guineas which Nelson had in his pocket when he fell.

The weapon most prized by the admiral was Capt. Suckling's sword, and this he always carried. In the fight at Teneriffe, when his right arm was shattered by a ball from the enemy, Nelson had the presence of mind to transfer to his left hand the sword he had just drawn; he would not part with it while life remained.

At the battle of St. Vincent, Nelson's most gallant feat was the boarding of two Spanish vessels, causing their surrender. The sword of the Spanish rear-admiral, who was dying of his wounds at the moment the captain handed the weapon to Commodore Nelson, was, at the request of his commander, retained by him. This memorial was presented to the Mayor and corporation of Norwich.

A Fascinating Woman.

Lord Nelson's connection with Lady Hamilton is overlooked by some of his admirers. Others regard it with

the utmost severity, as a dark blot upon the glory of his public career. When he first met this fascinating woman, as the wife of the British envoy at the court of Naples, he wrote to his wife that she was amiable, and had been very kind to his stepson, Josiah Nisbet. But by this time Lady Hamilton knew her powers, and to gain an influence over such a man as Nelson was worth an effort.

Born of poor and common parents, at the age of 12 or 13 Emma Lyon was thrown upon her own resources. For two or three years she filled a position as nursemaid. But she was not destined for a life of obscurity, and at 16 she went to London.

While serving in various families of some social distinction, the quick mind of this girl was filled with a world-knowledge which fired her with a desire to be and do. She had rare beauty of face, and a grace of form and manner which proved her fortune. Coupled with these gifts were a voice of charming sweetness, a taste and good ear for music, a power of mimicry approaching histrionic ability, and a brilliant intellect. These took the place of birth, education and wealth, and afforded a means for indulging her vanity and love of pleasure.

Earned Money as an Artist's Model.

Admirers were not wanting. Her first lover was an English admiral, and he was replaced by a baronet. For two years she had every luxury, and lived in fictitious grandeur. Then came desertion, and a return to poverty and want. At this period the elegance of her figure and her ability to pose, proved an easy and not unacceptable means of earning every comfort as an artist's model. Romney, in particular, found in her an inspiration for his genius, and he reproduced "his divinity" on canvas in various studies from St. Cecilia to Bacchante and Venus.

While thus engaged as the favorite model of artists, though ostensibly living by her needle, she was discovered by a member of the house of Warwick. A man of rank and fashion, he kept her in a splendor befitting his station. One of her first acts, on this change of fortune, was to send for her mother to come and live with her. Four



LORD NELSON.

years passed thus, when the state of his finances made the young nobleman see the necessity of a separation. Here his uncle, Sir William Hamilton, appeared upon the scene. In spite of his 60 or more years, His Lordship came under the spell of the fair Emma's charms, and it was decided that she and her mother should accompany him to Italy, where her extraordinary vocal powers should be cultivated. She clung fondly to the hope of returning to the nephew; but when he finally told her their relations were at an end, she determined to marry the uncle, which she did at the end of five years.

Meets Nelson at Naples.

As the wife of the British Ambassador at Naples, the erstwhile nursery-maid, needle-woman and artist's model was soon in high favor, and on terms of familiarity with the Queen. Life at the most dissipated court in Europe was perfectly suited to her disposition. It was while thus at the zenith of her beauty and power that she met Capt. Nelson, who was charged with dispatches to the British Minister at Naples. Under the disturbed conditions of the next few years, Lady Hamilton's nearness to the Queen enabled her to perform services for the British fleet, of the value of which she was always deeply sensible, and Nelson himself made frequent acknowledgment.

Fresh from his conquest at the battle of the Nile, Nelson visited the Neapolitan court, and was received as the savior of Italy. He described the mad joy of the people and the honors heaped upon him by the sovereigns in letters to his wife, for whom he seemed at this time to have an affectionate regard. His fortieth birthday, which occurred shortly after his arrival, was the occasion of an elaborate fete given by Lady Hamilton. During the feast an altercation arose between the admiral and his stepson, which might have ended seriously had not the young man been taken from the room. The cause of the trouble was a discourteous remark made by the son regarding Lady Hamilton, whom he frankly accused of displacing his mother in the admiral's affections.

Not until Lord Hamilton was recalled, in 1800, did the admiral return to England. Although the recall of the Ambassador was a sign of disapproval of the conduct at Naples, Lord Nelson did not hesitate to give up his employment and accompany his friends home. They made a leisurely trip, stopping at different points en route, where the admiral was welcomed with universal acclamations.

On arriving in London, the admiral lived for a time with his wife, but continued to devote his attentions to Lady Hamilton. Before leaving for Copenhagen, Lord Nelson

decided to separate from his wife; and on his return from the Baltic he went to live with the Hamiltons.

Lord Hamilton's Death.

The same year, through Lord Hamilton, the admiral purchased Merton Place, in Surrey, near London. This was the home of the three until Lord Hamilton's death, in 1803. Public opinion was divided as to what recognition should be given the beautiful and vivacious Lady Hamilton, but the Nelson family arrayed themselves on the side of the hero's favorite.

The widow was soon deprived of the company of her admirer by his appointment to the command of the Mediterranean fleet; but after his two years of unsuccessful pursuit of the combined fleets, he rejoined her at Merton. To the visitors who flocked hither to welcome his return he introduced the mistress of the place, "who, unfortunately," as he expressed it, "was not yet Lady Nelson." Horatia was brought home to Merton, and the admiral bequeathed to her £4000, to be paid at the expiration of six months after his decease, or sooner. He had two years previously settled upon her mother an annuity of £1200.

Then came the news of the combined fleets, and Nelson was away again, never to return. On the day of battle, when he was preparing for action, with the enemy in view, he drew up a statement as a testamentary bequest. After enumerating the services of Lady Hamilton to her country, he continued: "Could I have rewarded these services, I would not now call upon my country. But as that has not been in my power, I leave Emma Hamilton, therefore, a legacy to my King and country; that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life."

"I also leave to the benefice of my country, my adopted daughter, Horatia Nelson Thompson, and I desire she will use, in future, the name of Nelson only."

"These are the only favors I ask of my King and country, at this moment, when I am going to fight their battle."

"May God bless my King and country, and all those I hold dear! My relations, it is needless to mention; they will, of course, be amply provided for."

In the cockpit of the Victory, when the hero lay in the death agony, he said: "Take care of my dear Lady Hamilton, Hardy; take care of poor Lady Hamilton." Among his last words were these: "Doctor, remember me to Lady Hamilton, remember me to Horatia! Tell her I have made a will, and left her a legacy to my country."

BERTHA H. SMITH.

FEATHERS FOR HATS.

MOST OF THEM COME FROM GAME BIRDS AND DOMESTIC FOWLS.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The amount spent by American women on two articles of their headgear, namely, flowers and feathers, is estimated at about \$10,000,000 a year. The center of the industry in the United States is New York, where it engages the services of 10,000 women. Of this number over two thousand are employed by the thirty importers of feathers in New York, at an average weekly wage of from \$10 to \$15. In collecting statistics on this industry, a fact pleasing to those who sympathize with the Audubon crusade against the use of birds' feathers in women's hats was brought out. Many feather houses will not permit the use of a single song bird. The song bird is not bright and attractive enough to make his killing worth while without artificial coloring.

The feather-makers rely very largely on what may be termed waste material, i.e., the skins and wings of game birds, plover, partridge, grouse, woodcock, and other edible varieties, the color of which is so desirable for walking hats that there is little need to change it. But one of the most interesting things about the industry is the fact that the great mass of the material used in constructing the beautiful little birds' downy breasts, pompons, and other modish articles which appear on women's hats, is simply chicken feathers, which are dyed and shaped into brightly-tinted breasts, blackbirds or ostrich plumes, as the case may be. The feathers of which a breast of rich plumage of apparently a white and brown bird is composed, may originally have been a drab brown, from a very common type of chicken, growing under the wings and around the breast and back. The feathers in the blackbird are generally from a pigeon. The long, fine cock feathers are taken from the tail of the bird.

One of the novelties of the year in the trade is a feather designed as a substitute for an ostrich plume. It is long, rich and lustrous, with curled edges, and it is difficult to believe that it is made from the neck-feathers of certain breeds of roosters. There is scarcely any difference in the thousands of strands composing the plume, and each is put in place by skilled fingers. The great bulk of the crude material comes from Germany, France and Italy. Texas sends large numbers of gulls into the market, and Japan and China contribute pelican and turkey quills. Russia and California supply immense quantities of South American grebes, and tropical countries export bright-plumaged birds in great quantities. The ostrich feather production seems to vary little in years. The entire crude output of Africa, which is exported from the Cape of Good Hope, is \$3,000,000 a year, and the additional \$1,000,000 worth, produced by Egypt, constitutes practically the whole ostrich crop of the world. The importation of ostrich feathers in their crude state into the United States probably does not exceed a value of \$1,250,000. While some ostrich plumes sell as high as \$30 each in this country, many houses find there is scant sale for any feather worth more than \$7.

AN ECHO OF THE PAST.

[Automobile Magazine:] He. How do you like your new automobile? Is it hard to manage?

She. Oh, no. The only trouble I have is that somehow I can't break myself of saying "Get up!" when I want to start the thing and "Whoa!" when I want the machinery to stop.

Marie Corelli has a ring which she says she intends to give to "the first new Hamlet who shall play the part of the melancholy Dame to artistic perfection."

ACROSS SIBERIA.

TRAVELING ON A TRAIN DE LUXE WEST FROM IRKUTSK.

From a Special Correspondent.

TRAIN DE LUXE, 200 miles west of Irkutsk (Siberia,) July 15, 1899.—A heavy rain cooled the air and puddled the streets of Irkutsk on the night of the 13th, and when we took carriages for the train next morning the weather was threatening. The railroad does not enter Irkutsk, and we had a twenty-minutes' drive to the station. Our course carries us along the bank of the winding and silvery Angara to and over a lengthy pontoon bridge. For three carriages we paid 10 cents toll. The bridge is broad enough for two rows of teams and congestion is prevented by a midway line of heavy timber that keeps each row of vehicles on its own side. The station is a neat and fairly large brick building a few hundred feet from the bridge. As we drove up several stalwart porters in brown suits and white aprons, the latter patterned after the ordinary butcher apron, with glittering badges the size of a saucer, politely asked for our baggage. To be sure there was a struggle among the porters to see which should reach us first, and so secure a fee, but as soon as we selected a man the others fell back without a shade of disappointment.

We had read and heard so much about this particular train that we were more than curious to see it. The train consisted of a locomotive and five cars, and was vestibuled. It stood on a track 4 feet 11 3/4 inches wide, technically known as the Russian standard gauge of five feet. The forty-nine pound rail looks light to one accustomed to the heavy rail of modern American roads. The cars caught our fancy. They were tall and broad and roomy. The locomotive, of European make, was dwarfed by its big load of wood. Wood is the fuel used until within two and a half days of Moscow, when Baldwin locomotives from America and naphtha come into play. To make room for the necessary amount of wood a framework is extended several feet above the locomotive bin. At the start the front of the train looks like a moving wood pile. Exclusive of the locomotive and its wood bin the train consisted, in the order named, of a dark purple supply car and kitchen, a dark green dining car, a brown car, a blue car and a yellow car, the last four sleepers. The exterior finish was plain. The sides of the cars were smooth and the only raised work was a narrow vertical band running from top to bottom every two feet. The lettering was in quiet style, and the imperial crest on white metal was the only ornamentation. Altogether the train had a serious and dignified exterior.

The Siberian Sleeping Car.

In each sleeping car are four compartments exclusive of a general parlor. The latter is in the center of the car and has a table, lounging chairs, maps, mirrors, etc. Three of the compartments are for four persons and one is for two. They run crosswise and are unusually high. Dark red polished wood is used in the doors and fittings, the ceilings are white, with double electric lights set in large glass globes at intervals, and the walls are of gray stamped leather. The divans which at night are transformed into beds, are of heavy dark red leather. Each room has a portable electric lamp that may be placed on the table. High above the seat are two long racks for baggage. The upper part of the door is a large looking-glass. Unlike the Siberian boats and hotels, these cars are well equipped with strong double hooks. The lack of hooks on which to hang our belongings far above dirty floors and dirty furniture was one of the most trying experiences of Siberian travel. The floor covering was linoleum. In the winter the linoleum gives way to heavy carpet. The dust of the steppes and the intense heat make carpet unbearable in summer. Along the narrow side corridors into which the rooms open, are collapsible seats, and on the walls are maps of Russia and Siberia, time tables, and railroad notices. Each room has two call bells, one for the porter and one for the dining car, and also a large and aggressive thermometer. The drawing-room in the car is in red leather and draped with heavy, dark red, silk curtains.

The toilet rooms are tiled and the upper part is in light wood. The only marble wash basin we saw between Vladivostok and Central Siberia came into view on this train, where we also get all the water—cold water—we can use. So much for the Russian idea of a train de luxe. In looks it is all right. In actual service it lacks American comforts. The porter is about as useful as the fifth wheel of a coach. He makes up the beds at night and unmakes them in the morning, but all this after endless calls on his bell and after a personal search for him. He does not begin blacking boots until 8 a.m. and he blacks until the footgear recklessly consigned to his care is finished. People who want their berths looked over must await his pleasure. He does not intend to be disagreeable. It is merely the Russian of it. He has no idea of neatness or order, neither sweeps nor dusts unless asked, and so far as we can see his sole porter specialty is taking charge of the washroom soap at night and restoring it at a late hour in the morning. This did not bother us, because we carried all necessary toilet supplies, but from Russian fellow-passengers came loud protests.

There is a marked difference in the Russian and American ideas of a train de luxe. With us such a train means comfort, elegance and luxury, and of course the sexes have separate toilet and dressing-rooms. The Russian train de luxe puts the sexes on an equal plane and makes no distinction in toilet accommodation. Some finicky matron with brushes, combs, hairpins and manicure set, who gets possession of the single washroom and keeps her fellow-passengers waiting, will in the near future breed a train de luxe riot.

One wholly commendable feature of the train is the berth. The bed is long, wide, soft and easy. In this respect the cars are certainly luxurious. To our surprise the first night out we found our bed made up with linen

sheets, the softest of gray blankets and two big, downy pillows.

The rear of the last car is an observation parlor and from this there is a fine view of the country.

In the Dining Car.

Were the steward and waiters of a Russian train de luxe sensitive, one glance from an American dining-car superintendent would wither them. All traveled Americans know the neat and spotless table furnishings of our diners. With us that car is kept for its one and only purpose. On this Siberian train the diner is a combination of music-room, library, smoking-room and restaurant. The car is handsomely mounted and furnished in brown leather. At one end is an inlaid piano, at the other a bookcase. The tables, scattered about irregularly, are sparsely furnished, the most conspicuous fixture being a box of matches in a patent nickel stand. Our first meal was served on the not too clean cloth to the accompaniment of a labored air on the piano and a cloud of cigarette smoke. Here, as in every public room, from Vladivostok across, are pictures of the Emperor and Empress. The meals are good and there is variety. At nearly every station the steward buys fresh eggs, milk and bread. From a long, written menu one may choose dishes and gauge his meal to purse and taste. Between 2 and 5 o'clock a dinner of four courses is served at 75 cents a plate. It consists of soup, cabbage, vermicelli, bouillon, with little baked meat dumplings on a side plate. The soup is thick and rich and with the meat the Russians put into all their soups, and the meat dumplings, makes in itself a hearty meal. The second dish is either a fillet or baked hash, served with rich gravy, peas and fried potatoes. Then come slices of plain roast meat. The fourth is dessert. Tea and coffee are extra.

After we had taken our seats, bade farewell to our friends and watched with unfailing interest the affectionate partings of Russian men, we eagerly noted the preparation for starting. All the railroad employees are uniformed, but, unlike other civil officers, wear neither sword nor spur. The guard, or conductor, wore a black suit of baggy trousers and long frock coat and high patent leather boots. The bindings were bright magenta. The shoulder straps were braided white and magenta, and the buttons were silver. A flat white cap completed the uniform. The train orders on green paper were rather ceremoniously carried from the station to the engineer, a man grasped the clapper of a large bell which hung beside the door of the station, and gave a succession of quick clattering rings, followed almost immediately by two short, sharp, pronounced rings. This was the first warning. A few moments later the clattering rings were repeated, followed this time by three sharp rings. The guard blew a short blast on his whistle, the engineer answered with a toot, the guard blew a second blast, again the engine tooted, and we slowly glided out of the station and across a big iron bridge on our way to Moscow.

WILLIAM MITCHELL BUNKER.

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PHUSSANDPHRETT.

Have you heard of the land called Phussandphret,
Where the people live upon woes and regret?
Its climate is bad, I have heard folks say,
There's seldom, if ever, a pleasant day.
'Tis either too gloomy from clouded skies,
Or so bright the sunshine dazzles one's eyes;
'Tis either so cold one is all of a chill,
Or else 'tis so warm it makes one ill;
The season is either too damp or too dry,
And midew or drought is always nigh.
For nothing that ever happened yet
Was just as it should be in Phussandphret.

And the children—it really makes me sad
To think that they never look happy and glad.
It is, "Oh, dear me!" until school is done,
And 'tis then, "There never is time for fun."
Their teachers are cross, they all declare,
And examinations are never fair.
Each little duty they are apt to shirk,
Because they're tired, or 'tis too hard to work.

Every one is as grave as an owl,
And has pouting lips or a gloomy scowl;
The voices whine and the eyes are wet
In this doleful country of Phussandphret.

Now, if ever you find your feet are set
On the downhill road into Phussandphret,
Turn and travel the other way,
Or you will never know a happy day.
Follow some cheerful face—'twill guide
To the land of Look-at-the-Pleasant-Side.
Then something bright you will always see,
No matter how dark the day may be;
You'll smile at your tasks and laugh in your dream
And learn that no ill is as bad as it seems.

So lose no time, but haste to get
As far as you can from Phussandphret.

—[Our Youth.

ON WHOM WAS THE JOKE?

[Taylorville (S. C.) Courier:] A couple of ladies in Pana desired to play a joke on the husband of one, and got things into a pretty mess before they got through. The husbands were absent from home when the ladies gave birth to children, twins being born to one and one to the other. The single baby was transferred to the bed of the twins in order to make the father of the twins think he was the father of triplets. Then after the joke had been allowed to cause consternation for a time in the mind of the supposed father of the triplets, the whole thing was exposed, but the mothers were unable to identify their children. One woman took one and the other retained two, but neither is certain she has the right ones. Hysterics and other evidences of excitement are in order, but the complete identity of those children will never be established. The mother of the twins will know that she has one of her children, but which one? While the mother of the one child will never be certain that she hasn't one of the other woman's babies.

[OCTOBER 22, 1899.]

"QUEEN'S SHILLING."
THIS COIN IS BEING CIRCULATED AT
A LIVELY RATE.

By a Special Contributor.

THEY are putting out "the Queen's shilling" in Great Britain just now with unusual liberality, and the chances are that its circulation will be still further and wonderfully increased within the next few months. For the British army is greatly in need of recruits to be sent to South Africa, and, according to the British system of enlistment, a "Queen's shilling" is paid over to every man who enters the service. The "Queen's shilling," by the way, is not a coin of special design. It is exactly like every other coin of the same denomination and it is termed "the Queen's" from the fact that its acceptance from a recruiting sergeant makes the receiver a "Queen's man," body and soul.

The greatest task of the United States government, when the war with Spain broke out, was to furnish an effective land fighting force on short notice, and our critics in England, friendly and otherwise, had a good deal to say about the shortcomings of our army system, under which only a ridiculously small force of trained soldiers was maintained in time of peace; a force quite insufficient to do our fighting in time of war. In the present juncture the British army system, which includes the recruiting department, of course, may be put to almost as severe a test as was the American system last year. For although the total military forces of the British empire are enormous in numbers, aggregating considerably over three-quarters of a million all told, the forces immediately available for service against the Boers, in whose subjugation the British navy obviously can take no part, are only a small fraction of that number. Even the figures representing the active fighting forces—numbering nearly a quarter of a million—are misleading, since they include 125,000, or thereabouts, that must be kept in India. That leaves only about 100,000 effective troops in Great Britain and Ireland to draw upon.

It is true that there are nearly 440,000 others, more or less well trained in military affairs, but only a portion of these can be drawn upon, and a large fraction of them would make as sorry work of fighting in the Transvaal, or anywhere else for the matter of that, as the rawest of American recruits. This force is divided about as follows: Army reserves, 83,000; militia, 15,000; yeomanry, 10,000; volunteers, 232,000. Some of these cannot be taken out of the country, except for defense, some are trained, but little, if any, better than our National Guard, while others—the reserves—though they have seen service, are pretty old to do active service in a foreign clime and have long been out of training. And, no matter how many are sent to South Africa, their places must be filled by recruits, somehow, if possible, since it would never do for England, with potent possible enemies separated from her by only a few miles of sea, to allow any material reduction of her forces at home. In these circumstances the present activity of Great Britain's recruiting machinery is a matter of necessity.

The Man Who Gives the Shilling.

British recruiting sergeant, the man who gives the shilling, is a splendid creature. He is tall, erect, broad of shoulders, deep of chest, supple of limb, with the bearing of a conqueror tempered by melting geniality, and with an ideally persuasive tongue. Always in uniform and white gloves, with little cap a-tilt on his head, with baton twirling airily in his hand and continually in evidence, he plays a most important part in the army system of his country. He generally hunts in couples and his chosen walks are either in the vicinity of some great barracks or in the poorer quarters of the town where he is located. Naturally more men are recruited in London than anywhere else. The favorite stamping grounds of the London recruiting sergeants are in the neighborhood of the Horse Guards and in Trafalgar Square, on the side fronted by the National Gallery and St. Martin's Church.

No one who has been much in London need be told why the recruiting sergeants patrol in the vicinity of the Horse Guards, since there, day after day, a miniature military parade—the regular ceremony of guard mount—is held. The detachment of the household cavalry that goes through this evolution is made up unquestionably of the very flower of the British army. The men are stalwart and dashing, with movements that show perfect training; their uniforms are fairly dazzling in their spick and span splendor, and there is always an admiring crowd in the courtyard to view the inspiring spectacle. Judged from it, life in the army is mainly pictorial and it is an unusual day in times of no special excitement, even, on which from twenty to forty young men are not tempted by the guard mount show to take "the Queen's shilling" from one of the trim sergeants.

Those who take the shilling in the neighborhood mentioned are initiated into the service of Her Majesty at the recruiting depot of St. George's barracks, just back of the National Gallery. It is the largest in Great Britain and probably one-quarter of all the British recruits are there enrolled. Other large depots are located at Woolwich, Hounslow and elsewhere. In fact, there is a recruiting depot in every sizeable town in all Great Britain.

Recruits in General.

The recruiting sergeants who work in the Square and near the Horse Guards have a far easier task to perform, generally, than those who do duty elsewhere. Under the splendid stimulus furnished by the crack cavalry's appearance the recruits rarely have to be subjected to much persuasion and often offer themselves unsolicited. Recruits are easily obtained, also, in many places on occasions of great parades. But in ordinary circumstances in most localities, securing recruits for Her Majesty's service is not a task to be lightly undertaken.

It is to the credit of the English that crimping and the press gang are no longer necessary in order to keep the

army ranks fairly well filled. But it is true that the recruiting sergeants for the militia and the ordinary foot regiments are sometimes obliged to resort to rather devious expedients. It is also true that a very large percentage of the recruits are picked up in city slums, where a glass or two of ale and a good jolling from a splendid fellow, like a recruiting sergeant, are far more likely than anything else to produce the desired results. Recruits obtained in slum neighborhoods are youngsters out of work in the main, often without family ties and sometimes quite willing, if well persuaded, to get away from their current surroundings even if the prospects be fairly favorable for service against half-savage native rebels in India, the still more savage blacks of Africa or the Boers, more dangerous, because of their superior marksmanship, than either Hindus or blacks. A guarantee of the recruit's good moral character is required ostensibly, but the regulations upon this point are not administered with great rigidity in many instances and the contingency of rejection upon the moral record of the recruit is remote indeed.

Very many of the men recruited in the more crowded sections of the cities go into the militia, which is about as unlike the National Guard here as can easily be imagined, and whose members are regarded with less favor by the middle class population of Great Britain than those of any other branch of the service. It has been commonly supposed both in and out of England that the militia could not be ordered to do foreign service, but this is an error. The militia may be sent out of the country if occasion arise, and, furthermore, if its ranks be not filled by "volunteer enlistments," limited conscription may be enforced to that end. This has not been resorted to in thirty years, but the law authorizing it is still on the statute books and would be effective any year in which the customary Militia Ballot Suspension Act were not passed by Parliament.

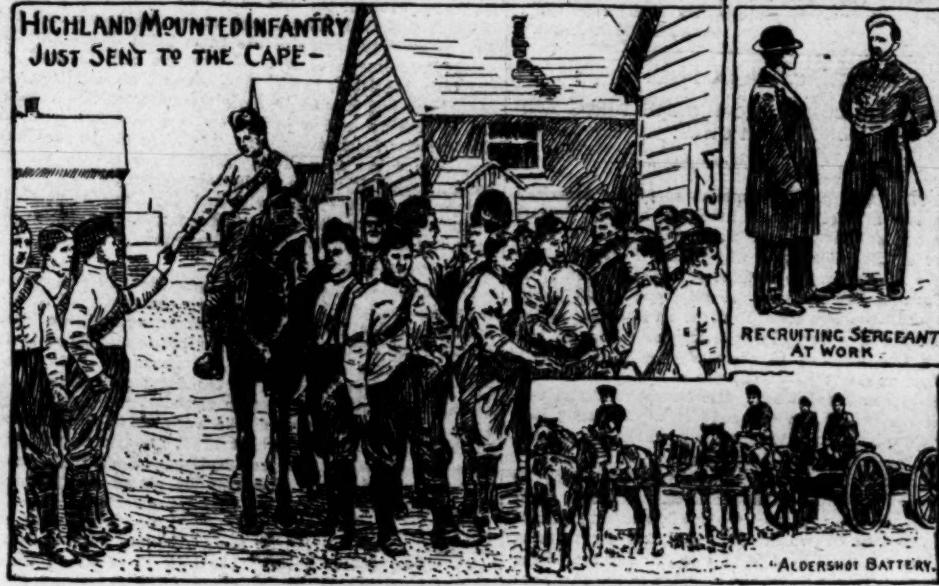
In the regular foot regiments recruits from the English peasant class, or rather, as someone has said, "peasants deteriorated by two generations of life as mill operatives," are much in evidence. The recruit of this class in general is a somewhat undersized, narrow chested, flaxen-haired lad of what would be termed rather defective education

ish soldiers, in reality applies only to the infantry of the line. To call an artilleryman anything but "gunner" would be to insult him; the enlisted cavalrymen who, like his superior, is a bit of a swell, would snort at any title save "trooper," the engineer is a "sapper," and the men of the Grenadier Guards would have fits were they to be spoken of as "Tommies." The origin of the nickname is rather curious. Twenty years ago, when Gen. Ward Wolseley wrote his celebrated "Pocket Book," he used the name "Thomas Atkins" in the forms prescribed for officers' accounts and reports. Somehow, after the diminutive "Tommy" was substituted for "Thomas," the name stuck and the ordinary British soldier will probably remain "Tommy Atkins" to the end of time.

The raw recruit in a "Tommy" in every sense of the word, from the moment he takes the shilling and is liable to punishment for desertion should he fail to report at the recruiting depot very soon after his acceptance of the coin. But should he repent he may be bought off within a certain definite period, and British mothers, who hate the recruiting sergeants intensely, frequently secure their sons' release in this way. In time of war the duties of the British soldier are like the duties of all soldiers engaged in actual fighting; in time of peace they are far more arduous than those of the American soldier, a much greater degree of attention being bestowed upon the condition of arms and accoutrements, trimness of uniform, etc., than here. On the whole the cavalryman has more work in peaceful times than the foot soldier, for the cavalryman has his horse as well as himself to keep in constant condition.

The British Soldier's Uniform.

The uniforms furnished to the British soldier are well made and comfortable as a rule. Some of them are gorgeous and there is great variation in the outfit of different regiments of the same branch of the service. The normal pay is a shilling a day, or 24 cents, while the normal daily ration, varied sometimes to suit conditions, is a pound of bread and three-quarters of a pound of meat. Of course, the actual fare of the British soldier has more variety than this would indicate, but he has to pay for the additions out of his scanty stipend. His clothes cost



SOME OF ENGLAND'S FIGHTERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

in America and with abnormal appetites so far as ale and tobacco are concerned. The British "cruelty" of this type is decidedly inferior in body, mentality and general training to the average American regular army recruit in time of peace or volunteer as accepted while the war with Spain was on, but probably not below the bodily standard maintained during the greatest demand for soldiers in civil-war times.

There has been much criticism by the English themselves of the low physical standard of the army recruits, and more than one British authority has referred to them as a lot of "half-grown boys." A British officer of high standing, who admits that many immature youngsters find their way into the ranks, says this is a good thing on the whole. His theory is that the recruit who begins his service before attaining full growth will soon "fill out," thus acquiring the proper size and weight. Meanwhile he will receive his training as a soldier at just the time it is most likely to produce a lasting impression upon him in every way. In fact, he continues, many commanding officers have reported that young recruits often develop into more satisfactory soldiers than older men, because they received their military training during and not after the formative period of their lives. It should be understood that not all British recruits are of inferior physical types. Men from every walk of life enlist in Her Majesty's service and many of them are splendid chapels bodily. They enter the crack regiments, of course. It is not expected that any of the raw recruits will be sent out at this time. The British aim is always to have the fighting done by seasoned soldiers and should it continue in any instance till they are exhausted, the new soldiers will have been pretty well trained meanwhile.

Recruiting sergeants are paid 60 cents for every ordinary recruit; for a recruit suitable to enter the Scots Guards, the cavalry, the engineers or the artillery, whose qualifications must be of a higher order than those of a recruit for most regiments of foot soldiers, the pay is \$1.25. Much more is often allowed for a man fit to be a Life Guardsman; the equivalent of \$15 is not unprecedented, and there are some other regiments, recruits for which bring fancy pay to the sergeant securing them.

"Tommy Atkins."

The nickname "Tommy Atkins," which outside of the British empire is generally supposed to apply to all Brit-

ish nothing, but he has to pay for his washing. It is claimed by the authorities that his "net" is larger than the average artisan class in England. It is of record that more than one British regiment has mutinied because of poor maintenance, but complaints of insufficient and bad food have been rare of late years. The pay of soldiers serving in India and the colonies is generally supplemented sometimes doubled.

Much more respect has been paid to the volunteer service in Great Britain than formerly. It appears to have much in common with our own State National Guard, especially as membership in a volunteer organization is counted a sort of social distinction and the prime object of the volunteers is home defense and not outside fighting. The Lee-Metford rifle, the standard arm of the British army, has been dealt out to the volunteers only lately, however, and they are almost as unfamiliar with it as our volunteers were with the so-called Krag-Jorgensens when the Spanish war broke out. The Lee-Metford is considered inferior to the Mauser by some authorities, especially for use against a civilized enemy. The often expressed fear that the British soldier will prove defective in marksmanship, particularly if pitted against the Boers, is based on admittedly insufficient rifle practice.

Transportation of troops to South Africa in numbers sufficient to carry on a war with the Transvaal, of necessity, calls for an increase of the British transport service, and this has already augmented the demand for suitable ships, and there is great danger of a worse mix-up than attended our sending of troops to the West Indies and the Philippines in the early stages of the game. British troops unused to service away from home will undoubtedly find much to learn about the proper care of themselves in South Africa, but every regiment will probably contain enough experienced soldiers to reduce the complications from a change of climate, etc., to a minimum.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, recently adjutant-general of the forces, as successor to Sir William Butler, is just the man to command the forces against the Boers. He is said to have an old grudge against them. He served in South Africa in 1878-79, when British arms virtually wiped out the Zulus, the Boer's greatest enemy. Sir Redvers is 60. He has been in the service since he was 19, and has served in China, North America and Egypt, winning many honors and distinctions for extreme gallantry.

J. G. M.

JENKINS'S HOODOO.

HARD TIME FINDING ANY ONE WHO
WOULD HAVE IT.

By a Special Contributor.

WE ARE about ready to rush into the twentieth century with a hurrah like a lot of cowboys and homestead adventurers roosting along the borders of a new section of territory about to be opened for settlement. Pretty much everything is oiled up and ready for business except the flying machine, which is hanging fire for one reason or other. It is very annoying for the picture papers to make it appear the simplest thing imaginable. A gentleman in a bicycle suit works the whole machine with one hand as it sails over the panorama of woods and water far below. I have seen an airship fly as high as the top of a page while the spires of the city were but indistinctly seen on the lower margin. Somehow it does not seem right to let the tweentieth century catch us flying-machineless, but after all the centuries are merely arbitrary divisions of time and the man who goes to bed hungry on the last night of 1899 will have to hustle for a breakfast on the following morning with the same chance of getting it as formerly in the same old way.

The bicycle, with its moralizing and elevating influences, is firmly established in our affections; the motor carriages, automobile, or whatever you choose to call it, has come to fill our souls with delight and if the magazine and newspaper scientists can make good in time we will have electrical communication with the frontiers of space. The great fear is, I believe the possibility of setting the atmosphere on fire by the sudden release of such a volume of electrical energy and as a precautionary measure they are setting up nights to invent an atmosphere fire extinguisher. It is claimed by some that such an experiment was once tried by the man in the moon and resulted in the total loss of his stock of breathing material. Scientists are a fancy lot. The idea is to establish the Universal

stalk, and said to his mate: "Here is a beautiful green a few days occurred the death of a very dear relative with whom he was living. Next an appointment in one of the scientific departments of the government passed him by at the last moment, and was given to another, a man totally unqualified for the work. Then followed his appointment as resident secretary of a big foreign trading company, which he held for a few months. The president of the firm, who had secured my friend's appointment, died suddenly and his successor made a quick change in Jenkins's case. It was about the time that a prominent man died, one who was notable for his connection with judicial matters during the restless days of Lincoln's administration and the succeeding will contest was one of the most famous in the latter year of the country's history. Jenkins indirectly would have inherited about \$30,000 had things turned out properly, but they didn't. Then followed several months of knocking and being knocked about, during which time he turned his hand to special newspaper work, with discouraging results, although in former years he had been a successful contributor to a number of publications.

Knocked Out by an Electric Fan.

He finally secured a good position with a satisfactory salary attachment with one of the foreign embassies, and held it down for several weeks, but was finally knocked out by an electric fan that played on him until he contracted a cold of the grip variety and he went home suddenly with hemorrhage of the lungs. When he recovered sufficiently to go around he received through a friend the promise of a position on the staff of a scientific expedition about to start for the Southwest, but the friend had a personal encounter with a rival for the position of director of the enterprise and came out second best, although he was not responsible for the circumstances. So Jenkins lost again.

His last discouragement happened a few weeks ago, when he received the intelligence that a distant relative, who owned a large ranch in New Mexico, and who he knew would at least give him a place to sleep and something to eat, had sold out his establishment a few days before and was going to Europe for his health.

Just one more. A few months ago Jenkins had been commissioned by a well-known publisher to secure some

termining the extent of the belief or disbelief in such matters at this stage of the world's progress. Jenkins bundled up and we called a cab and accompanied by the hoodoo started off in the rain.

The Merchant Would not Have It.

It was about 9 o'clock when we stopped in front of a large retail establishment. The proprietor I knew. He was seated in his private office, writing, and he was glad of an excuse to knock off work. I broke in after a few moments of ordinary conversation on the subject of luck drew him out on that line until I found out that he was entirely practical and unbelieving. I told him that I was glad to see that he looked at the thing in that way; it was a healthy sign and all that. Then I told him the story of the hoodoo and wound up by offering him the image to place it on his desk. I began to unwrap the bundle and he watched the operation rather uneasily. When he had looked at the ugly figure a few moments, he said he didn't want it; "not, he would have us to understand that he believed in it, but it would be in the way and, besides, as he had previously stated, he had no faith in its power to work mischief; still when it came to a choice he would much prefer that I should keep it." He said there were a lot of things we know this year that we didn't know last and intimated that he was to practical to take any chances.

One Look Enough for the Chinaman.

There were some Chinese characters on the inside of the image, and we went across the street to a laundry for the purpose of having them translated and to see if we could learn something of the history of the Joss and what it represented, if possible. It made quite a good-sized package and looked very much like the ordinary laundry bundle of every-day life. The Chinaman came forward to the little counter with a good-natured grin as we entered, rubbing his hands on the tail of his gaberdine. I got as far as "Say, John, can you tell us," when he was gone, quick as a cat; one look was enough.

While I was holding the image in my hands and looking at the gaudy little Punch-and-Judy-like back shop through which the frightened laundryman had vanished, another Celestial entered through the street door. He was dressed in citizens' clothes and looked intelligent. I asked him to translate the inscription, which I showed him. He took the figure hesitatingly, grinned in a conventional way and give me for it, and he replied: "Not 5 cent," and edged behind the counter after handing it back.

Seven Out of Ten Refused.

Well, we went the rounds. I became interested in the work, and the result of the next two or three days which I devoted to the quest was certainly entertaining and instructive. Seven people out of ten, high and low, taking them as they came, would rather not accept the hoodoo; some refusing outright, and others, not that they had any real belief in it, but they were not disposed to take any chances. Their refusals were generally accompanied by a series of dry grins, more or less uneasy laughter, and a tendency to look foolish. A widely-known and successful dramatic writer agreed to accept it, at which I was a little surprised, as it was on Friday that I offered it to him. He said it was probably very foolish, but he would have hesitated if I had suggested the thing the day before, as Thursday was somehow always a bad day with him, and his nerve would not have been equal to the combination.

Photographers Shy of It.

I took it to a photographer friend for the purpose of securing ocular evidence of its existence to accompany this narrative. It was late in the afternoon, and I suggested that it be put in the safe over night and photographed at an early hour the next day. In a burst of friendly confidence I told the story of the life, with the result that my proposition was rejected with gentle firmness. My false friend absolutely refused to be connected with the enterprise in any way.

My relations with the next photographer were of a merely business nature. I called at the appointed time for the pictures. The clerk who waited on me apologized for the results, which he said for some reason were not entirely satisfactory, although several negatives had been made. In fact they were utterly useless for illustrative purposes, and I was forced to try elsewhere. The third artist was sure he could satisfy me, and asked would I call the day after tomorrow. I did. The proprietor had been under the weather since my first visit, but hoped to have my pictures in a day or so. I allowed a day's grace and called again. The proprietor was in, and greeted me with a wan smile of apology; he was pale and appeared upset. As he tied up my bundle I saw that his left hand was bandaged.

"Had a little fire last night in the chemical room," he said, noticing my look. "Am sorry to have disappointed you," he continued, "but I was laid up for a few days. My dog has required considerable attention; in fact, she had a fit the day you came in, and has had one every day since. An entirely new turn for her."

He Didn't Believe in It, but—

A humorous writer, whose work is extensively copied, said he knew I hadn't meant any harm, but he would have given \$5 if I had not put the thing on his desk. He didn't believe in it, but it just gave him something unpleasant to think about, and would probably upset a story, which would be bad luck enough. It was just a case of nerves with him. Another representative newspaper man wouldn't even look at the image. Theater managers were unfavorably impressed by it, and one of them very seriously told me a long story of how a horseshoe brought bad luck to his family, and I finally disposed of the whole matter by presenting the image to the National Museum, where it now rests in an obscure corner with fetish and objects of superstition.

It is a notable fact that those who were willing to receive the image, without an exception, did so with an air of bravado and something of the spirit that when I was a boy would possess one of the more valiant of our number when I took a short cut in the twilight through the country churchyard on a "dare." As I said before, only about three out of ten were apparently willing to accept the hoodoo, and if you are inclined to smile the whole idea away and to belittle my experiment, you can put yourself down as being one of them.

WILL H. CHANDELLS.



THE HOODOO.

Long-Distance Wireless Telegraph and Cable Company, with meteorites as district messenger boys, and Mercury behind the counter. It ought to be a quick service.

Jenkins's Run of Ill-luck.

I started to speak of my friend Jenkins and his hoodoo, and that suggested superstition and progress. Jenkins is a man of more than ordinary mental attainments, an author and an authority on diplomatic usage and international law, and an ethnologist. For the last four years he has experienced the most phenomenal run of ill-luck and has lately failed physically. He came into my studio a few nights since. It was disagreeable and rainy without, noisy, too, with the roaring of the rain upon the roof and the rushing of the water in the pipes. He sat down during a fit of coughing and wiped the moisture from his forehead. I noticed with something of a shock that his hand was painfully thin. After resting for a few moments he said he had a favor to ask, but first craved my attention to his statement of a few facts.

He placed upon my desk a bundle wrapped in newspaper that he had been holding on his knees and said it contained an article he had purchased of an old Chinaman at the World's Fair in '93. It was not an object of beauty, but it possessed singular attraction for him which he could not resist. On his way back to his hotel on the day of the purchase he lost his wallet and all the money he had with him, about \$80, and was forced to pawn his watch to get home. On his return from Chicago he lost his position, through some antagonistic influences which had heretofore been unsuccessful in their efforts and within

FABLES UP TO DATE.

[Tom McNeal in Topeka Mail:] A Kansas squirrel, hunting for a location for a winter home, spied a corn-

information in regard to certain work that was being carried on under dispair. A few weeks ago it appeared in a number of the largest papers of the country and coined quite a little sum for another than Jenkins. There were other misfortunes and mishappenings, but I think that is enough.

Decided to Dispose of His Hoodoo.

When he had finished his recital he said that as a last anchor he had decided to throw over his hoodoo, and he pointed to the newspaper bundle on my desk. I unwrapped it with some hesitation and disclosed the ugly, mummy-like image of a malignant-looking old man reclining on a rock. The upper part of the body was undraped and the ribs and vertebrae were distinctly and easily countable. There was a scrubby beard on his chin and the two white, fishlike eyes were particularly unpleasant. The whole thing had the dry, mummified look of a specimen in a museum. It was unwholesome.

Knowing my weakness for the curious, Jenkins offered the image to me, but said he thought it only fair that I should know its history and how he felt toward it. I really didn't want it and told him so, at the same time thanking him for his thoughtfulness. He said it was probably due to his condition of health, but he was afraid he had become morbid over the matter, and felt that he was growing to resemble the hoodoo, both in action and facial expression, and he had decided either to give it to some sensible, matter-of-fact person or to present it to a museum.

"All right," I said, "let's go out and see if we can get rid of it tonight just as an experiment."

My idea was to find out how many people, after they were acquainted with the story of the image, would willingly accept it out of hand, as a means of practically de-



IN OLD MEXICO.

A COUNTRY OF STRANGE CONTRASTS
AND INCONGRUITIES.

By a Special Contributor.

MEXICO is a country old in history, yet in many respects she is a veritable infant among nations. Not until the dawn of the republic did she awaken to her glorious possibilities; and although her advancement along certain lines has been phenomenal, the incongruous spectacle is presented of tallow dips in this day of incandescent lights, of the primitive agricultural implements of past decades in an era of wonder-working machinery, and of laborious hand-service, long superseded elsewhere by every labor-saving device that human ingenuity can contrive.

Evidence of this lack of aggressive, nineteenth-century "push" confronts the traveler at the outset. Ciudad Juarez, sprawling lazily on the mud flats of the Rio Grande, is separated from El Paso only by the width of the stream; but there is a world of difference between them. The one, a progressive American town, bids fair to become a city of importance; the other will doubtless remain a sleepy little pueblo to the end of time. Viewed historically, Juarez is not without interest. It was once the capital of Mexico; in the adobe church, erected in 1662, Juarez worshiped while making the ciudad his headquarters. Should the traveler have a few moments "between trains," the edifice is well worth a visit. The interior of the church, lighted by candles that flicker feebly upon the altar, shows many a quaint bit of carving; the massive beams that cross the ceiling are carved, and the pillars are ornamented in like manner.

The Distrust of Innovations.

Juarez left behind, a barren stretch of country is traversed, brightened only by the zanja-fed oases, green and blossoming, that dot the plain—appropriate settings for the picturesque adobe huts that cluster about the inevitable church and market square. Now and then a city is sighted in the distance, its domes and spires etched sharply against the blue sky. The remoteness of these Mexican cities from the lines of travel suggests a characteristic distrust of innovations on the part of the inhabitants thereof. Be that as it may, the railroad seldom passes within a mile of one's destination, an antiquated "tram" or a four-wheeler being in attendance at the depot to convey the infrequent "stop-over" cityward.

At Zacatecas, an important station on the line, the contrast between riches and abject poverty is most marked. Since the year 1516 Zacatecas has been the center of one of the richest mining districts in Mexico, \$800,000,000 worth of silver having been taken from the surrounding hills; yet the beggars that literally besiege the train are a sight to haunt the traveler's dreams. Numerous are the ways in which the natives wheedle the centavos from one's purse. The blind, the lame, the halt—and worse—display their infirmities; the crippled musician plays plaintive airs upon his primitive instrument; while bare-footed, bare-headed women, scantily garmented, hold up baskets of dulces to tempt the appetite and jugs of pulque to quench the thirst.

Pulque, as everybody knows, is the juice of the maguey—misnamed century plant. Great fields of the maguey extend along either side of the track, each plant a minia-

ture "still," producing from one to two gallons daily of the tipple of the country.

Mexico's Most Picturesque City.

It was a noted traveler who said: "Mexico is more picturesque than nine-tenths of Europe." He might have added, with truth: "And Guanajuato is the most picturesque city in Mexico."

It is fitting that one should find in this country of contrasts a populous, prosperous city, eleven miles from a railroad—a city noted for its beautiful residences and for its \$1,000,000 theater, the latter the most magnificent theater building on the North American continent. It is in Guanajuato that the most remarkable of many remarkable things to be seen in Mexico, the Pantheon, is located.

The Pantheon is our objective point when we leave the main line at Silao, journeying up-country to Marfil, from which adobe village we take a tram to Guanajuato. But when, from the balconied window of the hotel, we see by the light of early morning Guanajuato, "the walled city," or rather, a small section of it, comprising a corner of the plaza, a quaint old church and a rebozo-draped vender of dulces, squatting in the shade of a pole-perched mat, the Pantheon straightway passes out of mind, and we are in danger of forgetting it altogether.

The Traditional Lost Mule.

To go back a little and quote traditions. The mining district of Guanajuato was "discovered" in the usual manner, in 1548. They will always tell one, with every appearance of belief in the authenticity of the statement, how the traditional mule got away, and how, in tracking the lost animal, the mine was found. This story holds good in every mining locality, from California to the South African Rand. From the opening of the Rayas, the Valencia and other notable mines that have endowed their owners with fabulous wealth, the Guanajuato territory has advanced steadily in importance.

Aside from furnishing the world at large with a series of surprises in this particular line, Guanajuato has also supplied a page in history. It was the scene of some of the most sanguinary battles fought during the revolution of 1810. Here, with the grim mountain walls and the frowning Castle of Grenaditas as setting, the play was acted out; and the patriot Hidalgo, together with three of his followers, was put to death. Guanajuato is interesting historically, geographically, pictorially—and otherwise; historically, for the reason just set forth; geographically, because it is a matter of wonder how a city of 70,000 population could have found a foothold in this mountain ravine, where there is not a patch of level ground as big as a Chinese vegetable garden; pictorially, by virtue of its oddly-garbed inhabitants, its picturesque architecture, and the wonderful bits of coloring displayed in the variegated sandstone employed for building purposes; and otherwise—well, because it is so purely Mexican.

Following the devious windings of the street that meanders through the town one passes shops that, in multitudinous attractions dear to the heart of the curio collector, would rival the famous shops of Royal street, in Cable's "Wonderland."

The Rested Abodes of the Dead.

The street climbs the hillside, and on either side are the dwellings of the poorer class. On the top of the hill, and overlooking the city, is the Pantheon. The inclosure, guarded by high walls, is two or three acres in extent, and it is in niches in these walls that the bodies are laid. On a stone tablet closing the niche the name, date, age, and, presumably, the virtues of the deceased, are inscribed. The niches are rented for periods of three and five years, or "en perpetuidad," if the wealth of the relatives per-

mits. If the "rent" is not advanced at the expiration of the time specified, room is made for another tenant in the common vault, where the bones are stacked up like cord wood. The common people are treated with even less ceremony. The body, wrapped in a zarape or manta, is laid in a pit and a layer of earth is thrown over it; then another body is added, and as time goes on, another and another, until the grave is filled.

Underneath the pave is the sepulcher, ninety feet long, twenty feet wide and twenty high, the walls of which are lined with grawsome figures—the mummified remains of human beings. In one end of the vault is a heap of bones—every part of the anatomy, from a skull to a finger joint. The vault is reached by a corkscrew stairway, down which one plunges dizzily into the depths below. A cursory inspection of these dens of the dungeon usually satisfies the most curious, and the visitor loses no time in seeking the fresh air and the sunshine of the outer world.

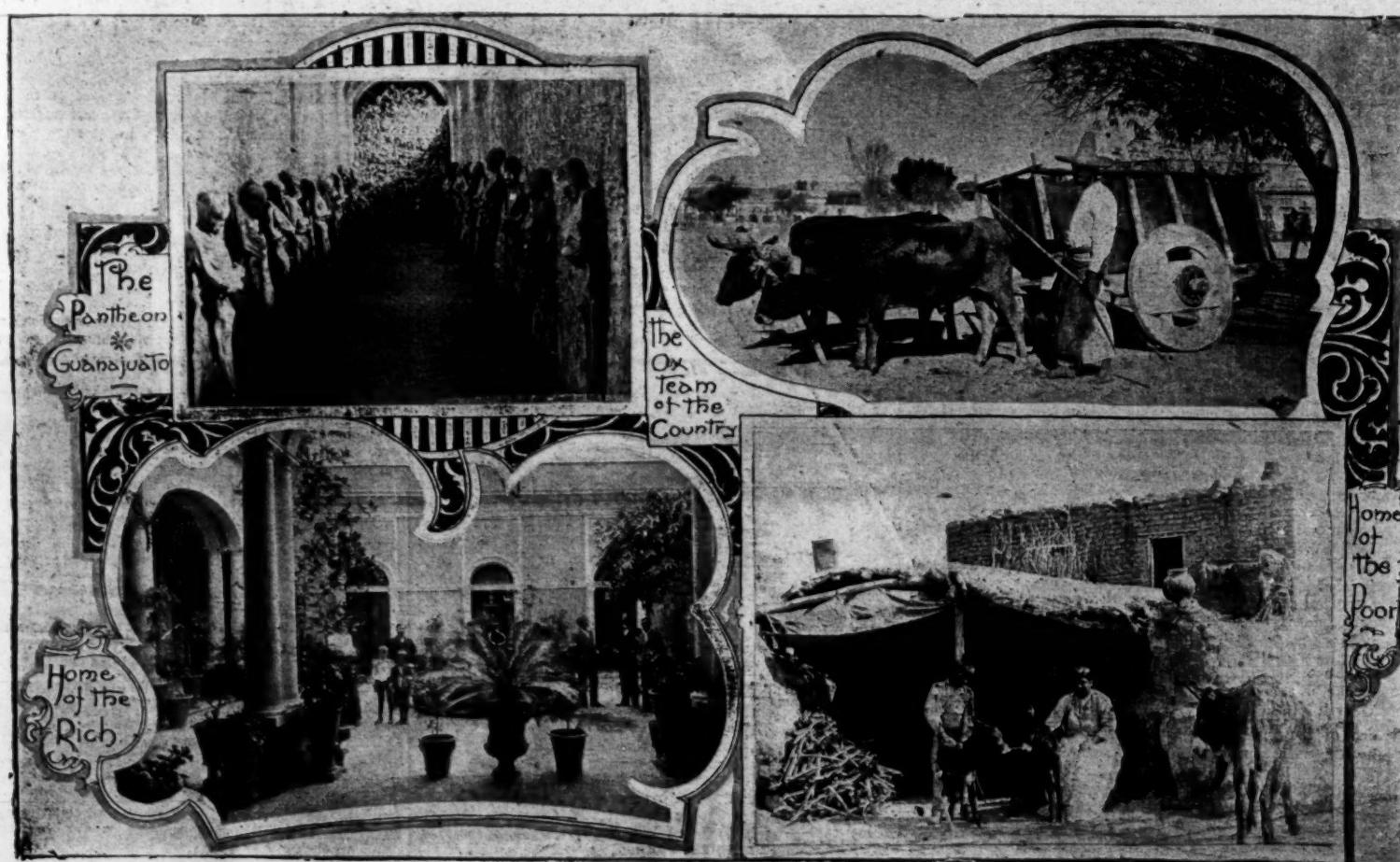
In and Around the Republic's Capital.

The average tourist begins and ends his sight-seeing with the City of Mexico. Viewed intelligently, it is one of the most interesting of places to visit, for verily every foot of ground is historic. Where stands the cathedral that was 115 years in building, once towered the Teocalli, that blood-stained shrine destroyed by Cortez. The National Palace, covering an area of eight acres, rises upon the site formerly occupied by the Palace of Montezuma. On the road leading to the Castle of Chapultepec is the old aqueduct, which before the days of pipes and hydrants, supplied the city with water. It is built after the Roman fashion, on stately arches; and along these arches fought the men of Scott against the men of Santa Anna, inch by inch to the city. Today, the peon, bound market-ward, halts his heavily-laden burro in the shadow of the arches for a moment's rest; and hither comes a bright-eyed Mexican lass, who spreads her mat under the walls that once dripped coolness, and arranges thereon her stock of fruit and dulces to tempt the passer-by.

There is not in all Mexico a spot more beautiful than Chapultepec, the home of Mexico's rulers from time immemorial. It is the spot toward which the traveler first turns, the picture which remains longest in memory, unless, indeed, he has seen the reverse of the shield, the wretched homes of the very poor. But these things are best forgotten, if one would retain pleasant impressions of the capital city. Chapultepec is a "superb palace, park and picture." A grove of cypress surrounds the castle, hoary, gnarled trees that were already old when Montezuma was a youth. From their branches depend long streamers of gray Spanish moss, that wag in the wind like an old man's beard. The monarch of them all, "Montezuma's cypress," measures forty feet around the bole. Beneath the branches of this tree there is twilight gloom at noonday.

Magnificence of the Palace.

It is a difficult task to paint in words a picture of the one-time home of royalty. The palace is a marvel of coloring and skillful decoration. The frescoing was executed by Casarin, a pupil of Messonier. The woodwork in the room now known as the President's room is in ebony and gold, and the ceiling is an exquisite fresco from the brush of Casarin. The floors, wherever uncovered, are of rare woods. The walls of the cardroom are Cordova leather, with gold and satin panels and red Genoa-velvet borders. The drawing-room is a magnificent apartment; satin damask, relieved by borders of blue and gold, drapes the walls, and the woodwork is of maple, with satin panels, decorated with gold flowers. The cost of the furnishings and decorations of this wing alone was \$200,000. The upper rooms open upon a roof garden, bright with



bloom and made cool by the spray of a tinkling fountain. A part of the castle is now occupied by the National Military School, and bravely-uniformed cadets stand guard at the gates of oak and bronze.

From the rock upon which the castle is erected the last of the Aztec emperors looked forth upon a fertile valley and magnificent capital, outlying villages and shrines towering heavenward, nor dreamed—

"The things of old will pass away,
And history turn another page."

Out near Tacuba stands the "Noche Triste tree," that famous old cypress amid the branches of which Cortez and his officers were hiding on that memorable night when his troops were fighting their way out of the city. The twisted trunk of the cypress is over sixty feet in circumference, and its age, according to an imaginative historian, may be anywhere from 1000 to 4000 years. During the war of intervention it was rumored that the gigantic tree was to be uprooted and carried as a trophy to France. The Indians thereupon set fire to the tree, rather than see if the spoil of the enemy. Scarred and blackened it stands, yet the scattered tufts of foliage on its gnarled bough attest to the life that still lingers at its heart.

The Devotions and Diversions of Sunday.

It is quite the thing in Mexico to attend mass and the bullfight on one and the same day. At the very door of the grand cathedral, perchance, a "dodge" will be thrust into one's hand, said dodge setting forth with startling boldness the following announcement: "Today if the weather is auspicious, five arrogant bulls will be killed at the Bullring."

On a Sunday morning everybody goes to the Alameda, not to revel in the fresh air and sunshine, but to gladden their eyes with the sight of greenery and gorgeous hot-house blooms, "all a-growing and a-blown" in the open; not even to listen to the entrancing music, such as only Mexican musicians can express. No, they go to see and to be seen, and it is a gay holiday crowd that throngs the broad walks, lounging, chatting, flirting, yes, flirting, for well do the glances of young gallants and nut-brown maids interpret the speech denied.

According to an old Indian tradition, the Garden of Eden was located hereabouts, the theory being that Paradise must have been in the tropics, in a climate where vegetation attains the greatest perfection. In this garden spot of forty acres, famed as one of the finest parks in the world, one learns to what a degree of perfection flowers, shrubs and trees can be brought under these brilliant skies, unvisited by harsh winds that wither or frosts that blight.

The traveler who journeys through the republic marvels at the sight of a field of cotton, skirted by fields of wheat. He can scarce realize that in Mexico the torrid and frigid zones are in such close proximity that the products of both climes may be found within a few miles of each other; that, indeed, on some of the large estates, the fruits and vegetables of both tropic and temperate zones are produced on the same hacienda. He is told that in the far South is semi-tropic Orizaba, "with its Swiss mountains and its Javanese coffee, palms and bananas;" and that away to the north, near Guadalajara, he will find a canyon that boasts a temperate zone at the top and a torrid zone at the bottom. An hour's ride from the City of Mexico he will find the threshing floor still in existence; and if it be harvest time, the mules and horses will be treading out the grain, to be winnowed later by the simple process of tossing it in the air. En route he will see, from the car window, plodding oxen dragging at their heels the clumsy, wooden-wheeled carts of the country, or harnessed to rude plows, while peons in white cotton garments, leather sandals and broad-brimmed sombreros shamble in their wake. Even so did the fathers of these peons and their feathers' fathers till the soil in the days when railroads were not; and the same implement, a crooked stick, served then as now.

J. TORREY CONNOR.

YUST VAIT.

When der colt unt stormy vedder
Of der vintry days of June,
Was agacompanied py der sunshine
Of der pright unt sickly moon;
When ve got der ocean all bloughed oop
Unt viped dry mit a rag,
Ve vill write to Cheneral Odis
Unt said: "Pull down der flag."

When der sthars vill all pe shining
In der middleness of der day,
Unt we got blenty Limberger cheeses
Made from der milky vay;
When der Nort Pole vas locationed
In der City of New York,
Ve vill write to Cheneral Odis:
"Come back unt go to work."

When der mountains will stood downwards
Mit der foots oop in der air,
While der tops of dem vas sticking
In der falleye efferyvhere;
Unt iceezeekles vill be growing
On der bomegranite drees,
Ve vill telegram to Odis:
"Gif oop der struggles, blease."

When Atkinson was President
Of der gheat United Shthades,
Unt Pryan vas still talking,
But at greatly reductioned rhates;
Ve vill proclamation to der world
Like ve talked to some marines:
"Ve vill annexation yet New Jersey—
Ve dont vant der Philippines."

HERR VON HOGABOOM.

Los Angeles, Sept. 15, 1899.

Miss Minora Stearns Fitts, the head of the Chicago Woman's Ownership League, comes of a family which has produced several women prominent in similar movements. One of her sisters is the Mayor of Florence, Or., and another is head of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

HER MOST THRILLING MOMENT.

By a Special Contributor.

I WILL work up-to it by degrees. In the first place, our caravan had reached by 5 o'clock two old deserted cabins, the mecca of our first day's journey into the mountains. We had had but little lunch at noon, and now our party (chiefly six girls) was desperately hungry.

In the early twilight of that deep canyon they turned on me (I can cook—a little!)

"You shall get supper!" they cried, in the shrill, quavering minor of starvation.

The pity of it! when I am naturally delicate anyway, when the fire was not started, the cooking utensils had been mislaid, and dear, only knew where the bacon was!

"Oh, yes," I said to them, "I will get supper—when you hand over the two burros that strayed off this afternoon before they were unloaded, with all our bread, our potatoes, and our tea, with all our available knives that will cut our stewpans, and all but the very scrag-ends of the bacon—our entire commissary department, in sooth—packed on them! Much supper I can get out of the remainder! Maybe you would like a slice of stewed saddle-slap of a broiled burro!"

This lofty sarcasm plunged them into gloom, but some one unearthed a small piece of salt pork, and some one else, with a paean of joy, fell upon the onions. The open campfire was soon crackling merrily. I hacked up the pork and onions with the camp hatchet, and after adding a mournful residue of stale crackers from the guide's haversack, boiled the grewsome mess in the well-cleaned half of an old gasoline can (California's standby), for, look high or low, nothing in the shape of a kettle could we find.

Oh, how good it was!

No, that was not the thrilling experience—I am coming to that.

You see, in the evening, when we were all telling snake and bear stories around the fire, unsatisfied hunger caused the party to break off to revile me for the quality and insufficiency of the supper.

As if it were my fault!

But they all said: "We cannot and will not go to bed until we have had something more to eat!" In vain I told them that our guide was even now out after the recreant burros, that he would have them here by morning, and then I could feed them fatly and richly.

They said: "Make us some candy!"

I cleaned the faithful gasoline can again, and with a mixture of patience and molasses made the candy. But, though savory, it was soft—very soft. The fire was slow and the company worrying, standing with dripping mouths watching me, and contending fiercely for "licks."

(A lick, you know, dear children, is a stick or spoon inserted in the half-cooked candy, cooled by waving in the air and plunged quickly into a waiting mouth, which it sometimes overflows.)

And so, in desperation, I took off the stuff before it was done.

We told more snake stories—thickly uttered and full of pauses, for our cuds were very juicy. We finally went to our much-crowded beds, in the one room that the larger cabin boasted, while our one boy, who was to sleep with the yet absent guide, retired to the other house of the camp, a few rods away.

My dreams were fearful. It was not only that the two large bed-fellows each side of me were also uneasy in their slumbers, using me alternately as a warming-pan, a bolster and an opponent at basket ball; but my own private compound of salt pork, candy and onions gave me no pleasure.

I dreamed a salt pig, with a neatly-curled rattlesnake for a tail, was just devouring me with a chuckle and the remark: "Turn about is fair play, my dear"—when I woke in a cold perspiration, conscious of a consuming thirst.

The girls at the other end of the room had appropriated the pail of water before going to bed, so, crawling carefully over the outer one of my restless companions, I put one foot forward on the floor. It felt something cold! It slid into—was it, oh! was it the open mouth of some waiting, writhing reptile? I leaped back onto the bed, shrieking in wild terror, the wet, slimy clutch still holding fast! The creature, whatever it was, was clinging to my foot with the grip of death!

"Oh, it's got me! Something's got me! E-e-e-e! Oh, girls, take it off! O-o-o-o! Somebody come, quick!"

My sobs and shrieks had quickly roused the rest of the girls, and they were rushing about in the dark, distractedly looking for matches, half of them in hysterics. The masculine element in the other house was also in the wildest excitement, sure it must be a grizzly at the very least.

"We're getting our guns!" they yelled. "Don't let it get away before we kill it!"

"Let it get away! I wish I could!" I shrieked, frantic. "It's got me!"

Some trembling hand at last struck a match. Its blue flicker fell on the scared eyes and scanty drapery of the shivering maidens, on the wildly-tossed bedcovers, on my face (so white, as one of the party told me afterward, that my freckles stood out like bas-reliefs) and—on my quivering, outstretched foot—stuck fast in a forgotten plate of that soft candy!

And this is the story of positively the most thrilling moment of my life.

NORA MAY FRENCH.

THE GOVERNMENT CLERK.

[Chicago Journal:] The narcotic effect of government employment is notorious, but as in other cases, the victim of the sedative habit does not believe and cannot realize its power until it is too late. There is a certain fascination to the old and hardened to watch the young struggle against their fate. The same sensations may be secured by observing the operations of a sheet of fly paper. The victim is "foot loose," and is looking around for a favorable opening. In the mean time, it seems desirable to have some temporary lodgment—standing room, as it were—until the delayed opening appears. So the fly steps into

Los Angeles the Home

Of the Leading Exponent of the New Science—His Lectures Attract Wide Attention.

A week ago tomorrow Prof. C. W. Harris began to receive his guests at his commodious Los Angeles headquarters, 921 S. Olive St., The line of inquirers has been continuously increasing. Including those afflicted with diseases of every nature, others who have not been able successfully to meet the problems presented by their business, and still others desirous of hearing his wonderful course of lectures on this new science.

We say new science, and we mean that the healing of the body and mind by the method first worked out and practiced by Prof. Harris is in the truest sense both scientific and new.

It is scientific from the fact that the work is done on purely rational and sensible lines; fully recognized scientific truths, which have, however, never before been formulated in a definite, easily comprehended system.

It is new in the sense that while the brightest intellects of the world have for centuries been reaching out for this power, they have been uniformly unsuccessful in attaining it. Here and there along this search of centuries we find a mind more acute than others, which has grasped some fragment and accepting it as a whole, has developed one of the unsuccessful theories.

It is such minds as this that have tried to utilize mesmerism Christian Science, hypnotism and the dozens of other familiar cults in accomplishing the work which it has remained for Prof. Harris alone to do. If there is a man or woman who reads this article and feels that there is the slightest question about results accomplished by Prof. Harris, he is earnestly requested to call or write for the sixteen-page booklet, which gives more extensive details. It also contains the testimonials of many people who have been permanently cured; people whom it is easy to write to, or to talk with.

Moreover, the cures are permanent, as is shown by the letter which we reproduce below. Mrs. O. P. Waters of University Heights, San Diego, was an invalid from October, 1897, until cured by Prof. Harris four months ago. She suffered from spinal trouble which made both upper and lower limbs almost powerless. Her physician pronounced her case hopeless, but finally advised her to go to Prof. Harris. She was cured in ten treatments. Under date of October 10 she wrote to Prof. Harris, asking that he use this voluntary testimonial in any way he chose to convince the skeptical that the cure was permanent. She says: "For four months I have been in perfect health. There has been no return of the old symptoms, and I will always feel more grateful to Prof. Harris for restoring me to health than words can express. I consider that your charges are very small in comparison to the money usually spent in paying doctor's bills."

And I wish especially to recommend your course of instruction to mothers, as I have found it of incalculable value with my family of children. Most sincerely yours,

MRS. O. P. WATERS.



PROF. HARRIS DELIVERS A COURSE OF LECTURES

This work means so much to the human race and has been so eagerly received by hundreds of people that Prof. Harris recognizes his inability to do all the work required, and also feels that he owes it to humanity to place his system in the hands of other competent people. He has therefore established a course of lectures by carefully following which any person is able to accomplish the same results.

It is not a question of bestowing a power but of developing the ability which is inherent in all men.

His system has been so carefully perfected and made so easily comprehensible that any intelligent person is soon equipped to heal by this method. But should they not care to avail of the power in this way, it may be directed into other channels, making them leaders in their work, whatever it may be. Full information as to this course of instruction may be obtained at the school, 921 S. Olive St., Los Angeles.

Owing to the exacting demands on his time, Prof. Harris is compelled to take Sunday as a day of absolute rest and can see no one.

the soft government stickum. At first it does not seem so bad, and it is only when he feels his feet sinking that he decides to quit. But this he finds is not so easy. He pauses and begins to cast about for a little leverage or a way to wade out. In the operation he tangles up another member or two. By this time he suspects that the danger is serious and buzzes frantically. The result is the same, and while he is resting from the exertion he tangles up one wing. The other waves for a while, the emblem of a disappointed and hopeless ambition, now and then buzzing about the time to come when he will quit the government fly-paper and enter business or a profession. Then he rents a larger house, and his wife takes a few friends to board. His body is submerged in the government glue, and he is in the government service for life.

[OCTOBER 22, 1899.]

NAVAJO BLANKETS.

HOW THEY ARE MADE AND HOW TO
SELECT DESIRABLE ONES.

By a Special Contributor.

EVERY curio-hunter who has an "eye and a half," as the phrase-maker puts it, every tourist who means to do the proper thing or die, and certainly every dilettante in decorative art, aims to own a few Navajo blankets. But there are many possibilities folded and unfolded in these Indian textiles—almost as many, perhaps, as are hidden in the wool of the so-called "raja shawls" and "Sultan's carpets," whose soft meshes are used so often by the wary as a money sieve. There are blankets and blankets, and, if you are going into their purchase at all, it behoves you, by all means, to learn a little of the art and industry you propose to patronize. Perhaps first of all one may drop a timely hint on the subject of hygiene. The Navajoes, as Indians go, are relatively clean; but their cleanliness is after all of the aboriginal type. The white man who makes a fuss about fleas or such a bagatelle as a body louse, is a creature whom any Indian would regard with contempt. As to those absolutely invisible torments we call bacteria, naturally the Navajo is entirely skeptical and therefore wholly indifferent. He would sell or trade with perfect assurance the blanket in which he slept through the smallpox or groveled through the pitting stages of diseases even more loathsome. For this reason, last winter when the smallpox raged among the Arizona Indians, the transportation of Indian blankets was forbidden by Health Commissioners.

Perhaps this is why the fastidious almost invariably buy newly-woven blankets, and dealers stock their stores with the freshest fruit of the native looms. But when one considers how much handling the wool undergoes and how easily the blanket may be contaminated during the weaving, there is small content even in this assurance. Some enterprising curio-vendors have the nerve to claim that they sterilize all their blankets and pottery before they display them. This would be entirely satisfactory, if it were true, for a good, wholesome baking in an aseptic oven will kill any germ that ever flourished. The sniffs of scorn which emanate from those who have handled Navajo blankets "for years" and "never contracted any disease" may be tempered, perhaps, by the real connoisseur, who tosses aside all of the awfully new, clean and painfully gay things that are paraded in shop windows or flaunt their flamingo tints from the doorposts at the passer-by. A Navajo blanket is like an India shawl—the older it is the more beautiful it is, and if it should chance to be well worn, shorn of its nap and pretty much faded, it is a prize worth winning. Among dealers who know their business, blankets of this sort are kept hidden away on the undershelves, only to be shown to a special customer. If the buyer of made-to-order curios chances to see such a shabby relic, with worn spots and patches, shreds and grievous darns, he thinks perhaps it must be the accouterment of some old Navajo brave valuable only for its associations. Not so! The artist—he who has cultivated his taste to the preference for old, ragged Gobelins before shimmering brocade de Lyons, whose love of color searches and the dingy vegetable-dyed wools of the ante-reservation period, this person will use every art and device to wheedle the old clothes off an aged chief's back—to buy or trade for an old Navajo blanket which has shed the rain of half a century.

Of all the tribes of the Apache family (Comanches, Apaches, Hualapais, Yumas, Cosinos, Yampais, Yalchedunes, Yamahahs, Cochees, Cruzados, Nijoras, Navajoes and Mojaves,) the best blanket weavers are the Navajoes—called colloquially "Nav-vy-yoos," although the Spanish "j" (h) is still indicated in the spelling of their name. This has been recognized for many years, and is formally stated in the government report upon Indian affairs as well as in the "Researches of the Smithsonian Institution," and the comments of many travelers.

Where the Navajos learned to weave their wonderful blankets, it is not possible to say accurately, but the art is credited with a Mexican origin. These Indians live now, and always have lived, in the midst of a great sheepherding district—within the boundaries of the original Mexican territory. They keep immense flocks of sheep, which eke out a subsistence in a marvelous way upon the barren mesas and the apparently desert plateaus of the arid region. The blankets are made entirely of wool, or of part wool and part cotton. Nothing could be more primitive than their looms, of which miniature models are commonly sold by curio dealers for a small sum. There are two horizontal beams, the upper one being suspended and the lower one fastened to the ground. Between these two beams the warp is stretched perpendicularly and there are two horizontal slats threaded through this warp in such a manner as to allow the passage of a small stick on which some thread is wound, and which serves as a shuttle. The weaver squats upon the ground, and, as the blanket progresses, she winds it around the lower beam. The wool used in this weaving, if native, is cured rather crudely and then spun with a spindle. This spinning is a curious process and very primitive. The spindle has a stem about sixteen inches long and is shaped like a top at the base. It is twirled rapidly between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the apex resting in an earthen bowl, while the carded wool which is fastened near the top of the spindle, is drawn out with the left hand. When the thread is spun, the spindle is reversed so as to wind the thread on the part below the unspun wool. It requires some dexterity to perform this feat, as may be imagined, and the unevenness of the native-spun yarn is due to the crude method of its manufacture. Smooth machine-spun yarn, of the kind known as "Germantown," is now supplied to the Navajoes by traders. This is all gayly dyed with aniline colors, and the blankets woven from it are very smooth in texture, not to mention their almost startling brilliancy of color. Curiously enough, although these blankets can hardly be

told from certain conventional Mexican products, and although they do not in any way represent the old Navajo art, they sell more readily and command a higher price than characteristic Indian blankets. A Germantown blanket is readily recognized by its very smooth surface and its kaleidoscopic display of raw aniline. It has no nap on its surface and it costs about two-thirds more than a certain other dingy, woolly thing which the uninitiated despise. But the true collector is not beguiled by the tricks of commerce. He prefers the thick, hairy, rather uneven blanket which displays a comparatively simple pattern of diamonds and parallels and vegetable-dyed wools of primary shading. Blankets of a complicated pattern are not typical of the Navajoes. The Indian designs are quite devoid of originality, but their very barbaric crudeness have a value to the connoisseur. Their patterns are what we might call hereditary-handed down like the pottery decorations which every ceramic-hunter can trace for centuries—zigzag and diamond checkers that have geometrized for generations on the family looms. They are occasionally found—especially among the very elegant beretta-cloth weaves, which are very expensive. Beretta cloth is a fine woolen fabric which derives its name from the cardinal's hat for which it furnishes the material. It is usually scarlet, but is manufactured also in black and green for making hats (berretta) for the other clergy of the Roman church. The woolen threads of this cloth—beautifully fine and even—are raveled out and used by the Navajo women for weaving very elegant saddle cloths or articles of apparel. These beretta blankets are much sought after. They are very smooth, of rich colors and beautiful texture, but very expensive.

The characteristic Navajo blanket of which I have previously spoken, is sold usually by the pound, the price ranging from 35 cents to 75 cents per pound, actual value. Fifty cents a pound is a fair average price to pay. A very good blanket can be bought by one who knows when and what to buy, for \$10. The price runs from this quotation up into the hundreds. Saddle blankets run up from a dollar to \$7 and \$8. These prices are not frequently found, however, in large cities where the blanket speculator naturally fixes the figures somewhat higher. A single blanket, of natural Navajo, brings in Los Angeles about \$16. I have seen fair-sized Germantown blankets quoted here as high as \$45. The native Navajo colors, as I have said, are very simple. The dyes used (red, black, yellow and blue principally) are obtained partly from plant



A CHARACTERISTIC PATTERN.

juices. The solution of indigo in fermented wine is said to furnish them with their blue dye. The black is the hue of the natural wool of a black sheep. Navajo blankets improve with wear and washing. They lose most of their long nap which is considered a desirable change. They are best washed in a solution of the Mexican soap weed (Amolio), which helps to soften them. Blankets with long naps, after washing, should be placed on a line to dry, and carefully carded with a comb. A new blanket is generally stiff, since it is the pride of the Navajo to weave so closely that his blanket will shed water like a sheep's skin. But softer, more loosely-woven blankets may be found, and these are sought for in accordance with the whim of the buyer. If it is desired to use the blanket as a portiere or corner drapery, one of the looser woven sorts is usually chosen. As a rug or couch cover, a firm, close-woven blanket serves to better advantage. The small saddle blankets are commonly utilized for chair and pillow covers, for cushions and as backgrounds for curios hung upon the wall. Many Navajo blankets make beautiful table covers and they are commonly used in an artistic bedroom for an extra bed cover, lying always in view at the foot of the bed. Campers who can afford the luxury, find a good Navajo blanket a great boon, and in climates where warm lap-robles are needed, these blankets are preferred by many to fur. In short, a good Navajo blanket, like an India shawl, or a fine diamond, if well selected and judiciously bought, is a good investment; but the inexperienced buyer should indulge his fancy with extreme caution. "A connoisseur" says Fairholz, "is one who knows" as opposed to the dilettante, who only "thinks he knows."

ELEANOR M. HEISTAND-MOORE.

Henri de Regnier, the French poet and author of "Episodes" and "Arethuse," is to give a course of lectures on modern French poetry at Harvard next January.

A MOJAVE FUNERAL.

By a Special Contributor.

Among enlightened nations the funeral rites are usually significant only of a desire to show respect to the dead, and to protect the living; but among semi-civilized and primitive peoples the forms observed often have had their origin in ancient and, perhaps, partially-forgotten traditions or superstitions. So it is with the funeral rites of the Mojave Indians, a tribe that lives on the Colorado River for some distance above and below Needles. These Indians burn their dead—not because they appreciate the sanitary advantages of cremation, as compared with burial, but because of a traditional current among them to the effect that the Great Spirit was burned. They follow with great exactness the directions that were given by the Great Spirit in regard to the burning of his own body. As all burnings among the Mojaves are conducted in exactly the same manner, a description of one that took place, not long since, near Fort Mojave, Ariz., will serve as a type.

The deceased in this case was a young buck. The widow's man had announced that would die, and the mourning had commenced several days before his death. One day about dark word was brought to the fort that the sick Indian was breathing his last. All of the whites at the fort (about seven) started immediately to the camp, where the patient lay. This camp was in the river bottom, about half a mile north of the fort. Less than half of this distance had been covered when the weird sound of the crying reached us. We supposed this to indicate that death had come to the sufferer, but were not certain of this, for as has been stated, the crying had been going on at intervals ever since the medicine had been applied to the decree of fate.

As we pursued our way along the winding path among the mesquite trees, we suddenly met a number of bucks walking in single file, and one of them leading a pony. Now we felt certain that death was in the camp ahead. The pony belonged to the deceased, and these bucks were taking it away to prepare a feast, in which all of the mourners would participate after the burning.

We found the mourners gathered under and around an open shed, which was framed with willow and covered with arrow weed. The corpse lay wrapped in a white garment, in the center of the group. Most of the Indians present were crying aloud or talking in wailing tones. One of the local chiefs talked continuously in a loud voice, using his eloquence, not to console, but to augment the grief of the mourners.

As soon as the dead body was cold, it was placed on a rude litter, and carried by two stalwart bucks to the funeral pyre—already prepared.

The Mojave funeral pyre is always constructed in the same manner. First, a hole about two feet deep, two feet wide and four feet long is dug—the long way extending north and south. This hole, being filled with dry brush, willow and mesquite logs are piled over it to the height of about three feet. The logs are held in place by green stakes. A hollow is left in the top of the pyre to receive the body.

When the pallbearers arrived at the pyre, they raised the litter to the top, and turned it so as to let the body slide into the trough. The corpse lay with its head toward the south, and face down—both essential conditions.

The litter was left on the pyre, and more logs were piled rudely on top, until the corpse was completely hidden. The dry brush underneath was now lighted, and in a minute the whole pyre was in a blaze. As soon as the fire was fairly started, the belongings of the deceased—clothes, blankets, etc., a very meager outfit—were burned. Then the crowning act of devotion was performed by the only relatives of the deceased present, the brother-in-law and sister; they removed their own clothing and added it to the scanty wardrobe of their departed brother. This act is easily explained by their belief that everything burned at this time passes with the departing soul to the Spirit Land, and is used there the same as here. Even the pony eaten that night would carry its master again in its new home.

The scene of the burning that night was one long to be remembered. The blazing pile of logs, in a little clearing, surrounded by low mesquite trees; the shadows of night pressing close around, but dispelled in the small circle containing the group of Indian mourners, a smaller group of whites, and the grievous but hidden object fast turning to ashes; the doleful and unceasing wailing, and the stentorian tones of the chief, all of these contributed to make the occasion one of profound solemnity.

As the fire burned low, the spectators and mourners slipped quietly away, leaving the elements to complete their work of destruction unwatched.

C. E. J.

SCHOOLS OF OLD.

CHILDREN DID NOT HAVE SO GOOD A TIME AS THEY DO NOW.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] Once upon a time, school children had not as easy a time as some of the American young folk whom you and I know. Back in the early part of the sixteenth century, for instance, the famous English school of St. Paul's, then under the general direction of Dean Golet, used to open at 7 o'clock, both in winter and summer; and the rules were so strict that the school boy of today would think them barbarous. Following are selections from the code of rules put into operation when the school was founded:

"The children shall come unto school at 7 o'clock, both winter and summer, and tarry there until 12; and return against 1 of the clock, and depart at 5. In the school, no time in the year, they shall use tallow candle in nowise at the cost of their friends. Also I will they bring me meat nor drink, nor bottle, nor use in the school no breakfasts, nor drinkings, in the time of learning, in nowise. I will they use no cockfighting nor riding about of a victory, nor disputing at St. Bartholomew, which is but foolish babbling and loss of time."

There were to be no holidays granted at desire, unless for the King or a bishop.

Stories of the Firing Line . . . Animal Stories.

A Kansan's Deadly Aim.

ONE of the Kansas volunteers, writing to the Manila Freedom, related a thrilling experience he had on outpost duty near Malolos. "My turn for guard came at 2 a.m.," he writes, "and the man who woke me reported 'all quiet,' so I perched myself on the breastwork and commenced to gaze down a corn row.

"Nothing was to be heard save the lizard and the night birds, who seemed to be discussing the pros and cons of national expansion.

"The minutes wore on and the corn rows seemed to widen out and gradually disappeared from view, while in their place appeared the street of a peaceful little city in far-away Kansas. Things gradually took form and I could see the big maple tree in front of our neighbor's gate, the long line of stone walls, the fence with roses hanging over to greet the passer, and the birds that seem to sing sweeter in Kansas than they do anywhere in the world.

"Suddenly there was a stir in the bamboo thicket at the end of the corn row, and I solved the problem of aerial transit on the moment by dropping over into the trench and leaving Kansas without even saying good-by to the family cat. I raised the hammer of my Springfield and waited, without daring to breathe, for a repetition of the noise.

"Suddenly there was a crack like stepping on a twig and a grunted command. I strained my eyes and could discern a body that moved as though creeping toward me, while at the same time I heard a rustle in the brush, and the boys who were with me sprang to their feet and poured a few volleys into the thicket. No more sleep that night, but the next morning we found that my aim had been only too true, and a 'Genus pork,' with a dozen pigs to mourn her loss, had gone to join the 'vast majority.'

* * *

Dogs in Battle.

DOGS in Manila and all over the Philippine Islands are long and white, with ears that stick up like the ears of a fox, and bodies that are not over fat. Their ribs stick out a bit, and they are always hungry. The dogs that creep back into the towns where the American soldiers are howl when "tattoo" sounds at night, and again when "taps" and "lights out" is given by the buglers later in the evening. They are up early, too, and if any one is awake their howls can be heard when the buglers sound "reveille" in the early morning.

On April 25, the day of the fight between the American and Filipino armies at Bagbag, the dogs played an important part. The signal corps was back along the railroad track stringing wires, so that Gen. Otis could be informed of the progress of the fight. Not a gun had been fired. Suddenly a white dog went streaking along through the grass at the side of the railroad. The signal men called to him. But he paid no attention; just kept his head due south and ran as fast as his legs could carry him. How it was he knew bullets were going to fly over that place is more than can be told by dog experts. But he knew, for it was but a few minutes after he passed when a shot rang out on that still air. It was a signal for the beginning of the battle.

More dogs came running past. Bullets knocked the dust in front of them, and stuck in the bamboo trees over their heads. They could not run faster, and they dared not stop. No one knows how far they ran. Perhaps until the din of battle was entirely lost to their sharp ears.

There was one dog wiser than all the rest. Had he had human intelligence he could not have found a safer place. We found him as we hurried along the railroad grade to the river lying in the deepest part of the ditch, covered on one side by the high embankment, and protected on the other by a grass covered mound. We thought he was dead, he lay so still, and some passed on with their bodies bent, for the bullets still whistled in the air, though the enemy had been routed and was on the retreat. I looked closer. The dog's eyes were wide open. But when he was spoken to he only winked, never stirring a muscle. The look which came into his eyes asked as plainly as human tongue could speak that he be left alone. He was left behind, this wise dog was, but he saw the charge of the Kansas volunteers—they rushed past him. He heard the shrapnel explode and the bullets cut the air. But he was safe, and knew it.

That night he came to the camp timidly, and some one threw him meat. So he grew braver and followed the army on its advance to Calumpit. Where he was during this fight no one seems to know, but he came to us the night after and lay down near where a group of officers were talking.—[Manila Correspondence Chicago Post.

* * *

The Admiral's Loving Cup.

DR. PERCY HICKLING of Washington, who visited Admiral Dewey while the Olympia was at Leghorn, reports that the admiral has acquired an assortment of troubles in consequence of his popularity. The doctor was shown one of the presents lavished upon the admiral by his admiring countrymen—a beautiful loving cup with three handles and a tank inside big enough to hold three or four quarts. On one side, between the handles, is a figure of Fame, with arms outstretched. The whole party admired it, but the admiral watched them with a fatigued expression. "Take a drink out of it," he said dispiritedly when everybody had used up the English language in praising it.

Dr. Hickling bravely seized the cup and tried to follow the admiral's advice, only to be smitten on the right cheek by the outstretched fist of Fame. He turned the other cheek, in scriptural fashion, with the same result. One after another tried to drink out of the tantalizing vessel, which was twisted and turned in every direction, but the ingenuity of the whole party was unequal to de-

vising any attitude in which the pugilistic propensities of Fame could be avoided. Finally they gave it up. This cup was presented by the enthusiastic people of a western city.—[Omaha Bee.

* * *

First Volunteer for the Civil War.

IN APRIL, 1861, ten minutes after hearing the President's call to arms, Dr. Charles F. Rand gave in his name as a soldier, and this, says the Chicago Tribune, made him the first volunteer of the civil war. He was also the first soldier to whom was granted the coveted Congressional medal for honor for valor on the field. The young soldier had enlisted because his mother told him to do so as soon as there should be a call for troops. He served in a New York regiment, winning a commission of captain before the war was over. After the rebellion had been suppressed he remained in the army until 1870, when he retired and studied medicine. Dr. Rand is now one of the most prominent physicians in Washington, where he was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Club.—[New York Tribune.

* * *

The Cruiser Brooklyn.

THE famous cruiser Brooklyn, now booked for the Philippines instead of the South American station, will carry to the scene of Dewey's triumph more honorable scars of battle than any vessel of the modern navy. No less than thirty-six marks of the enemy's shots seared its sides, but none of them, barring the shot that killed Yeoman Ellis, were of consequence. Of the Brooklyn's deadly shots a different history was written. The report of the board of experts that examined the remains of the Spanish fleet off Santiago shows that 54 per cent. of the shots that hit the enemy's vessels was from 5-inch guns. The only American vessel that had 5-inch guns was the Brooklyn. The Cristobal Colon was shown to have been hit five times. Four of the perforations in its armor were with 5-inch balls. The fifth was so ragged that the experts could not say whether it was from a 5 or 6-inch projectile. The Brooklyn had 5 and 6-inch guns. The Oregon had a 6-inch battery. It will never be known whether the fifth hole was made by the Brooklyn or the Oregon.

The Oregon was the running mate of the Brooklyn in that famous battle. When they meet again in the Philippines the echoes of the welcoming cheers will be heard from Corregidor to Tariac.—[Omaha Bee.

* * *

Worst Wounded Man of the War.

AMONG the invalided soldiers who landed at San Francisco recently was D. W. Krider of Wharton, O., of Battery K, Third Artillery, who gained the distinction of being the worst wounded man in the war. In February last he was with his battery in a native attack on Manila, when word came to fall back. Utah battery was given the same order, but failed to observe it and a shrapnel shell from this battery exploded. Two men were killed and Krider received twenty-six wounds from the shrapnel bullets, while at the same time a Mauser bullet passed through him. Krider still carries some of the bullets and it is doubtful if he will ever recover his health and strength.—[Omaha Bee.

ANIMAL STORIES.

A Famous Horse at Philadelphia.

LOVERS of horses, a term that includes, practically, all mankind, find on the Esplanade of the National Export Exposition no attraction that appeals so strongly to the finer sentiments as does Jim Key, the beautiful, educated horse, who was bred in old Kentucky.

Jim Key's owner gives an interesting history of this marvelously intelligent animal. Jim Key's mother, he says, was Lauretta, known in Arabia as the Queen of Arabian horses. She was brought to this country by Barnum, who paid a fabulous sum for the animal. Lauretta was formerly owned by Sheik Ahmed, from whom she was stolen, a fact that did not come to the knowledge of the purchaser until long after Sheik Ahmed had become reconciled to his loss. Jim Key was sired by Volunteer, known as the King of Hambletonians.

What is regarded as a mark of Jim Key's wonderful intellect is the distance between his eyes, which is said to be two inches greater than has ever been found on any other horse.

On the occasion of Jim Key's visit to Nashville, Tenn., the public schools of the city were closed for a day to enable the school children to profit by an exhibition of what can be accomplished by humane treatment of a horse. Many a man, after seeing this educated animal in his daily exercise in reading, writing and arithmetic, operating a cash register and ringing up fares on a street car, has said: "I'll never strike another horse." Jim touches the heart at first glance, and has made hosts of friends at the exposition, where he will give daily receptions until the close.—[Philadelphia Letter.

* * *

The Dog Made a Slight Mistake.

IT WAS one evening not long ago when everybody had been trying to outdo everybody else in telling of the wonderful sagacity of animals he had known, or seen, or heard of, that the Rev. Dr. Herrick, U.S.A., retired, told this story. On any less authority I confess I should have had my doubts as to the truth of it, but Dr. Herrick actually knew the man to whom the thing happened. It was about a dog, of course. All properly constructed stories of the sagacity of animals always are about dogs. It was a dog that belonged to a friend of the man who told Dr. Herrick about it. The town, I believe, although I am not quite sure, was Atlanta. Dr. Herrick's friend was

driving along Peachtree street when he met the man who owned the dog, on foot. Dr. Herrick's friend immediately invited the man who owned the dog to jump in and take a ride. The dog's owner said he would go with great pleasure if he only had his gloves with him.

"Shall I drive around to your office and get them?" asked Dr. Herrick's friend.

"Oh, no," said the other. "I'll just send my dog for them."

So he called that wonderful dog, made signs to him, showed him his hands, and sent the intelligent animal off to the office to fetch what was most frequently in contact with his hands, his gloves, of course. The dog was gone only a few minutes. When he came back he had something in his mouth, and he was wagging his tail merrily. He had brought the belt from the stenographer's waist.—[Washington Post.

* * *

A Raccoon in the Lockup.

ARACCOON is being held prisoner at the Chicago avenue station and it has the distinction of being the first offender in custody there for some time that Lockup Keeper Berwick is afraid of. The animal was captured one afternoon this week on Chestnut street, after a chase in which about two hundred persons joined. The raccoon was discovered by a dog beneath a house in this vicinity and several small boys were attracted to the place. They saw the animal, but no one was willing to help the dog capture it. The next best thing to do was to inform the police and Capt. Revere sent Walsh and Ryan away with a sack to catch the raccoon.

The animal was soon routed from its hiding place, but it was cunning enough to keep from being captured at that time and it started at a rapid pace east in Chestnut street, with Officer Ryan a short distance behind. In front of the house at No. 156 Chestnut street the raccoon scaled a tree. Officer Ryan stood and looked up at it somewhat doubtfully, then resolved to be brave. He climbed the tree and when he got within distance reached out his hand and caught hold of the raccoon. The animal bit him rather severely in the hand and both Ryan and his would-be prisoner tumbled to the ground.

Walsh then pounced upon the raccoon and thrust it into the sack and the two men marched with their captive triumphantly to the station.—[Chicago News.

* * *

Toads Enjoy Music.

UNDER an old piazza floor, the boards loosened by long usage, and the foundation rotted by years of service, a family of toads spend the summer months. Each evening after sunset, when the twilight shades are falling, I take my banjo and, sitting in the big piazza chair, play softly to myself.

By and by a head pops out of a crevice, two bright eyes look around, and a big awkward body follows; another and another soon join the company, and there sit in a solemn row, winking their black bead-like eyes at me.

Night after night the performance is repeated, and each time the audience is forthcoming, and sits in silent dignity to the end of my concert.—[Our Animal Friends.

* * *

A Tale of a Cat.

ON THE Isle of Man—where Hall Caine lives—the cats are tailless. The legend having to do therewith is this: Years ago, when cats were first introduced upon the island a popular superstition prevailed to the effect if any human being were so careless as to step upon the tail of a cat, immediately a devil would creep out of the cat's mouth and, rising in its might, destroy the treader. With a shrewd wit the Manxmen cut the tails off all their cats to forestall any possibility of devilish trouble, and, of course, in time, as cats came to be born upon the Isle of Man, not one of them could boast the proud possession of a tail.

But all this has nothing to do with Hall Caine's cat—sage to explain its absence of tail—for it is of the island breed. Not long ago, Mr. Caine prepared in advance one of those extemporaneous speeches of his to be delivered at a dinner tendered certain London publisher.

The afternoon of the dinner arrived. Hall looked over his desk for that extemporaneous speech of his. It was not found. The household turned out to hunt. It was in vain. And Hall was compelled at that dinner to recite only those portions of the speech that he could remember.

The next day the housekeeper and half a dozen servants were discharged.

That night the tailless cat rubbed up against Caine's legs, and looking up asked him in a cat-like way to follow. He obeyed. The cat led him to a house down in one corner of the Caine estate, and stopped beside an old basket, that Hall made out in the light from the match he had struck. He leaned over. There in the basket lay five little Manx cats, all tailless and all reposing peacefully upon the MSS. pages of the lost speech.

The following morning the discharged housekeeper was reinstated.—[Detroit Free Press.

* * *

The Dog Expected It.

A NEW YORK society dame, who is an ardent upholder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, owns a little fox terrier of which she is exceedingly fond. A man who called on her the other day was admiring the dog and asked its mistress how she, with all her humane theories, could have allowed the cruel dog fancier to cut off Snap's tail and ears to the fashionable degree of hauteur:

"My dear sir, Snap expected it. Every thoroughbred fox terrier expects to have his tail and ears shortened." And that huddled man went away saying to himself: "That's the first time I ever thought of 'noblesse oblige' as applying to fox terriers."—[New York Tribune.

[OCTOBER 22, 1899.]

EDISON'S MINES.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXTRACTING
GOLD WITHOUT WATER.*From a Special Correspondent.*

DOLORES (N. M.) Oct. 18.—This sleepy, old town, that still clings to many Spanish traditions, is to be the center of attraction on the part of the world's gold hunters during the next few months, for it is here that Thomas A. Edison is to demonstrate that he has discovered the secret of extracting the precious metal from its baser surroundings by means of electricity.

Dolores is the center of the great Ortiz land grant of 54,000 acres, rich in placer ground, which was recently purchased by a syndicate, headed by Edison, for \$3,000,000. The company was formed and the purchase made on the strength of Edison's assertion that he had discovered and tested a process by which 90 per cent. of the gold in the rich but parched acres of the Ortiz grant could be extracted without the aid of so much as a bucket of water. The deal by which the Ortiz grant passed into the hands of Edison and his associates is the largest in the history of mining in New Mexico. Unbounded faith is expressed in the ability of the wizard of electricity to make good his assertions, in view of his success in extracting fortunes, by his magnetic process, from abandoned iron mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New Jersey. Even the undemonstrative Mexicans in this vicinity have been seized with the spirit of the affair, and every move that is made at the local headquarters of the Edison company in Cunningham Gulch, one-half mile below Dolores, where the first plant is to be located, is watched with eager interest by the inhabitants of the "dobe" houses of the settlements.

To look about the country surrounding the little towns of Dolores and Golden, one would not be led to imagine that millions of dollars in gold had been taken from the

where the older rocks are the underlying formation, or where they are adjacent to gulches, and the placer gold can be easily traced to the lodes whence it originated.

Before the American occupation, thousands of Mexicans passed the winter on the Ortiz grant, in order to utilize the snow which fell, as the difficulties of mining, owing to the scarcity of water, were something appalling. The old miners carried the rich gravel on their backs in sacks for miles to some spring, or else the water was brought to the placers by a not less painful process of "packing." In the winter the snow of the canyons was melted by means of heated rocks, and the scanty supply of water thus furnished was used over and over again in washing the precious pay dirt. When the Americans came, Yankee methods took precedence over the crude labor of the Mexicans. Deep wells were bored, and water was forced up by steam pumps. The dirt that had been washed years before was washed again, according to the new process, and yielded rich results, the placers running all the way from 25 cents to \$2.50 per cubic yard, and gold and silver lodes from one foot to thirty-five feet in breadth being laid open. The deep wells have not all lasted, however, and water has continued to grow more scarce year by year, until now the sole hope of perpetuating the yield of the wonderful placers is by some plan such as the wizard Edison has as yet divulged only to his business associates.

Today, as one looks about the wealth-lined mesas he sees constant evidences of the desperate endeavors of man to overcome the barriers which Nature has put in the way of those who would seek the gold by old and oft-tried means. Thousands of prospect holes and trenches are to be seen, the result of "gophering" by countless prospectors, and mingled with the heaps of gravel are the rusting remains of many machines, brought here by sanguine inventors who thought they had discovered the secret of profitable dry-placering.

The history of the Ortiz grant is interesting in itself. The mine grant of Sierra Mosca, as made to Luis Ortiz and others by the Mexican government in 1846, contained but 33,250 acres. The Ortiz mine grant, known as such today, was made to Antonio Ortiz by the same government in 1853, and contained more than sixty-nine thousand

but averages five feet in thickness. There are two distinct veins in the property, known as the Ortiz and Rancho. In the latter, traces of platinum have been found. The company that is working the mine at present is composed of St. Louis capitalists, and large quantities of ore are blocked out—sufficient to run the company's mill a year. The ore will range from \$5 to \$15 a ton, though occasional pockets are struck which will range into the thousands. The company has erected a mill at an expense of \$25,000, and it is claimed that the capacity will be increased from 50 to 125 tons per day. In connection with the grant are some fifteen or more lode claims, aside from the Ortiz mine, which are being worked under lease, and which are paying large profits.

In Cunningham Gulch, where Edison's plans are to be brought to their golden fruition, work is being rushed on the new company's first plant, which, it is said, will have a capacity of 8000 tons per day. There is no barrier interposed to keep the curious from visiting the gulch and inspecting the plant, but the work has not progressed far enough so that the most inquisitive can get the least inkling of the process by which Edison proposes to extract the gold from the earth. Wiseacres and experts who have been investigating come back from the gulch widely differing in their theories, some claiming that electricity is certain to be Edison's agent, while others assert that an air process will be used, and that electricity will not figure, save to supply the motive power to the machinery.

The agents who are rushing the work on the buildings claim to know nothing of Edison's process, and their protestations of ignorance are doubtless sincere, as the inventor has many times proved that he is too practical to allow his plans to be exposed before he is quite ready to apply them.

Many shipments of the placer ground from Cunningham Gulch and other places in the grant have been made from Cerrillos, which is the nearest railway shipping point. These shipments have been treated at Edison's laboratory, near Orange, N. J., and what the results have been only Edison and his confidants know. The experiments must have been successful, however, or Edison could not have interested such an immense amount of capital. From the manner in which the work is being pushed here, it is evident that Edison believes there is no such word as fail, and those who judge from his past achievements are confident that his new discovery, as applied to the rich Ortiz placers, will revolutionize this form of gold mining, the world over.

GOLDEN WARP AND SILVER WOOF.

A just and reasonable modesty does not only recommend eloquence, but sets off every great talent which a man can be possessed of; it heightens all the virtues which it accompanies; like the shades in paintings, it raises and rounds every figure, and makes the colors more beautiful, though not so glaring as they would be without.—[Addison.]

To cure us of our immoderate love of gain, we should seriously consider how many goods there are that money will not purchase, and these the best; and how many evils there are that money will not remedy, and these the worst.—[Colton.]

Morality without religion is only a kind of dead reckoning—an endeavor to find our place on a cloudy sea by measuring the distance we have to sun; but without any observation of the heavenly bodies.—[Longfellow.]

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flow'ry May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip, and the pale primrose.

—[Million.]

We should often have reason to be ashamed of our most brilliant actions, if the world could see the motives from which they spring.—[La Rochefoucauld.]

For mine is the lay that lightly floats,
And mine are the murmuring, dying notes,
That fall as soft as snow on the sea,
And melt in the heart as instantly!
And the passionate strain that, deeply going,
Refines the bosom it trembles through,
As the musk-wind, over the water glowing,
Ruffles the wave, but sweetens it too.

—[Moore.]

A proper secrecy is the only mystery of able men; mystery is the only secrecy of weak and cunning ones.—[Ches-terfield.]

A nation's character is the sum of its noble deeds; they constitute one common patrimony, the nation's inheritance. They awe foreign powers, they arouse and animate our own people.—[Clay.]

Who can paint like nature? Can imagination boast,
Amid its bay creation, hues like hers?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows?

—[Thompson.]

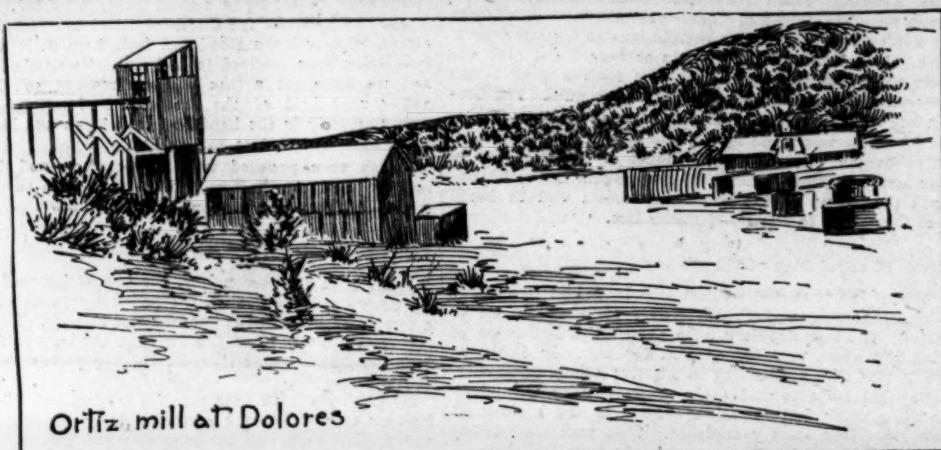
How sweet and soothing is the hour of calm!
I thank thee, Night! for thou hast chased away
These horrid bodements which, amidst the throng
I could not dissipate; and with the blessing
Of thy benign and quiet influence
Now will I to my couch, although to rest
I almost wronging such a night as this.

—[Byron.]

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish vows;
They are polluted offerings, more abhorred
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice.

—[Shakespeare.]

"Filial obedience is the first and greatest requisite of a state; by this we become good subjects to our emperors, capable of behaving with just subordination to our superiors, and grateful dependents on heaven;" by this we become fonder of marriage, in order to be capable of exacting obedience from others in our turn; by this we become good magistrates; for early submission is the truest lesson to those who would learn to rule. By this the whole state may be said to resemble one family.—[Goldsmith.]



Ortiz mill at Dolores



Ortiz Mine

flat and uncompromising territory, and that millions more remain to flow into the coffers of Edison or some other genius who discovers the secret of placer-mining without water. To the west, the Rockies are faintly outlined against the sky, but the remainder of the landscape is an unbroken vista of stunted trees and sage brush, drooping beneath a dispiriting covering of alkali dust. Yet in this barren territory, Indians, Spaniards and Americans have engaged in an almost constant hunt for gold, and evidences have been found, tending to show that the wonderful people, whose ruined homes are now found in New Mexican cliffs, delved in the rich soil ages ago and secured the yellow metal for their wrist and ankle ornaments. The predecessors of the Pueblo Indians mined here for gold and copper—for the district is rich in many minerals—and it was the rumor of the fabulous wealth of this region that lured the Conquistadores to these barren mesas, and even as far as Southern Colorado. Some of the workings of the Ortiz mine, in the upper part of the Ortiz grant, are hundreds of years old, and quaint, weather-beaten Dolores is the oldest mining camp in the United States.

Tradition has it that nuggets of enormous size were found by the Spanish adventurers who were the first of their race on the ground, and certain it is at this day that one of the severe rainstorms that infrequently visit this country will expose many particles of gold. Several years ago a nugget worth \$1300 was picked up after one of these storms. Color can be found anywhere on the grant

acres, of which 15,000 acres were sold a number of years ago to the Cerrillos Coal and Iron Company. The grant was patented in 1861 by act of Congress, and was confirmed in 1876. The grant was acquired by the New Mexican Mining Company, which, on May 15, 1896, passed into the hands of a receiver, Samuel H. Elkins being appointed in that capacity. Under the receiver's management the mining property paid so well that all claims against the company were settled in full, and new machinery and many other improvements were put on the grant. Squatters were prosecuted and expelled, prospects were leased for large sums, and finally the immense deal was consummated by which Edison and his company came into possession of the grant.

The Ortiz mine, which is the largest and oldest of the ore properties in the grant, was located, according to official papers, by Ignacio Cano, in 1833. The discoverer afterward secured the services of Jose Ortiz, then a law student serving in the Spanish army, to secure the grant. Ortiz was successful, the government granting two leagues at right angles from the mouth of the principal shaft. The grant was afterward extended to include sufficient pasture for the mules in working the mine. This "pasturage" now constitutes the immense placer fields, the value of which was not realized by the Ortiz mine discoverers. The Ortiz mine now has a shaft 410 feet deep, of 80 deg. incline. It is being worked at present in all its four levels, a force of forty men being employed. The vein opens in some places to a width of twenty-one feet,

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

A Volunteer's Appetite.

A NEBRASKA soldier who served faithfully in the Philippine campaign, never missing a scrap his regiment was engaged in, wrote home to his wife: "I see they are preparing to give us a grand banquet when we return to Omaha. That's all right, but I want something to eat before the banquet comes off. And I want it at home. I want it on the table when I get home, too. What do I want? Well, here's the list:

"Sirloin steak, rare.
"Hot biscuit and plenty of them, made by you.
"Flour and milk gravy, about three quarts.
"Mashed potatoes.

"Apple sauce.
"Corn on the cob, eleven ears.
"String beans.
"Macaroni and cheese.
"Peaches and cream.
"Ice cream.

"I want you to get all these things ready. We have had plenty to eat since reaching San Francisco, but when things are camp cooked they all taste alike. Cook 'em yourself, and don't think because I've been away over a year you can ring in any hired girl cooking on me. When I get through with this bill of fare I'll be ready to tackle the banquet."—[Omaha World-Herald.]

* * *

Looked After the Main Chance.

ROY BEAN, at one time justice of the peace in Langtry, Tex., administered the law according to his own lights. He held court in his saloon, says the Chicago News, and it was his custom in minor cases to fine the defendant "drinks for the crowd" and adjourn court till the fine had been collected. One day he acted as Coroner in the case of an unknown man found dead on the outskirts of the town. Nothing was brought out by examination, beyond the fact that a revolver and two \$20 pieces were found on the corpse, whereupon Bean pocketed both weapon and money, declaring that "the deceased came to his death through some unknown means, and, inasmuch as he was guilty of carrying concealed weapons, against the peace and dignity of the State of Texas and this community, the court fines him \$40."

* * *

Dewey's Justice to an Ensign.

ENSIGN HOWARD DUNN, who is on the Olympia, has had many chances to bless the day his lot was cast with Dewey, and even within the month a new bond has tied him to the conqueror of Manila.

The incident to the point is this: Ensign Dunn (advance of rank came freely at Manila) went off a month or so ago with some brother officers on "shore leave." He was the junior of the party. They were to be back at nightfall. Nightfall came, and Dunn alone was at the wharf. He commanded the sailors to take him on board and they obeyed, as he was their superior. The others were left ashore while he arrived on time. The next day when the delinquents at last arrived, Dewey heard the story and sent for the ensign. He heard his tale also. Then he said:

"You had no authority to order the launch off in absence of your superior?"

"No, sir."

"Report yourself under arrest at once."

And the law-breaking ensign was punished. A week later he was again summoned before Dewey.

"You disobeyed naval orders a week ago so that you might better obey my orders to the letter," said the admiral.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"You were punished for disobeying the rules?"

"Yes, sir."

"Good. Now to pay for obeying my orders, report yourself at once for three days' shore leave," said the admiral.—[Brooklyn Times.]

* * *

Not Her Majesty's Coin.

IT WAS pay-day in a certain English battalion quartered in Natal. Private Smith, on receiving his month's "insult," minutely inspected a particular coin, hesitated and coughed; then, according to a foreign correspondent, he saluted and addressed his officer: "Please, sir," he said, "this is a bad 'arf-crown you've give me." The officer looked at the coin. It was from the Transvaal mint, and bore the likeness of President Kruger. "Oh, that's all right," he replied; "the money is quite good; it will pass in the canteen." Private Smith saluted again. "Of course, if you say so, it's ori right, sir; but it's the first time I ever see 'Er Majesty wearin' whiskers."

* * *

Why Prof. Russell Knew it Word for Word.

MISS HELEN GOULD is a graduate of the law department of the University of the City of New York, and her instructor was Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, dean of the law college, who is responsible for the admission of more women to the bar than any other man in the world. In addition to his learning, Prof. Russell is famed for the lucidity of his style in lecturing. He is able to make the most perplexing legal problems as clear as simple arithmetic, even to the minds of the dullest pupil. Once the professor was lecturing on contracts before a large class of young women. He was explaining the questions of consideration, and one of the pupils found the subject difficult. With wonderful patience the professor went over the definition and illustrations half a score of times. Finally he said:

"If you will turn to page 170 of the text-book beside you, chapter 28, you will read, 'A sailor leaves a traveling bag with his friend for safe keeping, or the merchant asks a neighbor to deposit a \$1000 bill to credit in the bank; in each of these cases we have to find the consider-

ation in the trust and confidence reposed by the sailor in the bailee.' This principle," he added, "is illustrated by the famous case of Coggs vs. Bernard, Smith's Leading Cases, 199."

"My!" exclaimed the pupil, in wide-mouthed amazement.

"I trust," continued the professor, a trifle dubiously, "that I have made it plain to you."

"Oh, dear, no!" returned the pupil. "I don't understand it a bit better. But won't you please tell me how you manage to remember the very words of all that stuff in that horrid book?"

"Perhaps one reason," replied the professor, as he turned to the next subject with a little sigh of resignation, "is that I wrote that horrid book."—[Philadelphia Saturday Post.]

* * *

Famous German Crime Defined.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TIM CAMPBELL, whose definition, "A virgin forest is a place where the hand of man has never set a foot," made him famous, is ever and anon adding to the amusement or edification of the public, relates the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. This is his latest:

A friend who had been reading the daily paper with painful slowness looked suddenly up. "Tim, fwot is that new-fangled croime in Germany they call lease-majesty?"

The bystanders, aroused by the words, looked inquisitively at the leader, who, with a mild expression of condescension, replied:

"Lease-majesty, Mike, is a foreign crime, and is taking the lease of a house without the emperor's consent."—[Kansas City Journal.]

* * *

Not That!

THIS was actually heard in the Cracker district of Tennessee:

The mother shouted from the door of the cabin behind the trees:

"Yank Tyson! Tim Tyson!" she cried. "What yu'uns doin'?"

Two little boys raised their heads over a barrel, 300 yards down the mountain.

"Foolin'," was the reply.

"Be yu'uns smokin'?"

"Ye'um."

"Be yu'uns chawin'?"

"Ye'um."

"Be yu'uns chawin' twist an' smokin' cob pipe?"

"Ye'um."

"That's a'right. But if yo' let me kotch yo' smokin' them cigarettes, I'll gi' yo' th' wust lammin' yo' ever hed in yo' lives. Yo' hear yo' ma?"

"Ye'um."

* * *

How "The Bells" Was Written.

FTER the death of his wife Poe was a frequent visitor at the home of Mrs. Shew, an elderly lady and a writer of considerable note, who was much interested in Poe's literary projects. During one of his visits Mrs. Shew persuaded him to drink some tea in a conservatory, whose open windows admitted the sound of church bells, and gave him some paper, which he declined, saying: "I so dislike the noise of bells tonight I cannot write. I have no subject—I am exhausted." Mrs. Shew then wrote, "The Bells," by E. A. Poe, and added, "The bells, the little silver bells." On the poet's finishing the stanza thus suggested, she again wrote, "The heavy iron bells," and this idea also Poe elaborated, and then, copying off the two stanzas, headed it, "By Mrs. M. L. Shew." Few poems have ever been written that contained a livelier jingle than "The Bells," yet at the time they were composed Poe was almost heartbroken over the recent death of his wife; he was penniless, and the future seemed to hold out nothing for him. Many stories are told of his condition when "The Raven" was written, some biographers asserting that Poe was at the time on the verge of delirium. "Annabel Lee," his other most famous poem, was, it is said, inspired by his love for a woman whom he had known in his boyhood.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

* * *

A New Humboldt Story.

IN A CHAPTER of reminiscences of Von Bunsen and his friends, in the October Century, John Bigelow tells this anecdote of Humboldt: "One day he was dining with Mendelssohn, the banker, and, an unusual thing for him, was very silent. His host, remarking it, observed to Humboldt that he was sure he must be ill. 'No,' said Humboldt, 'but I am in great trouble. Only ten minutes before leaving my apartments to come here I received from my landlord a note informing me that he had sold the house in which I reside, and that I must move. The very thought drives me to despair. I really cannot bear to move again.' Mendelssohn gradually led Humboldt into conversation, during which he found time to write a note and receive an answer to it. He then took Humboldt aside and said: 'By this note I learn that I am now the owner of the house in which you reside. The condition, however, upon which I have become its possessor is that you continue to occupy your apartment in it as long as you live.'"

* * *

Americans Are the Most Polite.

A LITTLE party in the Michigan Central station, the other day, fell into quite a serious discussion of manners, while they waited for the train. One asserted that the Frenchman is the most polite man on earth. He was contradicted by the second, who stood up for the manly politeness of the Englishman, while the third openly declared that the American holds the palm.

At this the others laughed. "The American hasn't time to be polite," one of them said.

"Have you ever seen people of different countries cross a muddy street and noticed what their manners are when they meet a lady in the middle?"

"No," they both replied.

"Well, this is what happens," went on the third man. "The Englishman simply bows and plods right along through, splashing mud all over the woman's skirt. The German doesn't see her at all, but plods and splashes; while the Frenchman takes off his hat, bows low with his

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hand over his heart, and apologizes, but he keeps right on splashing by, nevertheless. Now, with the American it's different. He looks up, sees the woman, steps to one side in a puddle and stands very still until she has passed."—[Detroit Free Press.]

* * *

Beecher's Retort to Ingersoll.

BEECHER and Ingersoll were always great friends. Mr. Beecher had a celestial globe in his study, a present from some manufacturer. On it was an excellent representation of the constellations and stars which compose them. Ingersoll was delighted with the globe. He examined it closely and turned it round and round. "It's just what I wanted," he said; "who made it?" "Who made it?" repeated Beecher; "who made this globe? Oh, nobody, colonel; it just happened!"—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

* * *

The Rude Quaker.

A LADY entered an omnibus which was completely filled by men, and looked around in hope that some one would offer her a seat. She fixed her eyes finally on a Quaker, and looked hard at him. Then ensued the following short dialogue:

"Are you not a member of the women's rights-convention which affirms that men and women are equal?"

"I am."

"And you believe there is no difference between the sexes?"

"I believe it."

"Very well, then, remain standing."—[Humanitarian.]

* * *

No Stranger to It.

DID you ever ride a chainless bicycle?" asked the man in the loud waistcoat.

"Did I?" exclaimed the man in the mackintosh, flicking the ashes from his cigar. "My son, you can't tell me anything about a chainless bike. The fastest ride I ever took was on one of that kind."

"Fleeing from justice?"

"Owner of the machine after you?"

"Don't get gay, gentlemen. The recollection is a serious one to me. It was thus: I was riding along near the Desplaines River one day last summer, and had started down a long and rather steep hill. Just as I began to back pedal the chain suddenly broke, and before I knew what had happened I was going down that hill at the rate of a mile a minute. There was a sharp turn near the foot, where the road ran over the bridge. That was all that saved me. I couldn't stop, of course, and when I came to the turn I kept straight ahead and went into the river, where the water was about twelve feet deep."

"Does any gentleman present know of a spot anywhere along the Desplaines River where the water is twelve feet deep?" interrupted the man who had his feet on the table.

"Where the water, I say, was about twelve feet deep. I never saw the machine again, of course, but I swam ashore uninjured. I have always believed, though, that I had an exceedingly narrow escape with my life."

"But didn't I understand you to say," observed the man with the faded hair, after a long pause, "that it was a chainless bike?"

"Well, you idiot, what else was it after the chain had dropped off?"

The man with the white spot in his mustache presently remarked that he must be going. The others shortly afterward filed out one by one, and the man in the mackintosh was left alone with his cigar.—[Chicago Tribune.]

Mrs. Sarah Terry of Philadelphia recently celebrated her one hundred and eighth birthday. Her father fought in the war of the revolution. She spent several years of her younger life in Denmark, as companion to the wife of a former Danish Ambassador to this country.

Farming in America's New Possessions.

OUR TROPICAL EMPIRE.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TELLS WHAT HE EXPECTS TO DO THERE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) Oct. 10, 1899.—I had a chat with the Secretary of Agriculture this morning as to his plans for the investigation and development of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. He has been engaged for the past few weeks in preparing his estimates for Congress, and he will include in them a considerable appropriation for our new possessions. So far, Secretary Wilson has been able to do but little for want of money, although agents of the department have visited the islands and made a number of special reports. During my travels in Porto Rico I met men from the Agricultural Department who had been sent to inspect the cattle, and I am told that some of the scientific experts have been in Cuba and the Philippines looking up the chances for our products there. The Weather Bureau, which is under the department, has its men almost everywhere, and reports have been given as to the crops of the West Indian Islands.

By the plans of the Secretary, which are now to be pushed, we will acquire a practical knowledge of what the islands are, what they are worth, and what we can do to better the conditions of the people.

Spanish Statistics not to Be Relied On.

Said Secretary Wilson:

"The islands acquired by the United States through its war with Spain are practically unexplored. Accurate statistics are unattainable as to any of them. The figures of the Spaniards are not to be relied upon, and their condition, resources and possibilities are unknown. They are really a new world which Uncle Sam has now to explore. Take the Philippines, for instance. The Island of Luzon is as big as Ohio, and Mindanao is about the same size. There are other islands, some of which are as large as our smaller States. These islands have the richest of soil, and only a small part of the available lands are in use. The most of the property, as I understand it, on the islands belongs to the United States. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the land is covered with woods. These lands belonged to the Spanish government, and by the cession of the Philippines to the United States they became the property of Uncle Sam. The forests are of great value. One of the agents of the department who recently returned tells me he saw a rosewood log which was nine feet in diameter. There are more than fifty kinds of hard wood, some of which will make most beautiful furniture. In Forman's book on the Philippines, just published, a mention is made of some of the timber. Scores of trees are described. One is so hard that it is known as the bullet tree. It can be driven into softer woods like a bolt, and is used out there for ax and tool handles. It gives logs forty-five feet long and eighteen inches square. Another tree of about the same size is better than the famous teak wood of Siam. It stands the ravages of the sea worms and is valuable for shipbuilding. Then there are cedars, ebony, timber which will do for ships, and the yacal tree, from which logs fifty feet long are cut, and which is so hard that it will withstand the attacks of the white ants. If the Philippines are kept by the United States these timber lands will be opened up in some way. We will send out scientists from our forestry department to investigate them from a practical standpoint, and we hope to do this just as soon as the insurrection has been quelled. We want to send men to Porto Rico for the same purpose."

"How about Cuba?"

"I don't know what the President will say about Cuba. I have included no special appropriation for the purpose of investigating that country, for, you know, it does not belong to us. It may be different later on."

Must Make a Study of the Tropics.

"We have now a tropical empire," continued the Secretary, "and we must make a practical study of the tropics. The crops and soil and everything connected with them are new. The most of our islands are near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, although some of the Philippines run much further south. There has been much scientific investigation of the lands along this parallel, but not such investigations as we make. Our work is in applied science. We want to know what things will do for man. We want to ascertain the economic value of the plants and soil. We are going to send botanists to study the regions with this view. It may be that we can find some plants in Porto Rico which will grow well in the Philippines, and some in other islands which will be fitted for Porto Rico and the United States. Take the matter of coffee, for instance. We will take the coffee tree that makes the best berries and cross-breed that with the tree which produces the most berries at one time. We will study coffee conditions and coffee soil and tell the people what coffee they can raise best and most profitably. We have already begun our investigations as to tobacco. We are not only studying how to grow the best and most tobacco, but the conditions of its manufacture. We expect to introduce new varieties of pineapples into Porto Rico. The country is now growing vast quantities of them, but we believe that we can give them a better article, which will grow quite as luxuriantly. It will be the same with the banana, and, in fact, with everything."

"What we are especially anxious to do," continued the Secretary, "is to better the condition of the people. If the Lord has given us these islands He has done so for a purpose, and that purpose is to improve the condition of the people. We must show them how to raise crops and how to market them. We must inspire them with a desire of dropping breechcloths and putting on pantaloons. I refer, of course, to the wilder islands of the Philippines, in parts

of which it is said that the women wear bark gowns. The moment the people begin to better themselves they will accumulate wants, and in time there will be a big demand for American goods of all kinds, so that while we benefit them we will be helping ourselves."

Prospects for American Trade in the Far East.

"But, Mr. Secretary, do you think that there is a chance for any trade to speak of between the United States and the Philippines? Asia, it seems to me is very far away."

"Chance for trade!" said the Secretary, with an exclamation point in his face; "I should say there is a chance for trade. The day will soon come when our Pacific States will fatten on Asia. They are beginning to do so now. Ten years ago they were shipping just about \$26,000,000 worth of goods a year. In 1894 they shipped \$42,000,000 worth, and last year the exports jumped up to \$73,000,000."

their products every year, and the chances for profitable exchanges are enormous beyond conception. As soon as we have faster ships and closer connections the trade will grow, and we will get our share of the enormous business which today chiefly belongs to Europe."

What We Ship to Asia.

"At present our trade amounts to very little, Mr. Secretary, does it not?"

"It is far more important than you think," was the reply. "I was out in the State of Washington a few weeks ago, and while at Olympia I saw a ship about to start out for Japan and China. I had a curiosity to see what its cargo was, and went on board. The captain took me over the vessel, and I was amazed at the variety of American goods. There were railroad ties from the Pacific Coast which were to be used to build a railroad in China. There



The exports will soon be \$100,000,000, and the day may come when our markets in the Far East will be as great as our market in Europe. The Far East is the thickly-populated part of the globe. One-third of the human race lives in China. The Western Pacific is peppered with populous islands. Java alone has 24,000,000 people, one-third as many as we have in all the United States, and India runs up somewhere into 250,000,000. You know, Col. Sellers said, when speaking of his eye-water: "There are 500,000,000 Chinese and every one of them has sore eyes." This was facetious, of course, but in reality every one of that vast population is a possible customer for American goods. The people dress chiefly in cottons, and nowhere can cotton be produced more cheaply or better than in the United States. They want cheap and good food. We can raise it to better advantage almost than any other nation. We take millions of dollars' worth of

were hundreds of barrels of flour billed for Shanghai, and about one thousand barrels of beer from Milwaukee. There were corn beef and other meat products from Chicago, sugar machinery from Philadelphia, steel and iron goods from Alabama, and bales of cotton cloth from North Carolina. In the cargo were 1200 tons of tobacco from Virginia and Kentucky for Japan, as well as many boxes of cigarettes from our Southern States. There were cases of bicycles and notions from New England, and altogether 3500 tons of different kinds of American goods. This was only one shipload, and the ships are going every week or so from each of the different ports of the United States and from Vancouver.

The Coal of the Philippines.

"Speaking of our trade on the Pacific, the Philippines will become important as soon as conditions are settled, on account of their enormous coal areas. I understand

that there are large coal beds on many of the islands. Some of the coal is so situated that it can be shoveled from the mines almost directly into the ships. Last year an English company was formed with a capital of \$1,600,000 to develop some of the mines, and if we hold the islands other companies will probably be formed. The coal is both anthracite and bituminous, and it is probably of great value. At present the biggest fleet on the Eastern Pacific is the coal fleet. Coal is brought to San Francisco from Australia. It is carried to the west coast of South America from England, and it comes from Australia and England to different parts of Asia. When these mines are developed vast quantities of coal will be brought to California and Oregon as ballasts and as return cargo. This will cheapen freights in the Philippines, and will allow our goods to go to Asia at a much less cost."

"What I would like to know, Mr. Secretary," said I, "is how this is going to help the American farmer?"

"It will help him all around. It will help him in his home market. It will give business to the factories, and the men who work in the factories will have to live. They live off the farming. Our market is the best market in the world, and our farmers are now in good condition because times are good. They are getting high prices for what they sell, and they are happy. Why, today beef is bringing 6 cents a pound on foot; pork and mutton are proportionately high, and horses are double what they were a year ago, and everything that is offered for sale has a purchaser. I have been all over the United States during the present year, and I don't think the farmers were ever in a better condition. The increased trade which we are having abroad means an increased demand for all farmer supplies. It means money for all of us, and especially for the tiller of the soil. We want to continue this condition, and that is what the Agriculture Department is trying to do. It is our business to show the farmer how he can get the most for his work and the most out of his land. He is the man we are trying to help. I mean the fellow who works in the field with his coat off."

Cattle in Cuba.

"Is the department doing anything as to sending cattle to Cuba and Porto Rico, Mr. Secretary?"

"Not much now," was the reply. "We can't do any-

thing until we get money from Congress. The government has authorized the importation of 50,000 cattle of our best breeds into Cuba without paying tariff. These, I suppose, will be shipped. Porto Rico might get the same if she wanted it, I venture. There is danger in sending cattle to the West Indies. The animals there have the fever tick, and cattle that have not been accustomed to this disease are liable to get sick and die. We have had the disease in Texas, and I suppose improved cattle will be sent from there. It seems rather strange to some of our people to think of fine cattle being raised in such hot lands as the West Indies. The fact is that Porto Rico has magnificent stock. I have seen pictures of the animals, and they are as fine as any raised in this country. It is said that they were originally imported from Spain. The animals are large, big boned, and as clean-cut as a Jersey."

Experiment Stations on the Islands.

"I suppose you will establish experiment stations on the various islands, Mr. Secretary?"

"We are going to ask an appropriation from Congress for the purpose," was the reply. "I have no doubt we can do a great deal of good. We should have experiment stations in Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines. So far, we haven't even a station in Hawaii. We should begin work in Porto Rico at once. We want to study the coffee plants. We have them, of course, in our greenhouses here, but our work should be done on the ground. Java, you know, is one of the greatest coffee countries of the world. Its people live off of coffee, and its exports of coffee amounts to millions of dollars a year. A few years ago the coffee trees in Java were afflicted with a bacterial disease which destroyed every tree and the people had to plant anew. Our scientists in such a case would be able to report at once as to what the trouble was and how it should be cured."

"We want to experiment on fruit raising in Porto Rico, and also make investigations of the sugar industry there."

Cane Sugar vs. Beet Sugar.

"Speaking of sugar, Mr. Secretary, I should think our

new possessions would destroy the beet-sugar industry of the United States. Cannot cane sugar be raised more cheaply than beet sugar?"

"I sent one of our experts to Porto Rico to investigate the cost of raising cane sugar there in order that I might consider that problem," replied Secretary Wilson. "He reported that the cost of producing a pound of cane sugar was 2 cents. The cost of producing a pound of beet sugar here is 3 1/4 cents, but our beet-sugar makers find that by feeding the refuse of the beets to cows they can make enough out of the bi-product to reduce the cost as low as that of the cane sugar."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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A PRETTY "BUG CATCHER,"

MISS MARY YEOMANS WHO CAUGHT ENOUGH TO BUY A RANCH WORTH \$40,000.

By a Special Contributor.

Nothing succeeds like success, and success has dropped her blossoms into the lap of Mary Yeomans, so that everyone calls her a clever woman. When she first began to catch butterflies, her neighbors who chanced to know of it called her a "bug catcher," and many a tale they told about her expense to shorten the long trails over the mountain.

But when they found there was money to be had for the butterflies and saw her increasing her stock and buying more land, the farmer folk wished they knew which of the butterflies were the rare ones.

Mary Yeomans knew, and because she knew, she owns today a ranch worth \$40,000. An English girl, she had collected butterflies for pleasure at home, and knew how rare and how valuable some of the species were.

She knew that in Europe rich men and women collected butterflies, and would journey half around the world to find a missing species. She knew, too, that they were glad to pay well for what they wanted. Besides the private people are museums, the academies of science and colleges all wanting collections.

She had visited great establishments in London and

out for butterflies. With my money I bought ten fancy sheep."

Miss Yeomans's collar is not for eatables, but is her nursery for beetles.

What appears to be unsplit stove wood lies in rows on the floor. Each piece has been split, but tied together again, and in each piece are different species of beetles. They eat the wood, making their way out, and lay their eggs in the wood.

"I keep watch, and when a beetle gets to the surface, I put it back. The most valuable one? It all depends upon the demand. A beetle is worth just what I can get for it. Dr. Le Fontain, who came out from France to study the insects of California, came to our house by chance. He did not tell us who he was, but merely that he was a stranger passing through the country; but when I chanced to see him before dawn creeping with a candle in his hand under the pine trees, I knew he must be after insects. He was in raptures over a beauty he had found, and when I told him about my butterflies and showed him what I had, he forgot all his English and rhapsodized in French. He taught me a great deal about beetles and told me of a certain one he was most eager to find in California. He believed it was here, though he could not find it. It had been found only in Italy, and had almost disappeared. Ah! You had better not look at it; you will be disappointed." She poked about in a box of twigs and laid in my hand what was to me a most ordinary little black bug with long, slender legs, and then she placed beside it a little round red one, no larger than the head of a pin.

"The tiny one is the one which Dr. Le Fontain traveled miles and miles to find and could not—I found it. The other is the 'beauty' he caught under the pine trees.

"You understand, a collection of beetles is not complete without all the different species. Some are very common, but others are most difficult to find. Dr. Le Fontain made me a sketch of the beetle he was looking for, and then we went out to find a mate for the 'beauty' he had caught in the morning, for where one is, more are sure to be. We found four, and they were the ancestors of the ones I have here. He showed me how to make what we call a 'series'; that is, a butterfly or a beetle in all its stages from the egg to the perfect creature—each stage shown by a specimen and tacked in order on a card. I always make notes as to time each stage requires and food and where the life was lived. He was so kind and interested I was delighted when at last I found the beetle he wanted. It was three summers later, and I made a long journey for it.

"I had wanted for so long to go back to the redwoods we passed coming up. You stopped in the woods, and know how that silence of the great trees haunts one who has once known it. Brother Tom and I made the journey on horseback, and camped a week right in the heart of the belt. It was there I found my beetle. I carried a white sheep along and spread it on the ground. Taking up an armful of dried pine needles, I shook it over the sheet. If any of the fallen particles scuttled off I knew it was an insect, and one of the scuttling specks was my long-wished for, much-desired beetle.

"The Indians know about butterflies, and know where to find them, and they are the only ones who have even helped me to any extent, except a Chinaman. I have a great respect for Chinamen and Indians; they see things which few of our own white civilized men can comprehend, even though it means dollars."

We went back to Miss Yeomans's sitting-room—a room speaking of more culture, more real living, than almost any other room I ever entered; maybe because strong personalities only lived there, and their strength had not been diluted by complex living. On the floor were skins—bear, panther, coyote, and many I did not know. There were beautiful Indian baskets with bird plumages, and many books and engravings and water-color sketches, and a piano. All one end of the room, the only one not having great windows looking into the oak grove or the mountains, was covered with mounted butterflies, blue and brown and red and pink, yellow, white, and colors for which I have no name. Each had its story and a tale of mates which had journeyed across the sea to tell those who cared to know that the butterflies of California are the most gorgeous of all the world.

R. M. M.

FOR NEIGHBOR CLUB DINNERS.

UNIQUE IDEA BY WHICH YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS MAKE PLEASURE OUT OF KITCHEN WORK.

By a Special Contributor.

A new idea is meeting with favor among the young men and women of certain suburban districts. The young wives of a long block of houses have clubbed together and hold meetings several evenings a week, at which they are joined by their husbands. The meetings take place in turn at the dining table of each member, where they have a merry time as well as a hearty meal, and all is arranged so as not to inconvenience anybody. Instead of one housekeeper having to provide the dinner, each member is allotted at the former meeting to furnish some special dish for the next repast. As a result of this method the greatest care is exercised by each one in preparing a single article of food or directing its preparation, so that the dinners comprise the best of everything.

At the appointed hour the members, as they arrive, hand their neat little packages to the hostess for that evening, and amuse themselves while the different courses of the meal are prepared for service. The fact that young housekeepers have a better appetite for the cooking of others is taken advantage of by the Neighbor Club and is apparent at meetings. Besides promoting sociability, competition in cooking results, and the discussion of cooking methods and recipes forms a considerable part of the conversation. The clearing up after the meal is quickly accomplished by all hands taking part, and the young women soon adjourn for the evening to the company of their husbands in the parlor.

Ex-President Pierola of Peru is said to be the richest man in South America, being possessed of a fortune estimated at \$50,000,000.



FARMERS CARRYING PRODUCE TO MARKET.

thing until we get money from Congress. The government has authorized the importation of 50,000 cattle of our best breeds into Cuba without paying tariff. These, I suppose, will be shipped. Porto Rico might get the same if she wanted it, I venture. There is danger in sending cattle to the West Indies. The animals there have the fever tick, and cattle that have not been accustomed to this disease are liable to get sick and die. We have had the disease in Texas, and I suppose improved cattle will be sent from there. It seems rather strange to some of our people to think of fine cattle being raised in such hot lands as the West Indies. The fact is that Porto Rico has magnificent stock. I have seen pictures of the animals, and they are as fine as any raised in this country. It is said that they were originally imported from Spain. The animals are large, big boned, and as clean-cut as a Jersey."

Experiment Stations on the Islands.

"I suppose you will establish experiment stations on the various islands, Mr. Secretary?"

"We are going to ask an appropriation from Congress for the purpose," was the reply. "I have no doubt we can do a great deal of good. We should have experiment stations in Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines. So far, we haven't even a station in Hawaii. We should begin work in Porto Rico at once. We want to study the coffee plants. We have them, of course, in our greenhouses here, but our work should be done on the ground. Java, you know, is one of the greatest coffee countries of the world. Its people live off of coffee, and its exports of coffee amounts to millions of dollars a year. A few years ago the coffee trees in Java were afflicted with a bacterial disease which destroyed every tree and the people had to plant anew. Our scientists in such a case would be able to report at once as to what the trouble was and how it should be cured."

"We want to experiment on fruit raising in Porto Rico, and also make investigations of the sugar industry there."

Cane Sugar vs. Beet Sugar.

"Speaking of sugar, Mr. Secretary, I should think our

Paris, where the sole stock in trade was thousands and thousands of butterflies and beetles and insects.

With her two brothers she came to live in the wilds of Northern California twenty years ago, three gentlepeople who must for the first time take thought of what they should eat and wherewithal they should be clothed.

Like most English colonists, they came out to farm, and how well they have succeeded their well-fenced miles of sheep lands show. Their sheep and their wool always have market, because they use their brains in their farming.

They took up a great tract of land, and when they went out to pen up woods and build fences over it, Mary was afraid to stay at home alone, and went with her brothers, camping sometimes for days. In her new home she had forgotten butterflies till one hot afternoon, as she lay on the mountain side under a great mossy tanbark oak listening to the distant strokes of an ax, a flock of great yellow pansy-like wings hovered a moment over her and then flew up the mountainside to a patch of yellow honeysuckle.

All alert in a moment, she followed the butterflies up the steep mountainside. She thought she recognized them as a species known only in the higher Alps, and very rare and valuable.

"When at last I did get one in my hands," she said the other day, "I was sure it was the very kind. I was too excited to wait till morning, which is the best time to catch butterflies, because they are sluggish then in the cold, damp foliage. I caught six before night, and the rest of the flock in the morning. I pinned one out carefully and sketched it in water color. I had to be saving of my postage, so I sent the sketch instead of a box of butterflies home to England."

"Such a long wait as it was, and fancy my delight when I had word at last to send all the butterflies to London. You would never guess what they offered me for them—\$25 each, and as there were twenty-three of them, I had the tidy little sum of \$575, all my own, and the first money I ever earned in my life."

"That was my beginning, and I was always on the look-

In the Realm of Fresh Literature.

NEW BOOKS AND OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS—NOTES AND REVIEWS.

Another California Novel.

FRANK NORRIS'S two previous books, with their scenes laid in California, have attracted no little attention from the general public, together with some praise from high quarters, even, indeed, such a high critical quarter as that occupied by William D. Howells, who praised the method and skill with which "McTeague" is done, although he added also that it is not a book "to keep in the rooms which are frequented by the women and children of our household." Mr. Norris is a very young man, and has met with unusual success at the very outset of his career. His first story, "Moran of the Lady Letty," attracted the attention of S. S. McClure while it was running as a serial in the San Francisco Wave, and he wrote to the author offering him a position on the staff of the Doubleday & McClure publishing house. Last winter this house published "McTeague," a story of the baldest and most grawsome realism, and it now issues the young author's third venture, a love story bearing the brief and obscure title of "Blix." Apparently, Mr. Norris has wished to show his critics who complained about the grawsomeness and the repulsiveness of his former novels that he could deal with the attractive phases of life and depict pleasant people just as easily as he could stir up undreamed-of horrors under the surface of commonplace life. And, accordingly, he has written the love story of two young San Franciscans, and written it in his chosen method of bald and bare and photographic realism. The result is a book which one recognizes at once to be a masterly piece of work, but which one yawns over, glances frequently at the back to see how many more pages remain, and tells one's friends that it is hardly worth reading. The realistic method, the mosaic of commonplace happenings, does not lend itself with ease and grace to the telling of love stories. They demand, for the best artistic effect, a little more of the poetical touch, a little glinting with romantic feeling, a little suffusion of "the light that never was on sea or land"—for that is the way it looks to the lovers themselves, and all the rest of that world that forever loves a lover is, by a blessed dispensation of kind providence, always able to look at them and their surroundings with much the same sort of eyes. And a love story that merely photographs, with a "postage-stamp" effect, the successive stages of the development of the grand passion is too much like an attempt to induce a partially-hypnotized subject to eat onions under the assurance that they are strawberries.

Blix, otherwise Travis Bessemer, a wholesome, sensibly-figured young woman, who lives in a flat on Telegraph Hill, in San Francisco, and Conde Rivers, an absent-minded young man who does hack work on a San Francisco paper, and has ambitions in the novelistic line, are the only characters of consequence in the book. When they open they are just on the farther edge of a flirtation, of which, and of each other, they are both beginning to be tired. But they decide to cast off all pretense with each other and to be merely chums and good friends, and the story details with much attention to unimportant happenings the narrative of their excursions to the waterfront, to Chinatown restaurants, and other unconventional places in San Francisco, and their fishing and walking jaunts. Rivers is somewhat under the influence of the gambling mania, and Blix learns to play poker, and induces him to play with her in order that she may cure him of the habit. And, of course, they gradually fall in love with each other, and in the end Blix goes to New York to study medicine, and Rivers gets an offer of a staff position with a New York publishing house, on the strength of the merits of two stories which the same house has rejected, and a short story in the San Francisco paper. Other aspirants on the Pacific Coast for the notice of New York publishers will doubtless take heart of grace from Rivers's uncommon luck, and consider hereafter that the more manuscripts they have returned to them the better are their chances of final success.

Mr. Norris certainly gives a vivid presentation of the outside of his characters, but he does not make one feel that one knows them intimately. One feels sure that Blix will always be cool-headed and sensible, and equal to emergencies, and that Rivers is likely to forget his hat and to buy things when he has no money in his purse to pay for them, but otherwise they are the merest acquaintances. Mr. Norris has the gift of keen and accurate observation, and the power of vivid presentation of non-essentials. In tragedy these can be built up into powerful and telling scenes, but such use of them is too clumsy and uninteresting to make attractive the gentler phases of life. Zola, the great master of the realistic method in fiction, puts life into the huge structures which he builds by means of his steadfast, underlying purpose and his deep knowledge of man's life and man's soul. But such vitalization cannot be expected at the hands of a writer as young as Mr. Norris still is, and his realism seems all the balder and less satisfying because it is concerned so entirely with the mere surface of things. Whenever he does attempt to go deeper and to get hold of and set forth some of the hidden things of life, he writes the sort of thing that tempts the ordinary reader to exclaim "rats!" Nevertheless, the young woman of whose outside he has given a very clear and vivid picture is, as far as she goes, a likable sort of girl, and quite typically modern and American in her good sense, her capacity, her cool-headedness and her ability to be a chum and "good fellow" with a man friend. Of course, the Bohemian Club ambles through a corner of the book. Never yet has novel been written with its scene laid in San Francisco in which that club and its "jinks" were not made to show off their paces. The general public must consider it a most fortunate cir-

cumstance that most Pacific Coast authors eventually go East, and learning that there are other clubs in the world which contain talented and brilliant men, cease writing about the Bohemian.

It must be said of Mr. Norris's book that it shows every sign of careful workmanship, and of the author that his work gives evidence of such strength and of such ability in the use of language as indicate that in time to come he may do work of much importance. But first he will have to learn that imagination is the most powerful and most wonderful faculty that man possesses, and that one sweep of its mighty wings is worth more than all the photographic realism that a man might accomplish in a lifetime.

[*Blix.* By Frank Norris. Doubleday & McClure Company. For sale by C. C. Parker. Price, \$1.25.]

* * *

Max Muller's "Auld Lang Syne."

Prof. Max Muller has issued the second series of his charmingly-written reminiscences, giving to it the subtitle, "My Indian Friends," which is descriptive of the subjects to which it is devoted. Prof. Muller has preferred to write his autobiography in the very unusual and strikingly-modest fashion of writing, not about himself, but about his friends. In the preface he explains why he has done so, in these words: "It is very strange, on looking back to the various stations through which we have passed in our journey through this life, to find how much our own fate has depended on our surroundings and on circumstances over which we ourselves could not possibly have had any control. Our friends, nay, even our enemies, seem to form part of our life, and thus it has come to pass that, instead of writing of own life, I have almost unconsciously come to write about my friends rather than about myself. As to enemies, if indeed I ever had any, I prefer to be silent, for it is difficult to be quite fair in speaking of them, and we seldom know, until it is too late, what real benefactors they have been to us. . . . But with regard to my friends and acquaintances, the older I grow, the more I feel how much I have owed and still

people of whom it tells are so far removed from the ideals and the interests of Europe and America that they and all that they represent might almost as well belong to Mars as to our own earth, for all the kinship which the Caucasian will be able to feel toward them. Nevertheless, the book is one of deep interest, and of a charm that cannot be exhausted in a single reading. The exquisite clarity of his style is a thing for most ambitious young authors to consider with wonder and with admiration, and the surpassing richness of mind and of heart in which the book has its roots make its perusal an intellectual treat, notwithstanding the alien nature of its subject.

[*Auld Lang Syne. Second Series, My Indian Friends.* By F. Max Muller. Charles Scribner's Sons: New York. Price, \$2.]

* * *

"A Modern Mercenary."

A bright, dashing and interesting tale, although exceedingly reminiscent of Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," is "A Modern Mercenary," which tells of the fortunes of a young Englishman of good family, who, for reasons of poverty, takes service in the army of an imaginary small European State. All the great powers of Europe are plotting and scheming to gain control of this Duchy, so that the Englishman has to make his way through plots and counterplots, from both within and without. He falls in love with the chancellor's daughter, and finally the scheming brother of the Grand Duke puts him into a position where there is a conflict between his sense of loyalty to the man whom he has sworn to serve and his love of his own country, and where he will have to choose between his personal sense of honor and his sense of honor as a soldier, and where, whatever he does, he is likely to lose his ladylove. The book is very well written, with much spirit, and with a constantly-keen sense of the value of dramatic situations. The plot is managed so well that the interest is not only well sustained, but rises steadily to the climax. But, unfortunately, the tale bears so close a family resemblance to the "Prisoner of Zenda"—the fruitful source of inspiration of so many romantic novels of adventure that the tribe is beginning to be a weariness to the spirit—that even the original and striking situations, of which there are a number in the book, have their value lessened. The authors, E. and Hesketh Prichard, mother and son, are the joint authors of some readable stories under the pen names of "E. and H. Heron."

[*A Modern Mercenary.* By E. and Hesketh Prichard. Doubleday & McClure Company: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker. Price, \$1.25.]

* * *

"Kit Kennedy."

It has been mistaken judgment on the part of S. R. Crockett that he has seen fit, either through the force of necessity or the pressure of inclination, to continue to write stories after he had no more to say. His new novel, "Kit Kennedy, Country Boy," should be a solemn warning to all authors that it is wise to resist both the love of lucre and the yearning for bread when the pen no longer springs to the recording of ideas that rush spontaneously from an ardent brain. It is better to put away the love of lucre and to earn bread by the sweat of the brow than to write machine-made stories for the sake of the money the unwary public may be induced to pay for them. The father of Kit Kennedy, a dissolute teacher of Latin and Greek, secretly marries a country girl, and then disappears, thinking her dead. Afterward, leading the degraded life of a drunken tramp, he discovers his son, who is living a rough life, and, without revealing his identity, gives the boy lessons in Latin and Greek, which enable him to win a prize and a scholarship. The characters are of the stock theatrical order, and the plot is extravagant and in many parts theatrical. It is, of course, a Scotch story, although the dialect is not obtrusive.

[*Kit Kennedy, Country Boy.* By S. R. Crockett. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$1.50.]

* * *

"He, She and They."

It is a sprightly trifle which Albert Lee has made in the small volume which bears the title, "He, She, and They," and the further declaration on the title page that it is "a faithful record of the woful enjoyments and joyful woes of him and her." It relates some of the conversations and experiences of a newly-married couple when alone at home and when abroad among their friends. The young husband of the tale has a love of teasing, a flow of language and a sense of humor sufficient to make things interesting for those about him, and especially for his wife, who, however, is usually able to hold her own with very good grace. The book is quite harmless, and sufficiently amusing to carry one through an otherwise dull hour. It is illustrated by H. B. Eddy.

[*He, She, and They.* By Albert Lee. Harper & Brothers: New York and London. Price, \$1.]

* * *

"Under Otis in the Philippines."

Edward Stratemeyer has issued the fourth volume of his "Old Glory Series," which details the adventures of the three Russell brothers in the American army and navy during the Spanish war. The first told the fortunes of one brother "Under Dewey at Manila," the second took another as "A Volunteer in Cuba," while the third carried the remaining lad through the "Fighting in Cuban Waters." In the present tale one of the brothers is on board of Admiral Dewey's flagship and another is a second lieutenant of volunteers in the army of occupation. The author explains that he has aimed to be as accurate, historically, as possible, and that many of the incidents of camp life came from the lips of returning volunteers. The young people will doubtless find the book very interesting, and will gain from it much valuable historical information.

[*Under Otis in the Philippines.* By Edward Strate-



FRANK NORRIS.
[From *The Critic*.]

meyer. Old Glory Series. Lee & Shepard: Boston. For sale at Jones's bookstore. Price, \$1.25.]

* * *

Minor Mention.

A dainty little book, bound in white and gold, and exquisitely illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett, is issued by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, under the title, "Poems by Keats and Shelley." It includes these poems, "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," "Isabella," "The Eve of St. Agnes," "Lamia," "The Cloud," "To a Skylark," "Ode to the West Wind," "The Sensitive Plant" and "The Witch of Atlas." Price, \$1.25.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, publish "Wee Lucy's Secret," by Sophie May, the fourth volume of the "Little Prudy's Children" series. The little girls who have known and loved Wee Lucy and Jimmy Boy will welcome their sayings and doings in this book. Price, 75 cents.

The October number of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters" deals with the life and works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of whom he says, at the end of his monograph: "When Sir Joshua died, in February, 1792, it was the close of a success so uninterrupted that it seems unequalled in the history of art. He left a fortune equal to considerably over \$500,000; he had contributed valuable material to the cause of literature; he had been the earnest friend of all workers in the cause of letters, music and art; and had also been the intimate adviser and confidant of royalty. He was generous and affectionate, wise and sincere; a cheerful and tireless worker—one in whom the elements were so well mixed that all the world might say, this was a man!"

John Bloundelle-Burton, a prolific writer of stories of adventure, is the author of "A Bitter Heritage," a modern story of love and adventure, whose scene is laid in Central America. It details the perils and adventures, many and exciting, through which a young Englishman passed who went to that region to look after some property which he had inherited. The book is published by D. Appleton & Co., in the Town and Country Library Series.

"An Undivided Union" is the title of a book published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, which has been completed by Edward Stratemeyer from the outline and incomplete material left by the late William T. Adams—"Oliver Optic"—for the closing book of his "Blue and Gray—on Land" series. This volume is the one hundred and eighth to bear the magical name of "Optic," which has been a talisman of enjoyment to many hundred thousands of boys. The publishers state that the Oliver Optic books have had an actual sale of more than two million copies, and that they are still enjoying undiminished favor. This volume, which Mr. Stratemeyer has concluded after a long study of the campaigns forming the military setting of the preceding books of the series, takes the Riverlawn Cavalry through the Tennessee Campaign. Price, \$1.50.

François Berger, author of books adopted by the University of France and by the city of Paris for public schools, and a famous teacher of French in New York, has just published in a small volume a "New French Method" for the practical study of French. It follows the object method of teaching, and is largely devoted to conversational exercises. It is published by F. Berger, No. 853 Broadway, New York. Price, 75 cents.

* * *

LITERARY NOTES.

A new play by Ibsen will be published about Christmas. Its name has not yet been divulged.

The November Century will contain an autobiographical article by Mark Twain bearing the title, "My Debut As a Literary Person."

Last week's issue of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post contained a new poem by Edwin Markham, entitled "The Muse of Brotherhood."

The sales of "Janice Meredith," in advance of publication, amounted to 35,000 copies. Mr. Ford's "Honorable Peter Stirling" has reached a sale of 75,000 copies.

Sir Henry Irving has written an article on "Shakespeare in Small Communities," which is to appear in the Ladies' Home Journal. It will tell how the study, reading aloud, and acting of Shakespeare's work may be carried on in regions distant from large cities.

Dr. Weir Mitchell's new story, which the Century Magazine will print in serial form beginning with November, is called "The Autobiography of a Quack." Dr. Mitchell has used his knowledge of the under side of his profession in a way which is said to make an unusually attractive psychological study.

Another book from Paul Leicester Ford's hand, "The Many-sided Franklin," is about due from the press of the Century Company. It is not a formal biography, but a series of papers considering the great American from various points of view, on the plan the author followed in his "True George Washington."

Richard Harding Davis has attained the dignity of a uniform edition of his "Novels and Stories," known as the "Olive Leather Edition." It is published, of course, by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and consists of six volumes, each with a photogravure frontispiece. The six volumes contain, respectively, "Gallagher," "Soldiers of Fortune" (two volumes), "Cinderella," "The King's Jackal" and Mr. Davis's latest book, "The Lion and the Unicorn."

A. B. Frost, the artist, has undertaken what is thus far his most ambitious and sustained piece of work, in a series of eight paintings, entitled "A. B. Frost's Country Folks." The series will present the best of the American rural types in the different aspects of their social and neighborhood life. Each painting will be distinct, and be given a full-page reproduction in the Ladies' Home Journal, the series running through that magazine for eight issues, beginning with the Christmas number.

The readers of London Truth were lately asked to name what they thought the twenty best books in the world. The following is the result of the vote, following the order of popularity: The Bible, Shakespeare, Homer, "Paradise Lost," "Vanity Fair," Dante, "The Pilgrim's Progress," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," "Ivanhoe," "Robinson Crusoe," Carlyle's "French Revolution," "The Imitation of Christ," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," "Pickwick," Tennyson, "The Arabian Nights," Virgil, Moliere, "David Cop-

perfield," "The Vicar of Wakefield." It is noticeable that there are on this list two ancient classics, one French, and one Italian, but not one German book nor one representative of American literature.

The Bookman tells this story of a jest which Robert Barr once played upon a London editor. It was when he was running the Idler, and happened to have one of Mr. Kipling's stories in his possession. Disbelieving in this particular editor's judgment, he submitted Mr. Kipling's story to him without a name. The editor promptly returned it as poor stuff. Mr. Barr has not ventured to call upon that editor since.

The publishers of "David Harum" send out the following interesting item concerning its remarkable popularity: "The three hundred and tenth thousand of 'David Harum' is now on press, and the vitality of this phenomenal book is shown by the fact that on one day in the first week of October the orders amounted to over four thousand copies. It is also of interest to note one significant fact regarding the sales, which is that the actual records show an increase. The average sale of 'David Harum' for every business day in August was 1306 copies, while the average rate in September was 1521 copies."

A new volume of "Reminiscences of Bismarck," by John Booth, an American, is announced from Berlin. The author was Bismarck's guest at Friedrichsruhe in 1878, the Chancellor wishing to consult him about the planting of American pines in his estate. Among the many stories which Mr. Booth had from the great man's lips is this concerning his capacity as an eater: "The largest number of oysters I ever ate was at Luettich, where, at the age of 26, on my return from England, thirty-six years ago, I consumed 175. I first ordered twenty-five; then, as they were very good, fifty more; and, consuming these, I determined to eat nothing else, and ordered, to the amusement of those present, another hundred."

Literary Paris is paying its devotions at the feet of a newly-discovered Italian genius, who writes under the name of Mlle. Serao. She is the wife of Scarfoglio, who is described as "the most eminent journalist in Italy," and was herself a journalist of experience before she began to write novels. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes of her as follows:

"I doubt whether in any country in the world a more remarkable authoress is living than Mlle. Serao. She may be ranked with George Sand and George Eliot; for she possesses precisely those masculine qualities as an artist which distinguished her two great predecessors of the same sex. Just before meeting Mlle. Serao I had finished reading Mme. Charles Laurent's translation, 'Adieu, Amour' (Good-bye, Love,) and I was principally struck by the vigor of the writer's manner. The plot is drawn in with bold and masterly draftsmanship. The characters live and breathe. The tragedy moves forward with the stateliness and inevitability of true tragedy. One really finds these qualities but seldom in woman's work, be it said with all due respect to a sex so infinitely superior in many things outside of the artistic sphere. Mlle. Serao lacks something of the ironic humor of George Eliot, but I fancy her grasp of life and its verities is truer, and she reminds one more particularly of George Sand, to whom she is not, I think, intellectually inferior."

stopping the progress of disease, and there are also many cases in which an attitude of the mind, that is scarcely voluntary, and of which the mental faculties are hardly conscious, toward the disease and the remedies that are applied. But it is yet to be veraciously chronicled that any deadly and determined microbe has ever been accommodating enough to annihilate himself because his owner chose to declare that he did not exist. Wherefore, it is necessary to put the fence of quarantine around him in order that in the fight against him the advantage may rest with him, rather than with his enemies.

* * *

People who are outside the pale of Christian Science belief have difficulty in understanding why the Christian Scientists cannot believe just as hard that there is nothing the matter with them when there is a quarantine around the house as when there isn't any. If they truly believe, why should the fact of the quarantine, which is merely the sign of the unbelievers by whom they are surrounded, disturb them in the least? They know that the unbelievers are there anyway, and why should they be disturbed in the exercise of their faith by the visible sign of that existence? Nor can any one who is not aching to become a martyr understand why a Christian Scientist should consider it necessary, in order "to uphold the faith," to send a child in the grasp of diphtheria to the public school. It would seem that he might uphold his faith just as well if he kept the child at home. And he would certainly win from the rest of the community more consideration for that faith whose interests he is so anxious to advance if he showed as much regard for the medical faith of those who do not think that microbes can be believed to death as he demands for his own.

* * *

Speaking of microbes, The Woman is reminded that the most pestiferous bacillus with which this country is just now afflicted is the "David Harum" microbe. It numbers its victims by the hundred thousand, and is daily slaying its thousands more. There seems to be no way to stop its ravages, and, apparently, the disease must be allowed to take its course. It has two widely different effects upon its victims. Some are rendered immune by an attack, and will have nothing more to do with the book. Others are made Davidharum fiends by a single perusal, and afterward will let no opportunity pass by of inoculating others with the same microbe. The literary doctors are more puzzled by this disease than they have recently been by any other book fad, and they are all busy trying to explain why everybody is reading, or has read, or is going to read "David Harum." Not since "Robert Elsmere" rushed over the country like a prairie fire, and finally reached the pinnacle of being given away by an enterprising grocer with bars of his particular soap, has a book craze so possessed all manner of people as "David Harum" is doing now. And this present craze is much more general and means much more than did the fad for Mrs. Humphrey Ward's religious novel. For "David Harum" is a more expensive book, and therefore is not so easily accessible to everybody, and it is not published and pushed in a dozen pirated paper editions as was "Robert Elsmere." The latest announcement from the publishers of "David Harum" of its sales it seems very likely that not less than a half-million people have read the tale of the erratic New York banker, and before the craze runs its course it is very likely that another half million will have read it. Then suddenly people will stop talking about it, they will be reading something else, the demand for the book will cease as suddenly as it began, and six months hence it will be as forgotten as is "Robert Elsmere" now.

* * *

These sudden crazes over some popular book are an interesting and a puzzling study. It is very seldom that a book of sterling literary quality makes one of these runs upon the general fancy. The fact that books that are so widely read rarely have much to commend them is not a flattering comment upon the general intelligence. But the fact is true, just the same, and it is another proof that a democracy is not the most congenial home of art. "David Harum" is the most convincing proof that has been forthcoming in many a day of the undiscriminating taste of the general public. As an artistic product, as a novel, the book is beneath criticism. Its construction is absurd, its style hopeless, its characterization flabby, and its story without interest. It is probably just as well for the happiness of its author that he lay down to his final rest before he knew what success was to signalize his one literary effort. For had he lived he would undoubtedly have tried to write another book, and then he would, indeed, have known the bitterness of failure. For it is written all over "David Harum" in gigantic letters that he had not the story-telling faculty. His one book has made its amazing success because of the one unique character who plays the title role. The people love him because he is so manifestly of the people. Mr. Westcott found David made ready for his hand, and he needed no creation. But he did need a deal of trimming and harmonizing and general fixing, which Mr. Westcott had not the training in the use of the pen to give him. It is matter of regret to every reader of the book who knows what good literature is that some trained worker in fiction did not happen to find the original of David before Mr. Westcott attempted to work him up. For then the result might have been a classic in our literature. David is so thoroughly a product of our own soil, and so vital in himself that it is a thousand pities he was not discovered by some one who would have known what to do with him and how to handle him.

THE WOMAN OF THE TIMES.

By Herself.

I T IS high time for those well-meaning, but would-like-to-be-martyrs people, the Christian Scientists, to learn to locate that line which forever lies between one man's rights and another man's wrongs. The very first lesson that liberty teaches, or tries to teach, is that liberty of whatever kind must not be used to injure another against his will. The consequences of one's own deliberate acts must not be visited upon another. And the community has the inalienable right to restrain the actions of whatever person is not willing to abide by these laws. But it not infrequently happens, indeed, it has just happened in Los Angeles, that the Christian Scientists, in their zeal for their faith, allow themselves to be blinded to these basic laws of freedom. They ought to understand that in so doing they are working not only to the injury of the community, but to their own hindrance. Nobody can question the right of an earnest believer in Christian Science to believe away his ailment, if he can, if it is such that no injury can come to those who do not accept his medical tenets. Anybody who wants to doctor toothache or rheumatism or neuralgia or corns by insisting that there is nothing whatever the matter with him must certainly be allowed the liberty of that belief without any interference whatever. But when it comes to smallpox or diphtheria or the bubonic plague, it is another matter, and those who do not believe in the power of mind over disease have the right to be protected and helped as far as modern science can give them protection and help. The right of the Health Officer to inspect the premises of any household in the city in which the presence of contagious disease is suspected, and to establish a quarantine if necessary, cannot be questioned or denied by any one, no matter what his belief, except in defiance of those basic laws of freedom, the general observance of which alone makes possible the general liberty.

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Undoubtedly, the Christian Scientists have got hold of a kernel of truth, and if they were not quite so possessed with the determination to be martyrs and had more of the scientific and less of the religious spirit they might add something to the sum of human knowledge and become signal benefactors of mankind. But as long as they are concerned more with forcing their belief upon others than with patiently and scientifically finding out just what that truth is of which they have caught a faint and obscure vision they are likely to be more of a pest than a benefaction. Without doubt, there are many, many cases which the power of the will can do something toward

Anyvo **THEATRICAL**
COLD
Cream
CURES COMPLEXION FAULTS
All Druggists

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

An Amphibious Automobile.

A SWEDISH engineer, Mr. Magrelem, has lately built a tramway-boat that is really an amphibious means of locomotion, for it moves along quite as easily on the water as on a railway track.

The tramway-boat was devised to ply across two lakes north of Copenhagen, divided by a neck of land, about three hundred meters wide. It had been nearly decided to dig a canal across the isthmus, in order to connect the two sheets of water by a continuous channel, when Mr. Magrelem offered his plan.

The amphibious steamboat is fifteen meters long by four meters beam; she weighs eleven tons when empty, and fifteen tons with her maximum load. The engine is twenty-five horse power, and its action is transmitted by means of a triple gear, either to the propeller or to the rimmed wheels. She can carry seventy passengers.

In passing from the liquid medium to the solid road, the boat enters a small canal having a slightly-inclined bottom and two grooves, where the front wheels are engaged and then meet the rails with which they keep in contact by the action of some pins or spikes. As soon as contact is secured, the whole power of the engine is brought to bear on the front wheels, which easily pull the tramway-boat up the incline to the dry land and make her travel on the rails like an ordinary car. On reaching the other side of the isthmus she launches herself by the same process, inverted, but the brakes are then strongly applied to the wheels to prevent a too-rapid descent. The trip is then continued on the water.—[De Glatigny in the Automobile Magazine.]

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A Wonderfully Small Woman.

NO FEATURE of the Esplanade of the National Export Exposition has attracted more interest and curiosity than the exhibition of the very smallest woman of mature age in the world. This curiosity, who is in every way a perfect woman, although only three feet high, was born in Cuba, and is known as the "Olive-skinned Midget." She is 26 years old, and weighs less than a four-year-old baby. Chiquita is an accomplished person, sings with great purity of voice, and performs upon a number of musical instruments with great skill. She sings in English, Italian and Spanish, and her voice amply fills the large hall where she gives her performances. Chiquita has a coach drawn by a pony, the whole outfit weighing only 120 pounds. The carriage is four feet high from the wheel tires over all, and the interior is only two feet and a half in height. Chiquita rides a bicycle which is fourteen inches high, weighs seven pounds, and has a wheel diameter of seven inches. This midget of a woman who has been given the name of the "Living Doll," converses with fluency and intelligence in three languages. In addition to her accomplishments as a vocalist, she is an excellent little actress, and gives some astonishing impersonations. Chiquita's wardrobe is large and extensive. Her dresses and coats are made in Paris, after the latest and most approved designs of those of the best society women of England and the continent. Chiquita's foot is little larger than a man's thumb. Her head is not much larger than a baseball, but she possesses every physical and mental characteristic of a full-grown person in the best of health and most intelligent mental development.—[Philadelphia Letter.]

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A Missing Link Vehicle.

WHILE French and American motor manufacturers seem bent on eliminating all horse-drawn vehicles, a German inventor, Joseph Vollmer, has evolved a device destined to bridge the gap between the old era and the new. Already his invention has been applied to the postal delivery wagons of the German empire; and it is stated that the entire cost of this new government contract has been more than offset to the postal authorities by the great saving of money formerly spent on post-horses. In addition to this has been a great saving of time in postal deliveries, the newly-transformed wagons covering twice their former distance. Now, the device has been patented in this country, and negotiations are being made by several large carriage manufacturers to convert their entire stock of old-fashioned vehicles into automobiles, by the simple substitution of these detachable motors in place of the former front wheels and drivers' boxes. Thus any old stage-coach or horse-drawn four-wheeler can be converted into a motor vehicle, and one and the same motor can be used for different styles of vehicles, such as heavy trucks, delivery wagons, or pleasure carriages.—[Automobile Magazine.]

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Novel Surgical Operation.

BY MEANS of a novel surgical operation, in which the only thing used was twenty yards of pure silk fiber, Dr. George D. Barney of Brooklyn removed a metal screw from the stomach of a child 2 years old, thereby saving her life.

Dr. Barney was called to the child's home, on Second street, two weeks ago. He was told that the child, a little girl, while playing about the floor, had found a metal screw, which she had placed in her mouth and swallowed. She was in great pain, and Dr. Barney was in a quandary for a time as to the best method of procedure.

"While looking over the medicines in my case," he said, "I came across a lot of pure silk fiber, which I used for tying up arteries and veins. Then a novel idea came to me. I took from the case about twenty yards of the fiber, and had the child's mother prepare some bread and milk. In this I placed all but about two yards of the fiber. Then we had the child eat and swallow the bread, milk and fiber. After I was satisfied that they had reached the child's stomach and had commenced to digest I waited for about ten minutes.

"With the end of the fiber that had not been swallowed

I then began to pull on that which had. I had to use considerable force before I was sure that I had removed the mass. Then I began a steady pull. The child became ill, and this helped me to raise the mass, which, after probably ten minutes' work, I drew from her mouth.

"On the inside of the ball of material from the stomach was the screw, firmly immeshed in the silk fiber. It was truly a wonderful experiment, and I'm glad it was so successful."

Since the operation, according to the physician, the child has steadily improved, and is now well and strong.—[New York Correspondent Cincinnati Enquirer.]

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Miles of Trade Exhibits.

SOME idea of the magnitude of the buildings of the National Export Exposition and the convenient arrangement of exhibitors' booths and facilities for reaching every part of all the structures, is conveyed by the fact that in the main building there is a length of main aisles of over eleven thousand feet, and a length in the cross aisles of 14,000 feet, so that one who has walked through all of the aisles of this building will have completed a journey of about five miles. In the other buildings of the exposition there are more than four miles of aisles. Hence, to obtain even a glimpse of everything in the exposition grounds the visitor must walk nearly ten miles. These aisles are lined with a succession of all that is best and most interesting in American manufactures. In the construction of the buildings there were used 3,442,000 pounds of structural steel, and this enormous mass of intricate work was erected within fifty days from the date upon which the contract was signed.—[Philadelphia Letter.]

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An Aged Author in Poverty.

HENRY J. CHEEVER, whose tales of bandits and Indian fighters have delighted two or three generations of messenger boys, appeared in Jefferson Market Court today at the age of 73, and said he was penniless and homeless and unable to get employment, and asked Magistrate Meade to commit him to the workhouse. At the suggestion that he was an old man he drew himself up and said:

"Oh, no. If I had the opportunity there's plenty of work in me yet."

Cheever said he had written stories for a series of paper-covered novels, one of the best of which was "The Eastern Girl in New York." Others were "Lone Jack" and "Kickapoo Joe."

He had also been employed on New York newspapers.

Magistrate Meade committed him to the workhouse for a month, but directed the keeper of the jail to detain him over night, in the hope that something might be done for him.—[New York Special Chicago Tribune.]

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Sold Sparrows Dyed Yellow.

AN ENTERPRISING, clever and well-dressed swindler has been reaping a rich harvest in and about Fort Hamilton the last week by selling sparrows, dyed yellow, for singing canaries. The man is a genius at it, and has evidently been in the business before. He is distinctly original in all his dealings, and until the dye wears off the bird the victims really believe they are the proud possessors of genuine canaries. This man's method is to call late in the morning at a house with a number of small wooden cages, each containing what seems to be a canary. He tells the woman of the house that he is selling first-class singing canary birds, and that they cost \$2 apiece. As an act of good faith, however, he says he will leave the bird and cage on five days' trial for a deposit of \$1, the balance to be given when he calls again. The birds, the man further explains, are frightened and rather timid at first, but he says a little rest and quiet will fix them up and they will then sing. The dollar quickly changes hands and the peddler departs. In a few days the dye comes off, the trick is discovered and the sparrow is turned loose. As the cages and birds do not cost the peddler more than 20 cents at the most, his profits are good. The police would like much to meet the enterprising fellow, who is described as about 30 years old, of smooth face and dark, curly hair. Meanwhile it is not an uncommon sight around Fort Hamilton to see sparrows flying around with one side yellow and the other brown.—[New York Tribune.]

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An Electric Signal for Railroad Crossings.

A NEW electric signal, invented for railroad crossings, gives a series of signals that enables everybody to tell how close an approaching train may be. It is entirely automatic, and the first signal is given at crossroads when the train is a mile and a half away, by ringing a bell and displaying a signal that a train will pass within three minutes. The next signal is given when the train is half a mile away, and reads: "Don't cross on peril of your life. Train approaching." It is thought that this will prevent many accidents.

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Gamecock Fairy Tales.

"**I**N A RECENT issue of a New York newspaper a special from Columbia, S. C., made some very interesting, but wholly romantic statements concerning the gamecock industry of our State," remarked a Charleston man the other day. "The story related that a resident of York county made a specialty of raising fighting cocks, and that hundreds of his particular breed were exported annually to Mexico, where the fighting of game chickens is a national pastime. It was further stated that one particularly fine fighter had been sold to a Texan, who, after pitting him against the best birds of the Lone Star State and winning twenty-seven battles, sold him to a Mexican sport for \$10,000. Across the Rio Grande this feathered champion,

so the story went, kept up his wondrous record, and won a battle in which the stake was \$10,000. One would think from reading the above that the days of Baron Munchausen

had come again. I am something of a game-chicken fancier, and assert most positively that the cock never existed that won as many as twenty-seven victories. The most I ever knew one bird to achieve was fifteen, and that was deemed extraordinary. A chicken that could win twenty-seven times in the pit ought to be worth ten times the sum reported in this entertaining, but wholly apocryphal story."—[Kansas City Journal.]

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Railroad Service Stripes.

GENERAL MANAGER UNDERWOOD of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will shortly issue an order providing service stripes for the faithful employees of the road. A gold stripe will mean five years of service and a silver stripe two years. Some of the Baltimore and Ohio conductors will be entitled to from seven to nine gold stripes. The company will also furnish conductors, brakemen and baggagemen of all classes with badges, so that they may be easily distinguished by those unfamiliar with the service.—[Kansas City Journal.]

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Waiter Girls in Theaters.

A WOMAN'S wit and wisdom is responsible for an innovation to be started at Studebaker Hall shortly. On a recent evening during the entr'acte of the opera pretty maidens artistically clad will be seen flitting from orchestra to foyer, from foyer to balcony, bearing trays of ice creams and fruit punches of delicious varieties, daintily served. This departure marks an epoch not only for Studebaker Hall and Chicago, but really for America. More than a generation ago esthetic France began to introduce the serving of appropriate refreshments in the theaters of Paris, and the custom was found to add so materially to the zest, sparkle and general good cheer of the playhouses that it was never after abandoned.

The girls of the Studebaker are to be dressed in dainty costumes of violet cashmere, with fine sheer white muslin aprons coming nearly to the knees and fluffed in a pretty butterfly effect at the shoulder. On their heads they will wear broad white satin Alsatian bows.—[Chicago Times-Herald.]

* * *

Changes in Yale Training.

YALE'S track team has decided to abandon the annual fall games. This decision is one of the results of Yale's trip to England in July to take part in the games between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. Yale managers were all impressed with the superb staying qualities of the English athletes. Yale men found that the Englishmen lay the groundwork of their teams by a great deal of long-distance running in cross-country races and in hare and hound chases. Yale has decided to do more of this sort of training. She has also decided that it would be too much to ask the men who trained from January until after the English games in the middle of July to start in at once and train for the Yale fall games. The track managers believe that it will be better to have a series of cross-country races and abandon the fall games altogether. Yale will wind up the fall training for her track team by entering the best men in the cross-country championships at Morris Park on Thanksgiving day.—[Boston Evening Transcript.]

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Employees Must Say "Madam," Not "Lady."

EMPLOYEES of the Long Island Railroad Company hereafter must obey the recognized rules of etiquette in accosting and assisting passengers. General Superintendent W. F. Potter has issued the following order:

"All employees in addressing a woman must use the term 'madam,' avoiding the term 'lady,' which is objectionable. Employees must not take hold of a passenger except where it is necessary to avoid accident or to care for small children or an elderly person in need of assistance."—[Brooklyn Times.]

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A Chicago Crusade.

THE Woman's Municipal League of Chicago has started a crusade against the man who will not give up to a woman his seat in a street car. The method employed is novel enough to deserve mention, quite apart from any opinions upon the cause. Following the suggestion of Mrs. Minona Stearns Fitts, the president of the league, cards are being distributed in all the cars throughout the city to the men who remain seated while women stand. These cards bear this legend: "Gentlemen, stand up and give the women seats. You can vote for municipal ownership and stop this thing—they cannot." For the benefit of the unenlightened, let it be said that "this thing" is the alleged running of too few cars and the consequent scarcity of seats, an evil which Mrs. Fitts evidently thinks to remedy by having the city run the road.—[Kansas City Journal.]

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Her Husband Too Homely.

MRS. JENNIE GOLDFARB has given a novel excuse for refusing to live with her husband, Samuel. She says that he is too homely for any woman to live with. Goldfarb, who is a philosopher, admits that he is not an Apollo, but he also insists that his wife has never been known as a professional beauty.

The Goldfarbs have had a good deal of trouble since they were married in 1890. It took Mrs. Goldfarb but a short time to discover that her husband did not come up to her standard of manly beauty, and she began to make things uncomfortable for him. Occasionally she went back to her mother. At another time Samuel in despair sent her to Europe, hoping that when she returned he would find favor in her eyes.

But matters were still worse when she came back, and, according to a number of affidavits in the possession of

former Judge H. W. Leonard, Goldfarb's counsel, she positively refused to live with him at all.

Goldfarb in the mean time had spent a small fortune on complexion beautifiers, hair restorers and other toilet luxuries. He became a Berry Wall in his dress. But his wife remained obdurate, and finally, a short time ago, charged him before Magistrate Hogan with desertion.

Goldfarb was sent—railroaded, he says—to the island for six months.

Last week he gave a bond and was released. He at once sued for a separation, and "for such other relief as may seem just."—[New York World.]

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Thrilling Balloon Experience.

ONE of the features at the Danbury Fair was a balloon ascension by Miss Laura Hasbrook, a young woman from Newark, Del. She made the ascension clinging to a trapeze, which swung from a parachute attached to the balloon.

She expected to cut the parachute from the balloon at the height of 1000 feet, but was unable to use her knife. She was carried to the height of a mile, and then the balloon drifted toward Danbury, two miles away, with the helpless woman appearing a mere speck to the observers.

As it passed over the city the balloon dropped a considerable distance, and half the population rushed into the streets, expecting to see the young woman fall. Men in wagons and on bicycles followed the balloon across the city. At Prospect street it collapsed at a height of 500 feet, and fell rapidly, carrying the woman with it. Suddenly a gust of wind swept the balloon toward a tree. The parachute ropes caught in the branches, holding it fast. The woman clung to the ropes until she was rescued by means of ladders. Then she lost consciousness.—[Danbury (Ct.) Special New York Herald.]

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The Great South American Lake.

LAKE TITICACA is unique among the waters of the world. Its extent is fourteen times that of the Lake of Geneva, and the level of its surface is 12,545 feet above the sea. Along its eastern shore runs the main Cordillera, rising aloft at its southern end into the mighty Mount Sorata, whose broad expanding glaciers seem to lift themselves like silver from the waves. The shores and islands of the lake were—who knows how long ago?—the cradle of a remarkable civilization, or even series of civilizations. Perhaps latest among them was that of the Inca tribe, which, rising in this place, spread northward over the hills and down a valley to Cuzco, and thence stretched forth its conquering power over a vast area whose exact limits can no longer be defined. The Incas looked back to Titicaca Island as the sacred spot whence emerged their legendary founders, Manco Capac and his consort Mama Ocio Huaco. The traveler on the waters or round the shores of the lake beholds many a monument of departed greatness and industrial prosperity. He feels that he is looking upon historic ground, and the dim glamour of a well-nigh forgotten past sheds luster upon peaks and ranges doubtless untraversed by human foot, but often traversed by human eyes, and in whose names yet linger the fossilized faith and poetry of departed men.—[Sir Martin Conway in Harper's Magazine.]

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Better Horses for Boston's Postmen.

THERE will be a change soon in the mounted letter-carrier service in Boston. None of the eight additional mounted carriers who begin duty next month will furnish his own equipment of horse and carriage, because it has been observed in the past that many of the mounted carriers kept such poor and rickety equipments that, in the words of the postmaster, they were "a disgrace to the service."

The department allows each mounted carrier \$300 a year extra for keeping a horse and carriage, but this money will be given to a contractor, who is to furnish each man with a good horse and a two-wheel trap. There are forty-five mounted carriers in the district, and it is the postmaster's intention to induce them all to get their equipment from some stable-keeper. This cannot be done in a hurry, as arrangements will have to be made with local stable-keepers, and it is intended to introduce a trap or carriage of special make. It is a two-wheel vehicle with a canopy top, compartments for the mail on one side and the seat on the other, and without shaft action. Carriers who prefer to furnish themselves with the regulation equipment may, of course, do so.—[Boston Transcript.]

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We Are the Quinine Eaters.

THE official figures in the report of the bureau of statistics, Treasury Department of the United States, show that there were imported last year into this country 1,539,056,750 grains of quinine, or about twenty grains for each inhabitant. More than 125,000,000 grains were consumed by the United States soldiers during the last year, and it is stated that the people of this country consume one-third of the quinine of the world. As is well-known, quinine (Peruvian and Calisaya bark) is the product of the cinchona tree, which is a native of Western South America, more particularly of the republic of Peru, though at the present time but a small part of the supply of the world comes from that country. Two-thirds of the quinine consumed is produced in the island of Java, from cultivated trees, the young plants having been procured by the Dutch government from Peru in 1852. The English government also started cinchona plantations in India, which now produce large quantities of quinine.—[Kansas City Journal.]

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Something About the South American Indian.

MRS. BANDELIER cooked our breakfast on a petroleum stove (and an excellent breakfast it was,) whilst her husband answered my volley of questions. "Were the ancient dwellers on Illimani Incas?" I ignorantly asked. "I don't know; I have no theories; I know nothing about Incas. All I know is that throughout Peru and Bolivia there were ancient inhabitants for whom I have no name—prehistoric Peruvians, if you like. These people left remains, which exist, and descendants—the Indians we see

about us. The remains show that there were great varieties of local habit and custom, whether the result of racial variety or merely different conditions of life, I don't know. What we do is to investigate the remains and discover facts; we record the facts, and leave inferences and generalizations to other people. There are not facts enough discovered yet to warrant very general inferences. Some day there may be, but it will need much more excavation first. Our investigation is twofold. We dig into the ground and we dig into the minds of the living people. The Indian today is very little altered by European influence. He carries a thin varnish of Christianity, but below it are all the pre-Columbian beliefs and superstitions practically entire. The difficulty is to get the people to talk. For example, the Indians here worship Illimani as a god; but they would not acknowledge to you that they did so." Thus he talked for four hours from the wealth of his experience, and if he slackened for a moment, another question would release a new fund of reminiscence and laboriously-acquired knowledge.—[Sir Martin Conway in Harper's Magazine.]

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Sir Thomas Lipton a Hard Worker.

"I AM just back from my regular summer vacation abroad," said George R. Franklin of Pittsburgh at the Gilsey House yesterday, "and in Ireland when I was there I heard two or three things about Sir Thomas Lipton which do not seem to be generally known. In the first place, he is not only an Irishman by blood, but by birth as well, for he was actually born in the Emerald Isle, although his parents soon afterward moved to Glasgow, Scotland, which probably gave rise to the story that Sir Thomas was born on Scottish soil. He was actually born just outside of Inniskillen, in the north of Ireland. Where he was a well-grown boy he got possession of some £ in money, and on this small capital came to this country. He was in the Southern States during the civil war, but they didn't seem to know in Ireland whether or not he had served in the southern armies. The rebellion over, the present Sir Thomas, then 'Tommy,' Lipton returned to England, and to a hard working life. A former employer of his told me that never had he had so faithful and hard-working a man in his employ, and that it was not an infrequent thing for Sir Thomas to remain at his work until 2 and even 4 o'clock in the morning, although his next day's labors began at 8."—[New York Tribune.]

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Bad for the "Beer Boys."

FLORENCE KEELEY, in a recent issue of the Union Signal, calls attention to a source of intemperance to which consideration is too seldom given. This is the temptation to which, while at their work, wage-earning children are said to be exposed. In many factories, according to the article in question, one lad is forced to go to the nearest saloon bearing a long pole covered with pegs, from each of which hangs a tin can. These he has filled and delivers to the elder hands. For his trouble he is repaid with a drink. The "beer boy," we are told, is a regular "part of the equipment in all large smithies, and, indeed, wherever work is done at an excessive temperature." To the workmen, full-grown and able-bodied men, the beer comes as food or refreshment, and they, of course, are uninjured. But the undeveloped boy is very apt to take decidedly more than is good for him.

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Writing Insurance.

AN OHIO man, an aid on the staff of Gov. Bushnell, is an insurance solicitor. He called on the warden of a penitentiary the other day, gossips a New York writer, when there was to be a meeting of all the wardens in the State. The man excused himself, saying: "Now, colonel, I'll be back to talk with you after the session, and the chances are that I'll take out a policy of \$10,000." "No, my friend, I shall not wait," said the colonel. "I shall ask you to take me to the meeting and introduce me to the other wardens. I will insure the whole lot. How many are there?" "Nine, including myself." "Very well; I shall take out nine policies of \$10,000 each." And he did it. In less than an hour he wrote \$90,000.—[Kansas City Journal.]

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Whale and Shark Meat.

THE latest advance along lines of scientific dietetics is the utilization of the flesh of sharks and whales for food. For a long period the flesh of whales has been used by the people of extremely cold countries, this being particularly true of the Eskimos, but the civilized man has never indulged in whale steak, partly because it is very fat and probably, also, because of prejudice. But iconoclastic science comes along and proves that whale flesh can be placed upon the market in appetizing and nourishing shape by reducing it to the form of "meat extract." A number of factories have been recently established in Europe, notably in Scotland and Sweden, and their products are already on the market. According to recent investigations made by the United States Fish Commission, the product of these factories closely resembles the well-known beef preparations, having no flavor of fish whatever, and affording an excellent base for soups. The experiments have demonstrated that when whale meat is treated chemically it does not differ materially from meat stuff. It has all the flavor of meat extract, and can be made much more cheaply.

The statements already made apply equally to shark meat. Heretofore the shark has been universally considered to be the pirate of the sea—a destructive monster, whose purpose has been to destroy, and who was of no possible utility in the economy of nature. But with the growth of wisdom the shark's body has been found to contain generous juices which can be served up at the beginning of a meal to vary the monotony of consomme, mulligatawny and mock-turtle soups. Many of our readers can remember the time, not so long ago, when the flesh of the swordfish was considered to be unfit to eat. But now fleets of vessels are engaged in the capture of swordfish off the New England coast, the catch finding a ready market in all the eastern towns and cities. The most extensive experiments regarding the utilization of the shark are being made in Sweden. The process consists in chopping the flesh into

very small pieces, and stirring it in a vat with distilled water, the mixture having the consistency of thin gruel. The clear liquor is then drawn off. The oil which the liquor contains is removed by passing it through a centrifugal apparatus. It is then boiled and filtered. The process is completed by evaporating the fluid thus obtained in a vacuum until it reaches the consistency of molasses. Salt for flavoring and sugar for preserving are added.—[Fishing Gazette.]

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The Dreyfus Verdict in London.

ROYAL T. ELDREDGE of St. Louis, who has just returned from a summer's trip to Europe, in talking of matters abroad at the Waldorf-Astoria recently, said: "I was in Paris just before the return of the verdict in the Dreyfus case by the court-martial at Regnes, and, as far as I could see, the attitude of the people there seemed to be one of waiting. It couldn't be described as indifference; they simply seemed to be waiting for something. The Guerin incident was really ludicrous. I went down a number of times to look at the house, and it was really a remarkable sight. Think of it! Here were a handful of men defying the civil and military authorities of a great nation, and that nation seemed unable to cope with the difficulty. The street in which Guerin's house was situated was guarded by two companies of cavalry, one stationed at either end of the block. Two companies of infantry were also there, and many members of the 'Gardes de Ville,' who correspond to our police force. Such a thing could not happen in either New York or London. In London, where I was after the findings of the court-martial were made known, there was a feeling of absolute indignation at such a perversion of justice.

"Later I was in Ireland, and the feeling there was the same. An incident of the trial that does not seem to have appeared in the papers here was the manner in which one of the French officers was sworn. 'Do you,' said the president of the court, 'swear as a gentleman, or as an officer of the French army?' and the officer replied: 'I will swear as a member of the army of France, but not as a gentleman.' I was assured that this absolutely happened. I do not think that such an episode calls for comment."—[New York Tribune.]

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Woman's Practical Work.

ONE of the most useful woman's clubs in the world is the Village Improvement Society of Easthampton, Long Island. Its annual expenditures now amount to a total of \$3000 or more. It has voted \$300 as the nucleus of a fund, to be raised by subscription, to build a section of good road on Main street, Easthampton. It has not yet been decided whether a macadam or Peekskill gravel road will be built, but expert road builders will be consulted, and the material best suited to the sandy sub-soil will be selected. As soon as the road-building fund reaches \$1000 active operations will commence. This fund already amounts to \$700.—[Charleston News and Courier.]

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Fox Hunting in Britain.

THE figures relating to fox hunting in Britain are interesting, and show that a large amount of money is annually expended on what is considered by some as a barbarous practice, and by its followers as the finest form of sport. There are now 221 packs of fox hounds in the United Kingdom—180 in England, 26 in Scotland, and 15 in Ireland, and these packs consist of 8000 couples of hounds, and they necessitate the employment of 100,000 horses of the value of \$35,000,000, involving an outlay of \$25,000,000 per annum for their maintenance.—[Scottish American.]

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High-Priced Ruby.

WHAT is claimed to be the most perfect ruby in the world reached this city recently, and was taken to Boston by John J. Roche, of the Hoffman House. Although it only weighs 4 1/16 carats, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, the copper king, paid \$30,000 for it.

Mr. Lawson, who is the owner of the famous Lawson pink, also possesses the only perfect orange diamond in the country. It weighs less than three-quarters of a carat, and is worth \$5000.—[New York Times.]

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When There Will Be No Darkness.

"WITHIN the next fifty years," said a New Orleans architect, "the people of this and every other large Southern city will do most of their sleeping by day. The transformation will be effected by cheap lights. Inside of the next half century lighting will be so inexpensive, so excellent and so abundant that it will wipe out the demarcations of day and night. Darkness is one of the forces of nature against which civilization wages war. It facilitates crime, it impedes travel, it puts arbitrary limits on human exertion. The time is coming when darkness will be thoroughly conquered, and the great cities flooded from end to end with an effulgence that will make every vocation of life as easy and as practicable at one hour as another. In this latitude night is undoubtedly the best time to work—especially during our long summers. The temperature from sunset to sunrise is cool and equable, there is almost always a refreshing breeze, and as soon as darkness is abolished the people will gradually and naturally reverse the hours of toil.

"I venture the prediction that noon in 1950 will see the streets of New Orleans deserted, except for a few midday roisterers and policemen with sunshades. Respectable folks will be abed and asleep, enjoying that delightful repose which we now associate with an afternoon siesta, something, by the way, that should have long ago given us a tip that day was the proper time for rest. Then, when the wonderful incandescents of the future blaze forth at dusk, everybody will arise invigorated and alert, and get ready to begin the night's work. It is a beautiful vision. Whenever I conjure it up I could weep for vexation to think that I was born a century too soon.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

PRISON PROBLEMS.

A SYMPOSIUM FOR PRISON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them.—Hebrews xiii, 3.

Now we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak.—Romans xv, 1.

"It is easy to deal with the prisoner so that he shall not repeat his crime—you have only to kill him or keep him unpardoned behind his prison bars."

"It is harder so to deal with the prisoner that others shall be less inclined to crime on his account—that demands deep study of human nature and of its wayward impulses."

"It is very hard to deal with the prisoner so that he himself shall be reformed—that is not done without sympathy, tireless devotion and quenched faith."—[Philip Brooks.]

WARREN F. SPALDING,

Secretary Massachusetts Prison Association,
Boston.

FOR fifteen years the fourth Sunday in October has been set apart for the consideration of questions relating to the treatment of crime and criminals. The description of modern prison methods has aroused interest, and the pressing home of the duties of citizens has stirred many hearts and stimulated new and healthful activities.

Since the first observance of Prison Sunday, great progress has been made. The careful study of social questions has made it clear that crime problems are in many ways distinct from all others. Taxpayers have discovered that their financial interests will be subserved by the adoption of the best methods of dealing with crime. Philanthropists have found that crime is a fruitful cause of poverty. The quickening of the social conscience has compelled the attention of many who were formerly indifferent. The development of a higher and more practical spiritual life has brought many to a sense of their obligations to children and youth who are going astray, and to the outcast and abandoned. The intelligently charitable have seen that the criminal who desires to become a good citizen is entitled to a treatment and training while in prison which will fit him for self-support when released, and to such assistance after his discharge as will bridge the chasm between the prison door and a position as a self-sustaining member of society.

As a result, many old methods of dealing with crime have been discarded as unscientific, wasteful of men and money, and productive of untold evils; and new methods, more rational in principle, and more salutary in practice, have been substituted. But much remains to be done. The progress already made has been secured by the labors of comparatively few. If all good citizens had given these subjects proper consideration, many of the crime problems would have been solved, and thousands saved from criminal lives. Christian principles, applied scientifically, and with common sense, must underlie all proper methods of dealing with evil-doers, before, during, and after their imprisonment.

EUGENE SMITH,

Student of Sociology and Political Economy.

The protection of society is only partially and temporarily secured by the mere incarceration of the criminal, and it is wholly lost when he is discharged from prison. In order to render the protection effectual and permanent, the convict ought to be subjected to such a disciplinary training in prison as shall tend to rescue him from a life of crime after he regains his freedom. Hence it is that the reformation of the criminal not only becomes a legitimate aim, but should be made the controlling, paramount aim in the prison regimen. It is the most radical means of protection; the public weal demands it as a governmental measure best adapted to secure the common safety and promote the general prosperity. Thus we arrive at the philosophical principle upon which prison reform, which originated in an impulse of Christian charity, has become a political problem, and one of the most important of public interests with which statesmen and legislators have to deal.

RT. REV. H. B. WHIPPLE,
Bishop of Minnesota.

There was a time not long ago when the only idea of imprisonment was punishment for wrong-doing. In most cases it left the criminal more hardened than before. From the days of John Howard and of Elizabeth Frye, there has been a steady improvement in prison discipline, through the labors of great hearts like President Hayes, Bishop Gillespie and others. It has dawned upon human hearts that the end to be reached is restoration. Many of the poor souls who come under prison care have been quite as much sinned against as sinning; through heredity, environment and defective training they have missed the road; and we, under their temptations, might have done the same. They have our common humanity.

The prisoner has for a time lost his freedom. The greater humanity has taken him into its charge to educate, reform and fit him for the duties of life. The tenderness and hopefulness of which I speak have no relation to the mawkish sympathy which strews flowers in the criminal's path. The offender must learn that the way of the transgressor is hard, that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." But this discipline must be for correction and not for destruction. One of the greatest needs of today is an interest in discharged prisoners.

REV. JAMES M. COMFORT,
Chaplain Indiana Reformatory.

One reason for believing that criminals may reform is that it is unreasonable to believe the converse. All prisoners are not inherently bad. Many of them are the victims of circumstances. Not seldom is it found that such people come from good families; inquiry shows that their

heredity is not tainted. In almost all cases their associations have been degrading. Often they are arrested at the beginning of their downward career, and if proper treatment is given them the first step is likely to be the last.

The second reason deals with hard facts. No one can get around the logic of actual cases of criminal reform; and that such cases are not infrequent, every one who has dealt fairly with criminals for any considerable length of time will earnestly insist. The Bertillon system, now in use in most States, makes it hard for a man to get back again to prison without recognition. The proportion of penitentiary prisoners so returning is not more than 20 per cent., which proves that a large number once in prison are now living a better life.

The fact that a large proportion of the prisoners are young gives reason for hopefulness. The crisis of the disease has come early, and with correct treatment an improvement may be looked for. There are at least 20,000 men in the reformatories of the United States under the age of 30 years. The early lesson that crime cannot go unpunished may be a hard one to learn, but if learned thoroughly in junior years, it may result in an improved use of the remainder of life.

Z. R. BROCKWAY,

Superintendent New York State Reformatory.

Prison science is in advance of general public sentiment about it, and is menaced for that reason and by that fact. The principle of expiatory and revengeful punishment for society's reaction against crime gives place in prison management to the principle of prevention by the restraint or reformation of criminals.

If we are to hold the ground gained the last twenty-five years in prison reform, the general public must know more of the truth about criminals and how best to reform them. In the near future more attention will be given to preventing crimes by a better education and training of the children and youth of the land.

Prisoners are youthful. Even of the felons in New York prisons, 50 per cent. are under 30 years of age. Reform and prevention are to be accomplished, not so much by the influence of persuasion "to be good," as by training to the habit of instinctive quick adjustment to the true economic environment.

RT. REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

Bishop of Massachusetts.

I know of no illustration of the essential oneness of a community so strong as the story of a prisoner's life; how the social, sanitary and religious conditions of his boyhood and his home led him to drink and crime, and how the neglect of that boy by the community has compelled the community to support him through life. The whole subject of child-life, home-training, the public school and the public library, the boys' club and tenement-house reform, fails under the subject of the development of the criminal. If the gospel will not touch some men's hearts the warning of heavier taxation will touch their pockets, and the neglect of the prisoner means the increase of taxes.

Every boy in the reform school, every inmate of the jail, belongs to the community, and ought to be living as a useful, self-respecting member of the community. Cannot we create a civic pride that will prompt the people to see to it that our boys and men so live that they will make them blush with shame as they hear of the thousands in our prisons? For, however much we may dislike it, their sins fall on us and on our children.

After all, however, men and women are moved by appeals to their deepest natures. That we are all children of God, brethren, that some have fallen by the way, and that they call for our sympathy and help, is enough. The father saw his prodigal son while he was yet a great way off, and ran to him. We have only to go around the corner to find another prodigal. Who will meet him half way?

HON. PHILIP C. GARRETT,

Philadelphia.

"Put yourself in his place." There is not a practical man or woman in the whole community who can afford to ignore the problems of penology, or neglect to do something toward helping the discharged prisoner. We all have need to put ourselves in his place before we shall enter into a true and proper appreciation of the obligation we are under for the reformation of the delinquent classes.

The prisoner will not reform if he knows he is an outcast from humanity. And if the prisoner needs sympathy, how much more the discharged prisoner, whether innocent, guilty, or reformed, when he goes out into the cold world, and for a reference can only say: "I am fresh from the penitentiary"—the name "jail-bird" haunting him like a brooding fury to keep him reminded: "No man will employ thee; thou art branded with the curse of Cain."

REV. J. W. F. BARNES,

Chaplain Massachusetts State Prison.

Instead of abridging opportunities, they should be increased, until childhood and youth shall be saved wholly from aimless living and vicious development. Society, and the people who make it, should see to it that no more of its childhood should be left as an untilled garden, to develop hateful character in ignorant or vicious living. To such in society as have been allowed, and in many instances forced, to grow up in error's ways, natural methods, patiently applied, and in loving persistence followed up, will win them to upright, manly lives.

When a person is discharged from prison, possessed of good spirit, forgive him. If he has been wronged, help him in natural, effective ways. Get rid of artificially and long-armed assistance, or little gifts of money unfollowed by interest or helpful sympathy. As the lamented ex-Gov. Robinson once remarked, "as nearly as possible put him in as good position, at least, to earn an honest living as he commanded when he was arrested. Put in his way, without show, opportunities for doing well."

JOSEPH P. BYERS,

Secretary Ohio Board of State Charities.

What do discharged prisoners want? They want a

chance—only that!—A chance to re-establish themselves. They have paid the penalty; whatever the circumstances may have been prior to imprisonment—hereditary criminal tendencies, bad environment, early training in crime, or lack or training in the precepts of law and order; pre-meditated or accidental crime—none of these can properly interfere with giving the man "a chance" when he has fulfilled the mandates of the law.

Does he get it? Does the man, with or without a trade, coming from our prisons as a discharged prisoner, get a chance, a fair chance? Does the great mass of fair-minded, Christian, self-respecting and self-maintaining citizens concede the right of a prisoner to a chance and give it to him?

REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN,

Secretary Watch and Ward Society, Boston.

What shall the State do with the young criminal when she arrests him? Shall she deal with him that every incipient tendency to evil shall be strengthened? Shall immaturity be brought into intimate familiarity with wickedness and ripened into crime? Must we not concede that whenever the State arrests and sentences any one, all its discipline should tend to improve, and not debase, him? It is awful that a raw youth should be seized, dragged into the society of criminals, demoralized by idleness, unfitted for self-support, and then turned loose, having been made by the unwise handling of the State a life-long criminal.

There is no protection to the community which is of much value, except reformation of the prisoner. All penal discipline should have in mind the day of the prisoner's discharge. What he is when set free is more important than that he should be merely kept in restraint for a little while. To fit him to resume his place in the community, as a law-abiding citizen should be the supreme consideration in the management of our prisons. That is the key to the real prison reform.

[Philadelphia Ledger:] Ex-Senator Butler's advocacy of the colonization of the negro proclaims him a pessimist rather than a prophetic thinker. The colored man is here to stay. He came without his own volition, and he will not voluntarily depart. He can make his lot easier by following the advice of Booker T. Washington and other wise men of his race, and by cultivating thrift, rather than by squandering his energy upon the husks of political preference. A great problem is not settled in a day or a generation.

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BIBLE LEGENDS.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY JUST MADE
IN THE BODLEIN LIBRARY.

By a Special Contributor.

AMOST remarkable and unique manuscript has been discovered in the famous Bodleian library by the well-known Hebrew scholar, Dr. M. Gaster. It is nothing less than a chronicle dating from about a century before the Christian era.

Dr. Gaster in publishing a translation of his find for the Royal Asiatic Society, calls it the "Chronicles of Jerahmell."

Every reader of the Bible has felt, from time to time, as if there were gaps in the narrative. This feeling was responded to by the ancient Hebrews in the creation of a large number of legends, which are scattered through infinite volumes of Rabbinical law.

The "Chronicles of Jerahmell" embody many of these ancient legends and include also a large number of interesting tales hitherto unknown.

The compilation of the present manuscript is due to a certain Eleazar ben Asher, the Levite, who lived at the beginning of the fourteenth century; but his chief source of information was Jerahmell, the most ancient of those who attempted to fill out the lacunae in the biblical narrative.

He did not repeat the Bible stories at all. Those, he knew, were in the reach of every one, but he tried in every case to supply what seemed to him lacking in those stories. He took up the problems which suggest themselves to the minds of most readers of the Bible, and for which they look to the Bible for light and very often in vain. There is no detail of life too small for a legend, and one of the most interesting of these is that relating to the seven ages of man.

The Seven Ages of Man.

"And why does the child cry at birth? Because of the world it has left behind? For at that moment seven new worlds are awaiting it. In the first world it is like unto a king, after whose welcome all people ask; all desire to see it and embrace it and kiss it, because it is in the first year. In the second world it is like unto a swine which wallows in mire; a child does the same until it reaches two years. In the third world it is like unto a kid that skips and gambols about on the meadows. Thus a child skips about here and there until it is five years of age. In the fourth world it is like unto a horse, who strives along haughtily. In the same way does a child walk along, proud of his youth, until he is 18 years old. In the fifth world he is like unto an ass, upon whose shoulders burdens are placed. In the same manner burdens are heaped upon man's shoulders; he is given a wife and children. He must wander to and fro in order to obtain food for them until he is about 40 years old. In the sixth stage he is like unto a dog, insolent and wandering about in all places for food; stealing and robbing in one place and enjoying 't in another. In the seventh stage he is like unto an ape, whose appearance is changed in every respect. All the household curse him and desire his death; even the young children make fun of him and even the smallest bird wakes him from his sleep."

Paradise Described.

A description of Paradise, nowhere plainly mentioned in the Old Testament, is most striking.

"Paradise has two gates of carbuncle and sixty myriads of ministering angels keep watch over them. Each of these angels shines with a luster of the heaven. When the just man approaches them they divest him of the clothes in which he had been buried and clothe him with eight cloths, woven out of clouds of glory and place upon his head two crowns, one of precious stones and pearls and the other of gold, and they place eight myrtles in his hand and praise him and say to him, 'Go and eat thy bread with joy.' And they lead him to a place full of rivers surrounded by 800 species of roses and myrtles. Each one has a canopy according to his merits, as it is said (in the Bible) 'for over all the glory shall be spread a canopy.'

"And through it flow four rivers, one of oil, the other of balsam, the third of wine and the fourth of honey. Every canopy is overgrown by a vine of gold and thirty pearls hang down from it, each of them shining like the morning stars. In every canopy there is a table of precious stones and pearls and sixty angels stand at the head of every just man, saying to him: 'Go and eat with joy of the honey, for thou hast worked assiduously in the law,' of which it is said 'And it is sweeter than honey,' and drink of the wine preserved from the sixth days' of creation, for thou hast worked in the law which is compared with the wine,' as it is said, 'I would cause thee to drink of spiced wine.' The least fair of them is as beautiful as Joseph and Japheth, and as the grains of the pomegranate lit up by the rays of the sun. There is no night, as it is said, 'And the light of the righteous is as of the shining light.'

"And they undergo four transformations according to the four watches of the day. In the first watch the dust is changed into a child, and he enters the compartment of children and tastes the joy of childhood. In the second watch he is changed into a youth, and there he enjoys the delights of youth. In the third watch he becomes a middle-aged man, and rejoices accordingly. In the fourth watch he is changed into an old man; he enters the compartment of the old, and enjoys the pleasure of mature age."

The Tower of Babel.

The process of the confusion of languages at the Tower of Babel has always been an interesting question, and Jerahmell supplies the following account, as supplementing the Bible story: "And it came to pass when they commenced to build the tower that God confused their tongues and changed their form into that of monkeys, so that one could not recognize his own brother, nor could one man understand the language of his neighbor, so that when the builders ordered the people to bring stones, they brought water, and when they told them to bring water they brought stubble. In this way their evil intentions

were frustrated and they ceased building the tower, and the Lord scattered them over the face of the whole earth. For they had said, 'Come and let us build for ourselves a city, and let us take axes and break open the firmament, so that the water flow from there the same as below, that he may not do to us as he did in the generation of the flood. And let us wage war with those in heaven and establish ourselves there as gods.' But how could they build the city, since they had no stones? They made bricks from clay and pitch and burnt them as a potter burns his hops in the oven and hardens them. In this way they made the brick and built the city and the tower exceedingly high, with seventy steps. The ascent was made from the east and the descent from the west. If a man fell therefrom they did not heed it much, whereas if a brick fell they wept bitterly, and said, 'When, oh! when will another be brought up?' When Abram saw their wicked ways he cursed them in the name of the Lord, but they did not pay attention to his words. The Lord then descended from the 70,000 angels that surround His throne, and at that time of the dispersion He confounded their tongue into seventy different languages."

The Legends of Abraham.

The legends clustered around the personality of Abraham are innumerable, but this one is peculiarly characteristic of the Hebrew conception of Abraham's work. "It is related that the whole household of Abraham's father were idol worshipers, moreover they made idols and sold them upon the streets. But when a man approached Abraham to sell him an idol he would ask him, 'How much is this image?' 'Three manas,' he would reply. 'How old art thou?' Abraham would ask. 'Thirty years.' 'Thou are 30 years of age, and yet worshippes this idol which we made but today!' The man would depart and go his way. Again another would come to Abraham and ask, 'How much is this idol?' 'Five manas,' he would say. 'How old art thou?' would Abraham continue. 'Fifty years.' 'And dost thou, who are 50 years of age, bow down to this idol which we made but today?' With this the man would depart and go his way. When Nimrod heard of Abraham's utterances he ordered him to be brought before him, and said, 'Thou son of Terah, make me a beautiful god.' Abraham then entered his father's house and said, 'Make a beautiful image for me.' They accordingly made it, finished it and painted it with many colors. He went and brought it to Nimrod.

"And on that day Abraham's righteousness shone forth. It was a cloudy day and rain fell, therefore when they were about to thrust him into the burning furnace, Nimrod sat down and all the people of the dispersion did likewise. Abraham then entered, and standing in the center he pleaded his cause. After which Nimrod asked: 'If not the gods, whom shall I serve?' Abraham replied, 'The God of Gods and Lord of Lords, whose kingdom is everlasting in heaven and on earth, and in the heavens of the high heavens.' 'I shall worship,' said Nimrod, 'the God of Fire; and behold I shall cast thee therein. Let then the God to whom thou testifiest deliver thee from the burning furnace.' They then immediately bound him strongly and tightly and placed him on the ground. They then surrounded him with wood on the four sides. Five hundred cubits thickness to the north, 300 cubits to the south, 500 to the west, and 500 to the east. They then set the pile on fire. The whole house of Terah were worshipers of idols and until that moment had not recognized their Creator. Their neighbors and fellow-citizens assembled, and beating their heads, said to Terah, 'Oh, shame—great shame! Thy son of whom thou did say that he will inherit this world and the world to come, has Nimrod burnt in fire.' Immediately then God's mercy was moved, so that He descended from the habitation of His glory, His greatness, His majesty and the holiness of His great name and delivered Abraham, our ancestor, from that shame, from that reproach and from the burning furnace, as it is said, 'I am the Lord who brought thee out of the fire of the Chaldeans.'

The Loss of the Ten Tribes.

There has been a strange fascination about the loss of the Ten Tribes of Israel and Hebrew legend attempts to supply an account of the fate of those Ten Tribes in various ways. There is a peculiarly interesting legend respecting the so-called Children of Moses, connected, of course, with the exile by Nebuchadnezzar. "When they arrived in Babylon, their enemies and captors said to them, 'Sing us a song of Zion,' and they replied, 'How can we sing a song of Zion upon strange ground?' 'Now,' retorted their captors, 'ye shall sing by force,' but they at once cut off their fingers with their teeth and cast them before them and they replied, 'How can those fingers, which struck the strings of the heart and the temple, strike them here in a strange land?' And God exclaimed, 'If I forget Jerusalem, my right hand shall be forgotten.'

"A cloud then descended and lifting all the Children of Moses with their sheep and cattle, brought them to the east of Havila. In the night they were let down and on that same night they heard a great noise surrounding them, like that of a river, without seeing a drop of water descending, but heard only the rolling of stones and sand where there had never been a river. This river then rolled great stones and the sand without any water, made a noise as of a great earthquake. This continued until the Sabbath. The river they called Sabbathon, or Sabbathianus.

On the Sabbath it ceases to flow and on the eve of Sabbath a cloud ascends full of smoke. No one is able to approach them, neither do they approach them. There are no wild beasts, no unclean animals nor any reptiles or creeping things. Nothing except their flocks and herds. They reap and sow and they ask the others and thus they learn of the destruction of the Second Temple." It is believed this region in which the Children of Moses dwell, that the remnants of the Ten Tribes are said to be found. "The Tribe of Issachar dwell on the mountains of the great deep in the nethermost parts of Media and Persia, and there they fulfill the commandment, 'The book of the Torah shall not depart from their mouths;' nor do they take upon themselves the yoke of any earthly kingdom, but only the yoke of heaven and the yoke of the law. They have many captains of the army, but never fight with any man, but discuss the Torah. They dwell in peace and tranquillity and no rebellious thought of evil enters their minds. They possess a country whose area

covers land of ten days' journey, and they have an abundance of cattle, camel and servants, but do not bring the horses, nor do they possess any warlike instruments, except knives for preparing food and to kill the animals for that purpose. They are men of great faith, hating oppression or robbery.

"The Children of Zebulun encamp on the mountains of Paran and pitch their tents, made of the hair of Armania, and stretch as far as the Euphrates. The Tribe of Reuben dwell opposite them behind the mountains of Paran and between them there is love, unity and peace. The Tribe of Ephraim and half the tribe of Menasseh dwells opposite the city of Mequa." In a similar way each and every one of the Ten Tribes is located in this fabulous region "to the east of Havila," which every Bible reader will easily connect with the Garden of Eden as located by the second chapter of Genesis.

Many legends of Moses, Daniel and all of the other famous Bible characters are included in this great chronicle. It will attract the attention, not only of scholars who have found so much that is interesting in the legendary law of Israel, reflecting, as it does, the religious consciousness of the people, but it will also interest the mass of the people, because of the people's fancies and sympathetic legends which are here recorded. R. M. M.

THE MONTHS.

HOW THEY WERE NAMED BY THE ROMANS
MANY YEARS AGO.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] All of our months were named by the Romans a great many years ago. One of the months looks back on the old year and it looks ahead to the young or new year, so it was named for a god whom the Romans worshiped. He was represented as having two faces, looking in opposite directions. One of his faces was old and the other one was young. His name was Janus. Can you guess which month was named for him? Another month was named for the god of war. What was his name and which month was named for him? May was named for Maia, a goddess who was the mother of the god Mercury, and June was named for Jupiter's wife, Juno.

Have you ever noticed that while most months alternate with thirty and thirty-one days, July and August come together with thirty-one days? That is because these months were named for the two Emperors, Julius and Augustus Caesar. It would not have done to give one a longer month than the other received, so both were given thirty-one days.

In early times the Romans had only ten months, with names that meant first month, second month and so on. Four of these names are used now, for instance: December really means "tenth month," although it is now the twelfth month. Can you find the other three? A man named Numa added the two months January and February, shortening the others in order to do so.

It is said that February is a name taken from a Latin word that means to purify, because during that month they held what they called the feast of purification, and that April is from a word that means to open, because at that season the buds begin to open.

UNION ARMY SURVIVORS,

CALCULATIONS AS TO THEIR PROBABLE NUMBER AT FUTURE PERIODS.

[Baltimore American:] An interesting table has been prepared by Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, showing the probable number of survivors of the Union army in each year from this time till 1910, and then at five-year intervals until 1945, when Gen. Ainsworth thinks it not unlikely that the last veteran of war for the Union may have passed away. This will be eighty years after the surrender of Lee. A man to have enlisted at the age of 18 in the last year of the war would be in about his 99 year in 1945. That is the age of the oldest surviving soldier of the war of 1812, whose name the pension roll bears. In the case of the war of 1812, however, the number of widows on the pension roll is now 1998.

If this ratio, practically 2000 to one, were applied to Ainsworth's tables regarding the veterans themselves, it would appear that civil-war pensions will by no means end in 1945. In 1940, he estimates that 340 veterans will be living. Does this mean that there will be 63,000 civil-war widows on the pension rolls? Obviously not. If, however, Congress does not pass the law which has been many times recommended to make the young girls who are formally wedded to old soldiers at the point of death ineligible to a pension, the number may be surprisingly large. Four widows of the revolution still survive. Their average age is 84. Cornwallis surrendered 118 years ago, or thirty-four years before these women were born. The average age of the daughters of the revolution, of whom seven are on the pension roll, is 86.

It appears, from the best of calculation, that can be made as to re-enlistments, that the actual number of individual soldiers who served in the Union armies during the civil war was 2,128,948. Last year marked the point where this number was more evenly divided between the living and the dead than at any other time. Now the survivors have become an actual minority of the great army of veterans, numbering 1,032,418, which is 32,000 less than half. The present number of survivors will be again divided by about 1912, when one-fourth of those who served in the Union armies may be expected to be living. An interesting comment upon the comparative proportions of the civil war and our recent Spanish war is found in the fact that in 1920, according to Gen. Ainsworth's statement, more men will be living who served in the civil war than are now living who served as volunteers in the Spanish war. His estimate for 1920 is 251,727. In the five years following that time this number will fall to 116,073; in the next five years to 37,033, and in the next half decade—to 1935—to 6296.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago, is spoken of as the probable successor of Dr. George W. Northrup in the chair of systematic theology at the University of Chicago.

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

HAT STRINGS VITAL THIS WINTER,
THE DIRECTOIRE AND ITS RHINESTONE SUNBURST IS ALSO A MILLINERY CORNERSTONE.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—What nearly every woman aspires to own for her winter wearing is a Directoire made wholly of velvet, its wide, upturned, rounding brim faced with white waved chiffon, and the crowning glory of it a Rhinestone sunburst set inside at the base of the brim, where it flares up from the face.

The sunburst is really the cornerstone round which the properly designed Directoire is built, and aside from its virtues as an ornament it serves the noble purpose of bracing back the brim to that it forms the proper sort of arch above the face. Whether the crown of her Directoire rakes exaggeratedly forward or not, whether the whole hat itself is composed of velvet that is of the commonplace weave, or that variety known as antique, are almost unimportant details to the woman who has staked all her claims to beauty on her strings. The Directoire that is a force in the millinery realms always has strings, but as you hold dear your hopes of looking your best in your new winter hat, don't invest in ribbon strings.

Nothing is more difficult to dispose becomingly about the face than broad, double-faced satin scarfs, no matter if the satin is the richest and the softest you can find. The requisite effect, indeed the only effect, is to be had by the use of chiffon or Liberty crepe or molines net, or, if you can afford a good delicate kind, lace scarfs.

How Strings Should Be Worn.

When fashionably disposed, the hat strings are invariably draped and one is half a yard shorter than the other; this is, of course, the left hand string. When a Directoire is pinned in place its soft chiffon right hand streamer is cast across the bust in a loop to the left shoulder; there it meets its mate and they fasten to the shoulder of the gown with an ornamental brooch; from this point they flow down to the waist line and are fastened again, while their ends drift in uneven lengths, one to the knees, the other nearly to the feet.

On a sumptuous calling gown, of that strange, soft color called faded leather, strings of creamy lace, draped as described, are invaluable agents for decoration. Sometimes the hat streamers are very long and fall in an airy chiffon cascade down the front of the gown, and an exceedingly long, light silk fringe gives them a fashionable finish.

Novel Stuff.

Moired velvet is one of the few fabrics we have never seen before, and that is coming to the front as a goods for handsome, simple trained skirts to wear with fancy theater waists, and it comes most aptly into play for ornamental collars, belts, revers facings, hat folds and ornaments.

mental waistcoats. We do see here and there whole gowns of it, and one of the most attractive bridal costumes made for an October wedding was all of white moire velvet hung with white silk fringes of divers lengths.

Turning over other interesting contributions of the manufacturers to the hoards of fabrics turned out this autumn, we find a strongly appealing novelty under the appropriate title of *L'arc-en-ciel*, for it is a fine white cloth so wonderfully dyed that an opalescent rainbow stripe, now appearing, now disappearing, like the colors in a shot silk, runs through every width. *L'arc-en-ciel* has been put forward especially for the make-up of theater and reception gowns, while it is not a little used for the troupes of bridesmaids now in dressmakers' hands. Most popularly it is garnished with lines of clear brown fur, mink, Alaska sable, etc., and heavy cream cluny and Renaissance lace.

Heavy Waists.

Running over a row of covetable toilets at any wide-awake dressmaker's, the inference is clear that something is being used to break the shoulder line, to relieve the flatness of the upper half of the sleeve where it enters the armhole. Many waists show ridged tucks at the shoulder point, a broad revers collar is allowed to sweep low over the sleeve, or a couple of caps give width and grace at the shoulders. Everywhere is denoted a reprehensible tendency to break the sleeve line with round decoration on the upper or the forearm, else at the elbow a little frill runs round the arm and below it to the waist, rucked chiffon or lace extends in a long, close cuff.

An Excess of Trimming.

Beyond these criticisms none but flattering comments are to be made of dress waists as they now reveal themselves, and powerful as has been the effort to coax women to accept more decoration on their skirts, the waists of the majority of gowns continue to steal all the real glory and color of the costumes. On some of them the most intricate and coquettish little waistcoat arrangements are adopted, and the waist of a cloth gown will open its velvet-faced revers collar first to reveal a waistcoat of soft striped silk, and inside this a second vest of satin overlaid with lace, upon which is draped, through jeweled buckles, a necktie of Liberty satin. What with the barrel-shaped buttons and the stitchings on the little cloth garment itself, the waist of this pearl gray cloth suit reflected seven different but perfectly accordant colors and five different fabrics.

A Costume in Brown.

Scores of the prettiest costumes made up so far have illustrated a general tendency of the modistes to harmonize in one suit variations of a single color. For example, a thrush brown camel's hair will have its waist ornamented with a great kerchief collar of quite golden brown silk, upon which is laid a veiling of tea-tinted guipure; the whole collar will show an edging of mink's fur, a girdle and bows of sable brown velvet and the apex of this sym-

phony in brown will be a tucked or plain high collar and frontlet of pale gold colored silk. It requires a careful hand and a true eye for color to compile one of these mismatched dresses, as they are denominated in the dressmaking vernacular, and not fall into very erroneous arrangements in many greens or selected blues.

There are apparently at this stage in clothes only two details in the making of a dress waist which, if followed, will render a gown hopelessly unfashionable. One is to cut the sleeves full at the top; the other is to allow any length of bodice below the waist line. Otherwise you are free to make the body to your new fall dress as your own sweet will dictates, and do what you will you cannot get behind the times. Big revers and little ones, a slightly pouched front or a flat one, long sleeves to the knuckle, or those to the wrist, bell-shaped cuffs or none at all, are each and every one modes of the time most timely, and boleros and vest effects and short jacket backs and yokes and kerchief arrangements cannot really be placed any one before the other in the lists of popularity.

Velvet Stocks.

What fills the soul of the lover of neck novelties with joy unconfin'd is the high, stiff, dark velvet stock that hooks behind, but shows two rows of glittering little buttons running up the back. This is fastened about the neck of any gown and then a satin ribbon of some pale color is slipped about the throat at the top of this collar, and inside it, drawn to the front and tied so that its ends, garnished with tabs of the most delicate white point lace, fasten in a bow crisp as a fresh blown white rose right under the chin. A long throat and a proudly poised chin are necessary if one would wear this novelty, while something not less pretty and original, and more comfortable, is a collar of folded panne with two lily petal-shaped pieces, deftly wired, faced with satin and turned back in long outstanding points from either side under the ears. So long are some of these collar points that they extend four inches out from the collar band and then droop and touch the shoulder seam, and are at once eccentric and becoming.

MARY DEAN.

PICKING BILLIONS OF FLOWERS.

THE PERFUMERY INDUSTRY AS IT IS CARRIED ON IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF FRANCE.

By a Special Contributor.

Grasse, in the southern part of France, is the center of the perfume industry. There the women and girls may be seen, with broad hats on their heads, gathering flowers from 5 o'clock until 11 in the morning, and then returning with their fragrant burdens to the houses, where they pluck the leaves from the blossoms and pass the rest of the day in preparing them for the work of extracting the essences or essential oils, which contain the perfume itself.

In March they begin picking violets, from which the



A PRETTY TOQUE.

Here is a bewitching little toque, La Belle Amie, it is called. The foundation is of aspen-green velvet. A sweeping arch of the brim in front is broadly bound with ashes of roses velvet, veined by threads of silver. A huge rosette of crisp, snow-white mouseline de soie, deftly curled to look like a newly-blown flower, rests on the apex of the brim, and lends light and color to the face. On the left side falls a mass of metallic-green feathers, changing to bronze and blue in the sun.

PRETTY AND BECOMING.

A delightfully pretty and becoming hat is the one illus-

trated above, designed for all times and seasons. It is quite handsome enough for the theater, and yet is so complete and simple in style as to serve for shopping and street wear as well. As with nine out of ten successful hats this season, the frame is of velvet, a rich marine blue, on which rests a part of the crisp roll of silk encircling the crown of velvet, shirred into a high coronet. A magnificent rhinestone ornament holds two dashing quills in place, directly above the face, while glowing color in the silk at the back provides a pleasing decoration. This hat is from S. Koch & Sons, New York City.

CHARMING SILK AND FELT HAT.

Nothing could be smarter than this charming felt and

silk hat, a successful autumn creation of S. Koch & Son of New York City. The rather wide and flexible brim is faced with tucked pearl-colored silk, it rolls high on the left side and against the hair rests a cluster of velvet tulip petals, pale lilac and yellow. Around the crushed crown is draped a scarf of soft black faille, the fringed ends of which knot at the back and fall gracefully to within an inch of the shoulders. Heaped in effective masses on the center of the hat are many of the tulips, lending an appearance of singular beauty to the com-



A DELIGHTFUL NEGLIGEE.

Its very simplicity makes this little negligee the more pleasing. It is of rose-colored cashmere, trimmed with tea-tinted lace, set on to fall with jabot fullness down the front, and hang in deep ruffles over the hands.

A RICH BODICE.

Nothing is more in vogue this season than silk, chiffon, satin or crepe bodices, having the surface of the goods closely covered by row after row of gathered baby-ribbon. In this manner effective contrasts are arranged, and it is even successful in furnishing up an old waist to look like new. The bodice pictured here is a costly importation of black silk muslin, over a silk foundation, the ribbon satin-edged and very decorative. It shows the inevitable revers and full jabot, both conspicuous features of this season's styles.

popular violet water is made, and from the beginning of May to the end of June they gather the jessamine, roses and orange blossoms, as well as the tube roses in July, the mignonette in August and the cassia in September. But the maidens are not gathering blossoms to stick into their hats or to clasp at their belts to add to personal charms; it is their daily bread, earned in a beautiful and delightful fashion. A breath will blow the rose leaf from you and the nimble fingers of the women must move rapidly to pluck the billions and millions of leaves that go to make up the 1,000,000 kilogrammes of rose leaves alone that are used each season. Besides there is a million kilogrammes of jessamine to be plucked, and violets and orange blossoms to the extent of two million kilogrammes a year. To give an idea of the number of plants that are raised for this huge result, it is calculated that each stalk of jessamine yields two kilogrammes of blossoms a season. So there must be at least five hundred thousand stalks to yield the million kilogrammes required.

But the gathering of the blossoms is only the beginning of the work, for then the flowers must be picked apart and all of the spoiled leaves thrown aside. Then the making of the perfume begins. The leaves are spread one by one upon layers of pure lard that cover plates of glass. Three or four times these flower-layers are renewed before the lard has absorbed all of the perfume that it can hold, for the fat has a peculiar attraction for the essential oils of the flowers. This perfumed lard is the "pomade" of commerce, not the pomades used for hair or beard, but the crude material out of which these are afterward manufactured. The lard is then either shipped as it is to other manufacturers, or put into alcohol, which draws off the perfume from the fat, having a stronger attraction, therefore, than the lard, and the result is the finest eau de cologne. Most of this pomade is shipped as it stands to all parts of Europe and America, but some of it is reserved and the oils are extracted by distilling processes, making the purest extracts. So much for the industry which has made Grasse rich and famous. But in this story lies much that is suggestive for us in the United States.

It is beyond question that in many portions of the United States, just as fine and strongly perfumed flowers can be raised as in France. The varieties of roses, for instance, which are best for making perfumes are not the American Beauties, or La France, but the commoner varieties, which will grow luxuriantly almost anywhere in the States. It is certain that if the attention of some of our women were directed to this matter, they could earn many, a dollar pleasantly by the manufacture of perfumes. It would require no complicated machinery to make pomade just as it is made at Grasse. The lard could be bought and refined, it could be spread on the plates of glass, and it would be both pleasant and profitable to spend a few weeks in June picking roses and spreading the leaves on the absorbing fat. Then if you did not care to make the cologne yourself, you could sell your pomade and get a good price for it.

SURVEYOR'S PERILOUS TRIP.

Prof. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geodetic Survey, accompanied by a party of five men belonging to the survey and a Mexican guide, has started on a perilous voyage down the Grand Canyon of the Rio Grande. They left Presidio in boats two days ago. They will not be able to get out of the canyon until Del Rio, about 300 miles below their starting place, is reached. The Mexican guide who is with the party made a trip through the canyon a few years ago, and he is the only person who is known to have braved the dangers of the long and dark journey. The recent heavy rains have caused a big flow of water in the river, and there will be no difficulty in making the trip in boats.—[Austin (Tex.) Correspondence New York Sun.]

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

[The housekeeper of "The House Beautiful" will answer any proper and clearly-stated queries addressed to her in care of The Times; and where she may not have been clearly understood on any particular point, will answer privately, and make necessary explanations. A number of inquiries already received will be answered next week.]

A Blue Dining-room.

R. E. W. writes: "In reading your articles in The Times I feel you can help me in adding to my dining-room, and can tell me just what it needs to give it a more homelike appearance. It is a room 19x12 feet, with four large windows. At these I have hung full white muslin Brussels net curtains, with a valance at the top. On this valance I have appliqued large conventionalized poppies, in shell-blue art linen. My walls are of the same shade of blue, with a tea-green ceiling and frieze. My table, chairs, woodwork and buffet (which is built into the wall) are all of oak. I have a good deal of Delft china, which I should like to use if you will just tell me how to do so effectively. I admit, it is a pretty room, as far as it goes, but it really needs something more to give it a finishing touch. When I read your many descriptions of artistic rooms I am sure you can help me."

You have given me so good a description of your pretty blue-dining-room that I have ventured to insert your letter, so that others may also have the benefit of it. There is nothing more desirable than to attain a thoroughly attractive dining-room, and I have given a good deal of thought to yours, for I like it as far as it goes. Do you not think possibly that the feeling you have of a need of something more arises from the fact that your large windows look a little bare? Your Brussels net curtains, while extremely pretty, are very thin, and you do not mention that you have sash curtains. I think I would make sash curtains, to go close and rather full against your pane, of a light dull-blue India silk. Get a thin quality, which exactly matches in color the blue of your poppies. Then, at the window, or double window, which is at this end of your 19-foot room, set a narrow, light, wicker stand, just the height of your sill. In a prim row set flower-pots in this (close to your glass,) having red and pink geraniums in full bloom in them. If the plants have been properly grown and trimmed they will be highly ornamental, and will give a charming variety in color to your blue and white room. Go to a place where flower-pots are made, and have pottery saucers in red, made to match your pots. You possibly cannot realize until you have tried it what a fascinating effect is given by using the thin, blue silk curtains half way up the window, under the long ones of white net.

To supplement your buffet, have a high, narrow table, about fourteen inches wide, made of oak, like your furniture. It should cost you very little. Let this stand several inches higher than an ordinary table and be about three feet long. Cover it lengthwise with a white linen scarf, with lace or open-worked ends, and for a constant decoration have a glass bowl of flowers on it. There will yet be plenty of room for side dishes, your dessert, or it may serve to hold your coffee tray until needed. You will find this simple piece of furniture most useful, I am sure, and can be made artistic looking as well.

As for your Delft plates, you could not use them to better advantage than to have a narrow oak shelf run about a foot above this little side-table, and arrange your plates in a row against the wall on that. Chafing dishes also look well in them, and they are just the height to cook from conveniently.

A Yellow Chintz Bedroom.

J. I. P.: I will give you two schemes in yellow, either of which will make an effective room.

Cover your walls with one of the new chintz wall covering that are now being used by decorators in Boston, New York and Chicago. They are in exquisite patterns, and have a high glaze. You can get beautiful designs of yellow flowers on a white ground. Have your ceiling and frieze with this of plain yellow, and use at your windows white point d'esprit, with narrow ruffles, caught back midway close against the pane; on either side of the window-casing hang straight curtains of plain yellow India or raw silk. There is a sort of rough or knotted raw silk brought, which makes beautiful curtains. Dress your two white beds to go with this chintz, quaintly, in pure white dimity, with valanced spreads. Have the furnishing of your bureau in yellow and white.

Another scheme is the plain wall, with figured frieze and ceiling. You can have the walls kalsomined and your ceiling papered, or you can use the yellow canvas (Fabricona) on them, if they have been papered before. With these plain walls I would hang flowered yellow chintz curtains over white muslin, upholster a chair and couch, if possible in the chintz, and have the beds done in white muslin spreads over white satin.

Gobelins, and Other Tapestries.

Tapestries are now being used so freely in the decoration of even the ordinary house that it seems to me worth every one's while to look into the subject, far enough, at least, to familiarize herself with the outlines of their origin and history. The use of tapestry is no longer confined to palaces or the magnificent homes of the very rich, but a material closely resembling in coloring and figures the famous Flemish tapestries is now carried by the shops at a most reasonable figure. It is thus brought within the reach of all those who care for the soft, rich half-tones of its peculiar coloring, and who like the cheerful suggestion of its dancing Dutch figures, its cozy latticed cottages and beautiful blue-green trees, outlined against a distant sky.

To the uninitiated any fabric which looks like canvas, with figures or designs thrown up on the right side of it, in colors, represents a tapestry, and it is sometimes difficult for even a connoisseur to detect the difference at first glance between this machine-woven stuff and the valuable

textile which is woven on handlooms by special artists. This difficulty is heightened when one cannot examine the wrong side of the material; I would, therefore, advise any one who has a fine piece of this imitation of either the Flemish or French, to be wise, and line it or use it in such a way as to prevent prying critics from examining it too closely. The difference is simply that a piece which is a good imitation may sometimes be purchased for \$10 or \$20, while its facsimile in the antique would be worth from \$500 to many thousands.

Fortunately, there is an etiquette in society which precludes the asking of impudent questions, and while the owner might willingly admit to her friends its real value, and even gloat with them over her bargain, she would not care to proclaim its cheapness to every passer-by.

The making of tapestry is one of the oldest of the arts, and like so many of the fine arts, was brought to a much higher state of perfection in older times than in the present day.

Saracenic—The tapestry made and employed for decorative uses by the Saracens was embroidery in oriental style, made without looms, and especially copied from the works of the Saracens of Spain and Sicily. There are still specimens in existence of this which testify to the barbaric splendor of their decorative ideas.

Bayeux—The Bayeux Tapestry, which was worked by Matilda of Flanders, wife of William the Conqueror, and her women, is one of the most famous pieces in existence. It is historical in character, and is worked in cross-stitch. It takes its name from the city of Bayeux, in France.

Arras—The Arras, which is so often alluded to in the literature and history of the Middle Ages, is a term which has become synonymous with door curtain or dividing curtain. This was because the tapestry which was used for this purpose in medieval castles and palaces was woven in the city of Arras, in France. For instance, when Shakespeare tells us that Hamlet killed Polonius by making a pass with his sword through the arras, he refers to the tapestry which divided the Queen's apartment.

Flemish and Venetian—To the Flemish weaver the world of art owes a debt of gratitude for bringing a craft which was crude and barbaric to a state of perfection and artistic beauty, which shed a brilliant luster on several centuries. We may say without exaggeration that the products of their looms lent for ages to the world warmth and color, glory of great achievement, and the exquisite satisfaction which the attainment of perfection in an art affords. Kings' palaces were hung with tapestries. Raphael himself designed cartoons for hangings for Hampton Court.

Flemish work was entirely in wool and thread, while Venetian and Florentine hangings were rich in glowing tints of silk and gleams of gold threads. It is supposed that Flemish workmen went first to Constantinople to learn the art of weaving tapestry, and they were sought for eagerly all over Europe.

French, or Gobelins—The tapestry called Gobelins, which has become generally known as the synonym for all that is most pleasing in this fabric, derived its name from the two famous dyers, Jehan and Giles Gobelin, who came to France from Holland in 1470. An odd thing is that they were not weavers at all, but became very rich and very celebrated through the discovery of a scarlet and a blue dye; and when their magnificent establishment was purchased by the French government, and the King's Flemish weavers were placed there, their work was given the name of the Gobelins. Under Louis XIV, Charles Le Brun, the courtier-artist, was placed in charge of the works. He was a man of high cultivation and luxurious tastes; he stood high in favor at court, and he gave a social distinction to the craft which it has retained to the present day. He refitted and furnished the establishment, adorning it with the most magnificent works of art and craftsmanship in the world. It became a favorite resort of the King and his court, and everything in connection with it was spoken of with bated breath, the products of these looms commanding in consequence the most fabulous prices.

Many of the old Gobelins have shepherds and nymphs dancing, and playing on pipes and other musical instruments for the central pieces, and with these will be superb and complicated arabesques and various devices, exquisitely executed for borders. The arms of France always appear at the top.

In Italy, Cosimo I, in 1545, engaged Flemish weavers, and established a school of tapestry-weaving in Florence. A new gallery of tapestries in Florence was opened in 1884, and is the only institution of the kind in Italy.

There are some magnificent specimens to be seen here of Tuscan, Gobelin, German and Flemish tapestries. Those woven in 1400 have the colors still rich and beautiful.

KATE GREENLEAF LOCKE.

PHILOSOPHIZING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

[Minneapolis Tribune:] Warring against an inhospitable climate and various many-legged bugs, the Nebraskans learn to be a philosopher. A candidate for office out there had his leg cut off by a locomotive the other day, and remarked in a resigned manner that there was one less to pull.

Although Congress voted medals to Admiral Dewey's staff officers as long ago as eighteen months, they have not yet been presented, so that three officers, Lieut. T. M. Brumby, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell and Ensign W. P. Scott, of all those who fought in the battle of Manila Bay, were the only men in the New York Dewey celebration that did not wear medals. Nobody seems able to explain why the medals have not been presented.



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The Youths' Own Page—Our Boys and Girls.

RONALD FLETCHER—CASTAWAY. THE STORY OF A LAD WRECKED ON SABLE ISLAND.

By a Special Contributor.

IN 1703 the ship Goodly Hope was thrown upon one of the many shifting bars of Sable Island. The seas broke over her. The hungry, restless sand slowly but surely gulped her down. It was not particularly novel. This island monster of the North Atlantic Ocean had merely swallowed another tid-bit. Of all that gallant crew only a single soul escaped to shore.

A young lad of good family, Ronald Fletcher by name, had been lashed to a wooden grating by some rough seamen. The vagrant eddies swept the grating well into a shallow cove. As soon as he was able the boy cleared himself from the saving fetters and waded thankfully to the dry land.

But a brief survey of the treeless waste dashed his new hopes. As far as the eye could see was nothing but an expanse of rolling sand dunes, with but an occasional patch of rank grass to vary the monotonous landscape.

Seabirds, with their eggs, and an occasional drowned fish tossed upon the strand, furnished Ronald's only food for many days. Portions of wrecked vessels were abundant, and he secured a crude shelter by creeping underneath them; but nevertheless, he suffered terribly from exposure to the never-ending procession of storms. His clothing was soon worn to tatters. His hair grew long and matted. His skin became frightfully tanned and also disfigured by eruptions resulting from the unnatural food he was compelled to eat.

In one of his excursions about the island he found the hull of an old-fashioned ship standing upon an even keel, between two sand hillocks. Ronald eagerly clambered all over her, hoping to find something that might prove useful to him. But she was apparently an old wreck, clean-stripped by the remorseless years. In further searching the lad scraped away the sand and opened a small hatch which showed itself in the floor of the after cabin. Little daylight could find its way below deck, but he discerned several great metal bound chests. With a piece of loose timber he managed to smash in the end of one of them. Out tumbled a stream of discolored metal pieces. They were coins of silver and gold, and ornaments and trinkets in the same precious metals. The craft undoubtedly had been a treasure ship, mayhap a Spanish galleon bringing her tribute from the Indies. Before he left the hull the lad took a heavy gold chain and fastened it around his waist. The thing served to bind his tattered clothes together.

During the frequent storms Ronald was compelled to remain beneath pieces of wreckage. The clouds of flying sand at such times were overpowering. His larder was so ill-supplied that he frequently endured the pangs of hunger along with the confinement. Upon one such occasion in particular his fasting had been exceedingly prolonged. With the first signs of the storm's abatement he hastened to a great stretch of salt swamp much affected by the gulls, where he gathered an armful of eggs. Crouching down upon the soggy grass, unmindful of the noisy birds circling overhead or anything else, he commenced to crack the shells and swallow their contents. In the midst of this poor feast he heard an exclamation of surprise. He looked up, scarcely believing that he had heard aright. A big red-bearded man, attired in rough sea fashion, and wearing a woolen cap upon his head, stood some few rods distant, gazing wonderingly at him.

Ronald at once fell into a perfect delirium of excitement and joy. Quickly tossing aside the remnants of his meal, he rushed toward the newcomer, with the evident intention of embracing him. But the latter was not over cordial. At first sign of this advance he drew a short sword or hanger, which he bore in his belt, and presented its point towards the breast of the enthusiastic youth.

"Not so fast, monkey, ape or wild man of the island, whichsoever you may be," cried the stranger, with an accompaniment of oaths. "Keep your distance and I'll keep mine."

"Oh, sir! have mercy upon me," poor Ronald screamed, falling upon his knees and extending his hands pitifully towards the impassive stranger. "I am an unfortunate, cast away alone upon this horrible place. You surely will sympathize with me! No human heart could steel itself to my condition!"

And rapidly, at times incoherently, the wretched boy told the story of his shipwreck, and wept in mental anguish.

The red-bearded stranger listened impatiently and without making any effort to conceal his lack of attention.

"So, so," he interrupted, before the lad had well finished. "You need enter into no more precise details. I have just been through something of the same sort. This cursed island has proved the death of my own good ship, and left me with but half a dozen companions and our pinace to—hey, knave! What is this bravery?"

His eye had just caught sight of the golden chain around the lad's waist. The rubbing of the rags had cleaned away the discoloration in places, and brought out the yellow luster of the rich metal.

With trembling, nervous fingers Ronald unfastened the trinket and laid it at the stranger's feet, meanwhile sobbing out his discovery of the stranded galleon, with its chests of treasure in the afterhold.

"Now this is something like," chuckled the red-bearded one, snatching up the bauble and examining it greedily. "'Tis a brave lad. All will be well with you. Fear nothing. Bear me company to 'e shore. Why could you not have mentioned this matter first, and left the other tale for idle hours? My merry comrades will brisk up their ears mightily when they find that their captain

brings them reward, even though misfortunes. Lively, boy; play me no tricks. Try but to dodge away, and tremble not. You will find me as gentle as a fond father, if your own duty is performed with a good grace."

So saying, in curiously alternating accents of harshness and forced geniality, the newcomer started away at a lively speed, half pushing, half dragging the boy along with him. They soon reached the same cove which had received Ronald so hospitably. Some thirty or forty yards from shore was a ship's boat, manned by six repulsive-looking fellows. They were engaged in hoisting sails and did not at first note the approach of the pair.

"Hi! Lads, I say!" shouted the red-bearded man excitedly, but, nevertheless, keeping fast hold of the willing Ronald. "Is this the fashion in which you obey the orders of your commandant? Did I not bid you await my return? Would desert an old shipmate? Shame upon you, for fair weather sailors!"

"Easy all, Cap'n Rogers," replied one of the men in the boat. "Your watch is done with us. Me and my mates have figured that this boat is too small for seven."

"You don't mean it, Bully Ned," cried the captain, with a hoarse laugh.

"See if we don't!" several of the crew retorted angrily. "Where might you have come across the young shaver?" inquired the one whom the captain had addressed as Bully Ned. "He'll be a nice messmate for you, if there is anything to mess with on such a sand bar."

"What do you make of this, lads?" called the captain, holding up the precious chain which Ronald had so freely turned over to him.

There was a dead silence in the boat, but the men all stared eagerly.

"I'll tell you what I make of it," went on the captain impressively. "It is all gold, pure gold, and, better still, there's a whole shipload of the same and finer, back among the hills."

"Who says so?" bellowed one of the sailors.

"This poor shipwrecked lad, whom we are going to take away with us. The gold pays his passage," went on the red-bearded skipper with a curious intonation that hardly pleased Ronald. "You'll come ashore lively," the captain continued, addressing the men, "and, maybe, we'll sail off together with doubloons instead of sand bags, for ballast."

The sailors in the boat consulted together, but the sight of the chain, with its attendant promises, was a strong argument. The unhappy Ronald heard the captain cursing at his men in an undertone, while they were making up their reluctant minds. But when they had decided and pushed the boat back to the beach, the crafty skipper received them with an assured smile.

"You'd have only gone to Davy Jones' locker without me, lads," he said to them. "Who would have laid a course? I'm the only one that can pilot in these waters. As for being marooned on this island, nothing would have pleased me better. Some ship would have taken me off in good time, and I'd have had the best part of the treasure to myself. But I'm honest. Share and share alike among gentlemen-adventurers is my motto. Treat me right and—"

"Belay! We ain't no lubbers to be gammoned by a sea-lawyer," growled Bully Ned.

Captain Rogers' eyes flashed fire at this ungracious interruption, but he knew better than to waste words.

"Push along to the galleon, boy," he ordered, giving Ronald a by no means gentle shove.

Up and down, across the billowy sand-dunes went the lad, closely followed by the little band of tyrants. From their conversation and appearance, Ronald quickly realized that he had met with nothing more or less than buccaneers. Such gentry infested the seas in those days. The poor lad knew that he could expect but little kindness from them. However, he thought that the sight of the treasure might render them more generously disposed towards him than if he came empty-handed. And so he trudged on, with a heart heavy enough to be sure, yet still not completely downcast.

But a sad blow awaited him. The storm which had wrecked the buccaneers' craft, had also changed the surface of the island considerably. He could not now find the galleon. From hillock to hillock he hurried, the rough crew ever growing more impatient, without catching a sight of the hulk, which, some few days before, had reared itself aloft above the sand. At last he had to admit his search was useless. He tried to explain the incessant movement of the island and that the galleon must have been covered up. But the buccaneers were in no mood to listen to excuses. Capt. Rogers, perhaps from motives of selfish policy, was particularly aggressive. He led the rest in cursing and threatening vengeance upon the unlucky guide. Finally the whole party came to a halt upon the summit of a sand hillock.

"I'm for going back and sailing away in the boat while we have fair weather," announced one of the men.

"Aye, aye, that's the talk. It's breezing up now," growled another.

Sure enough, in the excitement of the search they had not noticed it, but the clouds were scurrying overhead and the distant surf beginning to roar in a fashion that presaged another blow.

"How about this young shaver with his lying tale of chests of treasure to be taken away for the carrying?" cried Bully Ned, with a volley of profanity.

"Put him where he can keep looking for it until his eyes give out," cried the red-bearded captain, scowling savagely at Ronald.

Before he could well comprehend their intention, the boy's arms were bound fast to his sides with some pieces of lanyard, a hole was scooped in the very summit of the hillock, and the trembling lad roughly placed therein. The crew then filled up the excavation and heaped the sand about, until only his head protruded. Ronald shrieked,

screamed and pleaded with his captors. But it was unavailing. Not until the calloused ruffians had marched away unheedingly did he realize his true position. He tried to squirm. In vain; the cruel sand kept him absolutely immovable. In fact, he found to his horror, that even the twitching of his muscles caused him to sink lower. The sand now came to his chin. He gave up all hope. He prayed. He became more composed, and resolved if he must die, to meet death bravely. To this period of resignation succeeded a sort of stupor. Later on, he became entirely unconscious. Several hours passed.

Meanwhile, the wind had steadily been gathering force. It soon blew a gale. Through some caprice it eddied about the hillock in which Ronald was very nearly entombed. At first a few minute grains shifted. Then whole layers were carried off. Slowly but surely the work went on, until at last the boy lay all exposed. Not till then did he completely recover consciousness. It was now night, pitch dark and storm. He managed to relieve himself of his fetters, but knew not how to find a way to shelter. And so he stayed where he was (not forgetting to return a fervent prayer to heaven for his well-nigh miraculous deliverance) and braved the elements as best he could. After long hours of suffering, the storm subsided and the sun came up on a cloudless blue sky. Judge of Ronald's astonishment! Within a few feet of him lay the galleon's hulk, once more almost entirely exposed!

Poor Ronald was well nigh out of his wits. He argued that the buccaneers were too experienced sailors to have ventured putting to sea in their frail craft in the teeth of a rising gale. If he could come to them with practical proof of his sincerity in regard to the treasure, he imagined that they would relent. And so, he clambered down into the afterhold of the hulk, and, utilizing the greater part of his wretched clothing for the purpose, made up a bundle of the tarnished gold and silver coins. The package was not large, but it was very heavy, and all he could well carry. In fact he made but slow progress with it shoreward, having to put it down repeatedly and rest his weary arms. During one of these pauses he saw something which looked familiar, at a distance. It was the woolen cap that Capt. Rogers had worn. Coming nearer, Ronald noticed that it lay in the very center of a boggy spot. The lad was cautious. He extracted several coins from his bundle and threw them near the buccaneer's cap. The pieces of metal lodged innocently beside it. Then Ronald approached a little nearer and tossed the heavy package in the same direction. It landed close alongside of the cap and—sank out of sight in two seconds! The spot was a "cup hole," in other words a quicksand or treacherous morass, another common attribute of this hungry ocean island.

The buccaneers had probably walked into it all unknowingly. At any rate they had disappeared, leaving their well-equipped boat upon the shore of the cove.

In an agony of fear and sorrow, and yet with deep compassion for the men who had so cruelly used him, young Ronald waited for three days. Then he put to sea in the pinnace, willing to risk any fate rather than to remain longer upon the island. He was picked up by a Dutch warship, and, after many vicissitudes, reached England safely.

PERCIE W. HART.

OASIS OF MOSES' WELLS. WHERE SCIENCE PROPOSES TO MEET THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

By a Special Contributor.

Upon the different occasions that the bubonic plague has visited Europe, it has been generally admitted that the route traversed has been by way of the Red Sea and the Arabian Desert, being carried to the latter country by pilgrims from India to the tomb of the Prophet Mecca, and brought thence to Egypt by returning pilgrims from the same Holy City.

Considerable interest, therefore, may center round that oasis in the peninsula of Mount Sinai, called Ain Moosa, or Moses' Wells, where a recent cablegram announces the fact, that a rigid quarantine has been established, as the chief outpost of defense against the dreaded plague.

The reason for electing this particular spot as a quarantine barrier, is, that it lies directly on the overland route to Mecca, and that it is there the yearly caravan bearing the Khedive's presents to the tomb of Mahomet halts before starting on its long and perilous journey across the desert. It is there, also, the returning caravan pauses to collect stragglers, and rest, after the pilgrimage has been successfully accomplished, bringing with it too often, however, not only the blessing of the chief ulema, but the germs of cholera and the plague. Hence the European medical authorities have determined to combat the disease at this little oasis in the desert before it can reach the territory of Egypt proper.

The oasis is so called from a tradition that it was on that spot the children of Israel first encamped after the passage of the Red Sea. It lies southeast of Suez, some miles inland upon the further side of the gulf of that name. The advance of civilization has not yet penetrated into the sandy wastes of Arabia, and consequently in the numbers of a party is to be found the best safeguard to peaceful transit.

Situated in the midst of an arid plain, glimmering in the bright sunshine with encrusted salt and alkali, the oasis of Moses' Wells is composed of but a small group of date palms and mimosa bushes, sheltering a few huts, where dwell those responsible for keeping the brackish springs free from drifting sand. By these self-constituted guardians of the oasis, a toll is charged for the use of the water.

Far away to the southward can be discerned a range

of rugged hills, from out of which rises the peak of Mount Sinai, visible at early dawn and late sunset. When the shimmer enveloping the desert has passed away, should the traveler chance to visit Moses' Wells when the great yearly caravan halts there en route to Mecca, he will be well repaid for whatever trouble he may have experienced in reaching this unfrequented spot on the earth's surface.

No more romantic vision can be conjured up, than the richly caparisoned camels, their silvery bells tinkling in the clear atmosphere, bearing the Khedive's presents of costly rugs, perfumes, and spices; the fierce swarthy countenances of the Arabs, their persons enveloped in the flowing burnous, and carrying those long-barreled, match-lock guns, with curiously inlaid handles, the prize of the collector of antique armor. To these, the great crowd of attendant pilgrims of all complexions from the full-blooded negro of the Soudan to the comparatively light skinned denizen of the Caucasus, all wrought up to a high pitch of religious fervor by a previous period of fasting and penance, and you will have imprinted on your memory a scene, that for its unique character, it is not likely to be witnessed elsewhere.

It is with the return of this caravan at Moses' Wells, that western medical science proposes to deal in order, if possible, to check the advance of the terrible plague from that hotbed of pestilence, the Holy City of Mecca.

MICHAEL GIFFORD WHITE.

SOME KANSAS CORN.

AND HOW THE PHOTOGRAPHER MADE A MARVELOUS PICTURE.

By a Special Contributor.

Ears of corn as big as saw logs! Three of them, chained to a wagon, make a load for two heavy horses; each kernel as large as an ink bottle, and five of them would make a meal of mush for a family. This is the story of the picture, and the picture is from a real photograph taken out in Kansas, where the corn crop is an annual wonder. Corn of such a size would mean cornstalks 150 feet high—higher than the tallest windmills—and a field of them would rival a forest of pine trees. In harvesting a crop the farmer would need to use ladders to get up to the ears, and it wouldn't take many of the husks to fill a barn and furnish a winter's feeding for a whole drove of cattle.

It may be as well to admit first as last, however, that the photograph may be exaggerated a bit as to these particular ears of corn, but it is not exaggerated as to the mighty corn crop of Kansas, which will feed this winter thousands of cattle, sheep, horses and swine, to say nothing of supplying good-night mush for hundreds of small boys. And just in this connection it may be interesting to tell how the clever photographer—it was Miss Margaret O'Donnell of Beloit, Kan.—produced the illusion of three such mighty ears. She first took a picture of the horses, the wagon and the building back of them, then



The above picture represents an everyday scene in a cable car as it goes around the curve. As usual, there is one person on whom the warning cry of "Hold fast!" falls unheeded. The gentleman's writhings, as he strives to regain his lost equilibrium, are punctuated by pokes from the indignant old lady who fears for the safety of her bonnet. The prize of any \$1 book will be given the author of the best picture sent in by Wednesday night.

Directions: Complete the drawing of the various figures, sketching in the man who is clinging to the strap. Do the work roughly with a soft lead pencil and then go over the lines carefully with black ink, India ink preferable.

Name Address
Age Book desired
Address Editor Children's Page.

that looked like a fuzzy, brown ball, under a large oak tree. "Come on, Ramon, let's see what that is." When John touched the ball it rolled and rolled, and when he succeeded in catching it unrolled, and he found that it was a little bear cub, a little cinnamon bear cub! "O, Ramon, we shall have another playmate!" He picked the little bear up, but it kicked and scratched. Just then John heard a savage growl right behind him, and there was the mother bear ready to eat up the little boy, who was taking her baby away. John turned around very quickly when he

over the top about three or four inches. These wicks will draw the water up and distribute it drop by drop over the wadding. In three or four days you will find that your bottle is covered with the green sprouts of water cress, and that these sprouts grow very rapidly. As they grow coarse or long, trim with a pair of old scissors, and you can keep this pretty green ornament as long as you please if you will only refill the bottle with water whenever you find that the wicks cease to distribute the required moisture over the growing plants. Do not keep the bottle too near the register or stove, and it will last all winter with very little care, giving you a nice green, fresh looking ornament for the sitting-room table, if set on a plate to keep the dampness from spoiling the cloth or table.

ALL OVER THE EARTH IN A DAY.

One of the greatest novelties of all the ingenious devices to be shown at the Paris Exposition next year will be the gigantic globe prepared under the direction of the famous traveler and geographer, M. Elise Reclus. The originator of this original scheme has traveled over all parts of the world explored and unexplored, in order to write his gigantic geography of the world, in some twenty thick quarto volumes. No more efficient person could have been found to construct this most instructive feature of the great exposition.

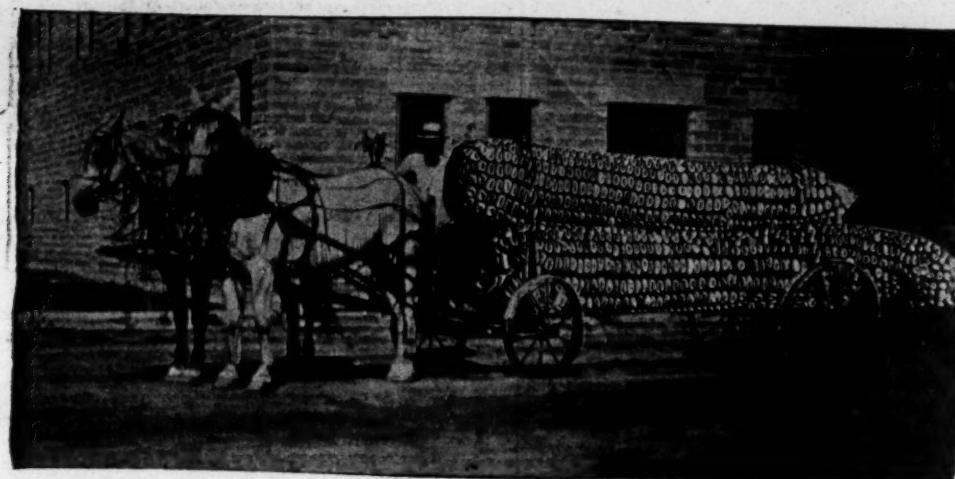
It is a huge globe, ninety-one feet in diameter. On it the whole earth is reproduced in miniature, not flat as on the ordinary globes used in the schoolroom, but in relief, and all calculated exactly to scale, showing the mountains and valleys, the lakes and oceans, the rivers and deserts, so that any child can understand them. A circular staircase leads all around the earth, or this gigantic model of it. The boys and girls who are lucky enough to go to Paris next year will be able to go to the North Pole with far less danger than Nansen did, and in the next few minutes they can wander through the Desert of Sahara without suffering the least from thirst. No one who sees this wonderful globe can fail to understand more about the world in which he lives than he ever could learn from all his study of geography at school.

WHEN THE STAGE HORN BLEW.

In the old days when people traveled by stage coach they dined at wayside inns, and not a great deal of time was allowed for meals, either. At one particular inn a pretty plan was cooked up between the innkeeper and the stage-drivers to cheat their customers of dinner altogether. The people on arrival would pay for dinner in advance. But it always happened that just as they were about to partake of the smoking viands before them the coach horn would blow and they had to rush for the stage, leaving their dinner untouched. And in those days getting "left" meant a delay of twenty-four hours or several days, before the next coach came through.

A party of gentlemen traveling out West "caught on to the game" and arranged among themselves to get the best of the wily proprietor. When they arrived at the inn the old dodge was repeated; but imagine the surprise and chagrin of the host when he saw one man running out with the roast beef, another with the vegetables, a third with the table utensils, and so on, not forgetting the cake, bread, jelly and dessert. In two minutes the table was stripped, and the party leisurely enjoyed their meal as they bowled along the road.

Subsequent travelers were allowed time in which to eat their dinners at that inn.



KANSAS NUBBINS.

she took a close-up view of three ears of corn and pasted it on the first picture so that the ears would appear to rest on the wagon. Then she painted in the binding chain and the tops of the wheels and photographed this composite picture, producing the result which you see.

LITTLE JOHN BUCKLEY'S QUEER PET.

It was long ago, when gold was first discovered in California, that old Martin Buckley and his little son drifted into the northern part of the State.

John, the little son, used to follow his father around, and sometimes the little Mexican children would hand him a tortilla and say something to him in their queer jargon. But they could not understand him, nor could he make out what they would say. So it happened that he was by himself a great deal. He often wished for a cat or a dog to play with.

One night his father came along the road much later than usual, and when John saw him coming he jumped up and ran out to meet him. "O, papa, what have you?" For his father was carrying something in his arms that looked like a large cat. "We killed a mountain lion up on the flats tonight, and here is her baby for you, John. Feed him well and take good care of him. Now, isn't he better than a cat?"

John did take good care of the lion and fed him well, much to the anger and disgust of the Chinese cook, who said "heap tibble." The little boy grew, and so did his pet, which he called Ramon, for that was the name of the little Mexican boy who brought him tortillas more often than any one else.

One day John and Ramon were up on the side of the mountains looking for acorns, and John saw something

heard the deep growl, but Ramon was much quicker, and when the little boy looked he saw Ramon on the bear's back. His sharp teeth were in her throat, and his fine claws had torn holes in her shaggy sides. Bang, bang, and a shower of oak leaves fell from the trees, as John's father emptied both barrels of his gun. The struggle was all over in a few minutes, and the big bear dropped on the ground, dead. John didn't wait to pick up the little cub, but ran toward the camp as fast as his little legs could carry him, and Ramon, who had leaped high in the air when the shot was fired, was there before him. "It's lucky I came back early," was all John's father said, but the old man was trembling from head to foot.

"Ramon, do you know you saved my little boy's life?" asked John's father that night. And after supper Sam Yong took a big plateful of dinner out behind the house and said, "Lamon, you save Melicky boy life; you al-light."

BLANCHE WALKER.

A GARDEN ON A BOTTLE.

Don't throw away that old bottle—make it a thing of beauty and a joy, if not forever, at least for many weeks to come. Take some cheap cotton wadding, soak it in oil and then wrap a thin layer of it evenly around an old bottle, beginning at the top and working toward the bottom of the bottle. Tie it firmly in place with a string at top and bottom. Fill the bottle with water, and then pour plenty of water over and through the wadding. Buy some water cress seed from the florist and scatter it liberally over the wadding. Put some twisted strands of wool, three or four strands in each wick, and four wicks for each bottle into the bottle, so that they reach to the bottom and hang

THE TIMES' HOME-STUDY CIRCLE.

Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton.

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POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE.

Contributors to this course: Dr. William J. Rolfe, Dr. Edward Dowden, Dr. Albert S. Cook, Dr. Hiram Corson, Dr. Hamilton W. Mable, Dr. Isaac N. Demmon, Dr. Vida D. Scudder and others.

II.—LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

The Story of the Play.

THE King of Navarre, "the sole inheritor of all perfections that a man may own," has made a vow that—

"Till painful study shall outwear three years,
No woman may approach his silent court."

Three gentlemen of the King's court have sworn that "for the three years' term" they will "live with him as his fellow-scholars." One article of the vow or oath read as follows:

"Item, if any man be seen to talk with a woman within the term of three years he shall endure such public shame as the rest of the court can possibly devise."

Presently there comes to Navarre, intending to visit the court of the King, the noble and beautiful Princess of France, attended by three noble and beautiful ladies. The Princess is upon an embassy for her father, the King of France, who is old, feeble and ill.

The King of Navarre and his three courtiers are dismayed. They do not wish to be unkind, nor do they wish to deny themselves the happiness of meeting these noble and beautiful ladies. And yet they do not wish to be forsaken of their oath.

Finally, since necessity knows no law, they agree to be forsaken of their oath this much: They will meet the Princess and her train without the precincts of the court; but the ladies are not to be admitted within the precincts.

When the meeting takes place the King and his three courtiers fall in love with the Princess and her three ladies, respectively. But for shame's sake they will not confess their loves to one another. In the end, however, through a series of misadventures, they become acquainted with their common predicament, and they unite upon a common plan to obtain the favor of their loved ones.

The Princess and her ladies also find out about the gentlemen's predicament, and determine to have some merriment over the affair. So when the King and his courtiers, in the disguise of Muscovites, visit the Princess and her ladies, the Princess and her ladies also disguise themselves. The result is that every one of the four gentlemen makes love to the wrong lady.

When, subsequently, the gentlemen visit the ladies in their proper guise and again declare their loves, the ladies mercilessly laugh at them for their former blunders. In the end, however, the lovers are all accepted, but only on condition of each doing a year's penance, as, for example, retreating—

"To some forlorn and naked hermitage—
this not only because of the broken oaths, but also to show that their love is lasting."

NOTE.—Read the play before reading any of the studies which follow. Note Dr. Cook's directions, as published in *The Times*.

A Neglected Comedy.

"Love's Labor's Lost" is perhaps the least read of Shakespeare's comedies; and for this neglect it is easy to assign a reason. The play, probably Shakespeare's first attempt at independent dramatic composition, is, on the surface at least, of a quite different character from his other comedies. While these deal with the lasting attributes of human nature and find their humor in the perennially ridiculous aspects of man's character, "Love's Labor's Lost" is a satiric fling at contemporary follies, and provokes laughter by its caricature of figures and fashions well-known to its first hearers, but as forgotten to the average reader of today as the heroes who lived before Agamemnon. Just as "Patience" some years back swept over England and America in a peal of merry mocking laughter, but has already passed away into the dark backward and abysm of time, so this play of Shakespeare's, which once set the pit of the Blackfriars Theater roaring, and sweetly commanded itself to the fancy of good Queen Bess and the learning of wise King James, is now to all intents dead past hope of resurrection from the shelves of the library to the boards of the stage. The allusions to the fantastic Monarcho, to the dancing horse, to the last fashionable licentious poem, all ring hollow today, and when Shakespeare's merry gentlemen belabor the long-forgotten fashion of pedantic and affected speech, the reader is inclined to cry with Armado: "The sweet war man is dead and rotten; sweet chucks, beat not the bones of the dead."

And yet for the student of Shakespeare "Love's Labor's Lost" has a peculiar interest. It was the special favorite of the young Goethe and his circle of Shakespeare worshipers at Strasburg. Schlegel, the great champion of the romantic school in Germany, spoke of it as a model comedy of the finest wit and the most delightful mirth. Nor has it been without honor in its own country. Coleridge says: "If this juvenile drama had been the only one extant of our Shakespeare, and we possessed the tradition only of his riper works, how many of Shakespeare's characteristic features might we not still have discovered, though as in a portrait of him taken in his boyhood." Charles Lamb loved it as the comedy of leisure, "most nonsense, best sense;" and Pater has devoted to it one of the most charming of his charming appreciations.

History of the Play.

All critics agree that "Love's Labor's Lost" is one of the earliest of Shakespeare's plays, and some of the highest authorities rank it as his first independent work.

General consent puts the date of its composition somewhere between 1589 and 1592. We need not trouble ourselves about the exact year. When we know that he have in "Love's Labor's Lost" one of the earliest, if not the very first, of Shakespeare's creations in the field of poetic comedy, we know enough.

The statement that it is one of his earliest creations applies, however, only to the first draft of "Love's Labor's Lost," and not to the drama as it lies before us today. On the title page of the first edition, a quarto, published in 1598, we read:

"A Pleasant
Conceited Comedie
Called
Loves labors lost.
As it was presented before her Highnes
this last Christmas,
Newly corrected and augmented
by W. Shakespeare."

"Newly corrected and augmented"—for when Her Gracious Majesty deigned to cast the radiant beams of her favor upon the young dramatist, whose wit, pathos and sentiment were packing the playhouses in the suburbs, and commanded a performance of his popular dramatic satire for the entertainment of her court on Christmas day, it was not for him to present it in its first rough form. It must be retouched and decked out with such ornament of ringing verse as the author of "Romeo and Juliet" and "The Merchant of Venice" had at his command.

It is not hard to discover some of the additions that Shakespeare made to the play in 1598. The characters of Rosaline and Berowne must have been strengthened, and

into these old bottles, one has but to compare Armado with his prototype, Sir Topias, in Lilly's "Endymion." Only in the figures of Berowne and Rosaline, where the prentice hand has been re-enforced by the master's touch, do we feel ourselves in the presence of a pair of Shakespeare's men and women, so much more alive than the crowds that go about the street and make as though they lived.

Berowne, in especial, is a masterpiece. His ready wit, his firm hold on the facts of life, his unquenchable good humor, mark him as one of the characters that Shakespeare loved. He subscribes the oath presented by the King with a laughing protest against its ideality. He falls in love and jests at his own folly.

"What, I! I love! I sue! I seek a wife!"

With what good-humored malice does he upbraid his fellows when their broken vows come to light; with what easy grace does he confess the fact when his one love-caused perfidy is revealed. How eloquently he defends the oath-breaking of the little band of lovers and extols its cause:

"From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive;
They sparkle still the right Promethean fire;
They are the books, the arts, the academe,
That show, contain and nourish all the world."

Unconquerably sanguine he rises above each rebuff of his mocking lady, and accepts with whimsical resignation her sentence "to jest a twelve-month in a hospital." If anything was wanting in his character, it was a little more of the milk of human kindness, a little more open-eyed perception of the suffering in the world. And this we feel that he will gain. He will finish his year's penance not a sadder, but perhaps a gentler man.

Rosaline, the first of the mad girls "that mock their lovers so," is a fair portress of that temple of the comic spirit. More than a match in the fence of wit for Berowne himself, yet always preserving a certain decorum which lifts her above most of the characters of the play, she is as wise as she is witty. She knows the worth of her lover and his weakness as well, and with unerring instinct lays her finger on the spot. When she turns upon the man "replete with mocks, full of comparisons and winding flouts" and dispatches him to—

"Visit the speechless sick and still converse
With groaning wretches, and your task shall be,
With all the fierce endeavor of your wit,
To force the pained impotent to smile."

We feel the justice as well as the severity of the sentence, at once a punishment and a remedy.

Dr. Brandes sees in Rosaline and Berowne the first sketch of Beatrice and Benedick, and there is a certain similarity in the situation. But when we hear Rosaline exulting over her lover's plight and promising herself all the joys of a pretty tyranny—"This same Berowne I'll torture ere I go"—we are irresistibly reminded of a gentler lady than Beatrice and a wittier maid than a Rosaline herself, the pretty page of the forest of Arden, who led Orlando through such a mad cure for the madness of love, being "effeminate, changeable, longing and liking; proud, fantastical, apish, shallow, inconstant, full of tears, full of smiles, for every passion something, and for no passion truly anything." The dawn of Rosaline is the promise of Rosalind.

G. M. Parrott

THE STREET IN WHICH SHAKESPEARE LIVED.

it is possible that the figure of the pedant schoolmaster was added as a companion piece to the pedant curate of the first sketch.

Points of Special Interest.

In spite of what has been said above as to the comparative lack of interest of this play for the general reader, there are few comedies of Shakespeare's that will better repay a close and sympathetic study than "Love's Labor's Lost." It is a play of beginnings, and we may see in it the art of Shakespeare in the germ, or rather in a bud just unfolding, sweet in itself, and full of glorious promise. It is a play of youth; the young King, the young Princess, the young amorous lords and ladies dominate the scenes. And in the flash and parry of the weapons of young wit we catch the mind of the young poet. And it is a play in which the personality of the author shines out through the thin veil of the hero, and we see, if not exactly Shakespeare himself, Shakespeare as he wished himself to appear in the eyes of his mistress.

Shakespeare's Art in the Play.

The dramatic art shown in the construction of the plot is of the very slightest. The story, drawn no one knows whence, is a mere peg on which to hang a spangled robe of wit and poetry. A King of Navarre decides to turn his court into a little Academe. He and his followers take vows to study hard, to sleep little, to fast often, and above all to shun the society of women, in order that they may drink deep of the delights of learning and earn in their lives the fame that shall "live registered upon their brazen tombs." But the best-laid schemes, even of a studious King and his book-mates, "gang aft aglee." A Princess of France comes upon the scene with her ladies, as an ambassadress from her old father. Of mere necessity the late-made vows are broken. The King and his lords enter into parley with the Princess and her ladies, and no sooner enter into parley than they fall in love, and no sooner fall in love than they begin to woo their mistresses. The ladies, not ignorant of the vow rashly made and quickly broken, repay their court with merry made and quickly broken, repay their court with merry scorn, till at the close a grave note strikes across the silver laughter, as a messenger announces the death of the King of France. The Princess retires to a year's sojourn in a mourning house, and for a twelve months' space the lovers must wait for their answer. "Our wooing doth not end like an old play," says the irrepressible Berowne, with half a sigh for the penalty assigned him. "Jack hath not Jill." And so, for the year at least, love's labor's lost.

Could any plot be lighter, slighter, brighter!

Even in the character drawing we see the prentice hand, not without promise, indeed, of greater things to come, but still the prentice hand. The King and the Princess are graceful, but shadowy figures. There is not a hair to choose between Longaville and Dumain, or between Katherine and Maria. Even the humorous persons of the play—Armado, Holofernes, Costard—follow along lines strictly laid down in the old comedy—the Braggart, the Pedant and the Clown—as indeed they are sometimes called in the first edition. But if any one wishes to see

how much of the wine of wit Shakespeare has poured

Princeton University.

Note.—The study of "Love's Labor's Lost" will be continued tomorrow.

THE OLD VIOL.

Full tenderly he draws the bow
Across its sleeping strings;
Like wind-swept pines it murmurs low,
Then like a bell it rings.
And now troops forth the joyous band
Known in the long ago,
Summon'd as by a fairy hand—
The magic of the bow!

Then, as he plays of brooks, and trees,
And objects lov'd of yore,
Again the little church he sees
That brims with ivy o'er.
He dreams she at his side is close,
Her hand is in his hand—
Ah, heav'n is very near to those
Who at the altar stand!

Hush! Quiv'ring, wakes a solemn strain,
Slow, with its weight of tears—
Ah, Mary in the grave hath lain
These many, lonesome years!
Would that he, too—what! now, dear Lord?—
Then forward falls his head;
A string has snapped—a silver cord—
The old musician's—dead!

C. E. WASHBURN.

A FLEXIBLE AGE.

[Chicago Post:] "What a fine-looking little boy," exclaimed the good-natured woman to her traveling acquaintance. "How old is he?"

"You're not connected with the railroad, are you?" asked the suspicious mother.

"Certainly not."

"Not in any capacity whatever?"

"No."

"Well, just wait until the conductor gets out of hearing and I'll tell you."

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

Compiled for The Times.

The proposition of the California State Board of Health, to consider the passage of a law quarantining the State against consumption, has aroused much comment in the Eastern press, some of which are of a favorable character, while others are quite the reverse. The Chicago Journal criticizes the proposition as "so selfish and inhuman that it borders on the barbarous." The Philadelphia Public Ledger thinks it might be the best thing that could be done for humanity at large. The New York Journal says it is the first step in a direction on which sanitary science strongly tends to go. The Springfield Republican says the contagiousness of tuberculosis is now so well established that instance of this kind, while they seem harsh, are to be expected. The Boston Herald, while admitting that it may be prudent of California to take such a step, thinks the State will be likely to lose much of its popularity as a resort for consumptives, should the proposed quarantine go into effect. The Chicago News thinks that California should go slow in barring out consumptives. The Boston Journal says that California could not be condemned for adopting such measure, but wants to know what is to become of consumptives, should other semi-tropical states adopt similar measures. The Washington Post considers the suggestion of the State Board of Health as being almost an official notice to consumptives, or to those who appear to be tending toward consumption, that the time will soon arrive when they will not be permitted to enter the State. The Medical Record takes strong ground against the proposed quarantine, which it ridicules, and stigmatizes as impossible of enforcement. The Record says:

"The new theory of the dangerously contagious character of tuberculosis has now extended its application to a proposed State quarantine against all persons or animals afflicted with the disease. California it appears, is the first to take a stand in this direction, and a member of its health board has with great apparent seriousness made such a proposition."

"The radical character of the measure carries with it enough of sensationalism to be widely quoted by the daily press. If nothing else results from the publication of the views of the official who promulgates them, he will at least receive due credit for an entirely original conception. It is a great pity that other ambitious health authorities have not seized similar opportunities for posing as public benefactors. While such a course might be eminently desirable for political purposes, in insuring a continuance of valuable services to the State, it can certainly not commend itself to a becomingly serious discussion from strictly scientific standpoints. At best it shows only to what extreme of non-sensible application any idea of absolutely quarantining against such a prevalent disease as phthisis can be carried."

"If California takes such a stand why should not each of the other States in its own interests follow suit? What then would become of the poor consumptives, whose right to live somewhere and somehow is hardly to be questioned?"

"Obviously enough it will be impossible to quarantine against tuberculosis, even if the most stringent laws were enacted to that end. The large number of suspicious persons that it would be necessary to examine, the uncertainties of necessarily hasty diagnosis in incipient cases, and the still larger number of actually diseased persons who would undoubtedly escape any examination whatever, would exemplify a few of the many difficulties which would attend such an absurd innovation."

Meantime, while California is talking about taking steps to keep out consumptives, our neighboring territory of Arizona is making a bid for these sufferers, issuing a statement that the climate of the Territory is so dry and pure that there is no reason to fear the spread of tuberculosis here.

MENTAL FATIGUE. Recent experimental studies confirm the belief that nerve cells in different individuals yield up their energy in response to stimulation with varying degrees of readiness. Some persons possess a leaky nervous system, wherefrom their vitalities flow away without issue in useful results. In such individuals the activity is likely to be much greater than the occasion would justify. For instance, some children, and adults as well, on hearing a slight noise which others do not mind, react with great vigor by jumping or screaming; or, when spoken to unexpectedly their face flushes, their lip quivers, and they become in a measure physically uncontrolled. In these cases, the persons are unduly profligate in the expenditure of their means, and in consequence, their nervous capital is relatively soon exhausted.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea, in conducting some experiments on school children, made tests with an instrument devised for the purpose. The tests were made in the morning shortly after the opening of school, and again at 11:30 o'clock, after the pupils had been working over their lessons for about two hours. One boy of 11 years, a fair illustration of what might not inappropriately be called an exhaustive type, wherein nervous energy is readily depleted because of incessant waste, was, during the early test well controlled and accurate. But at 11:30 his hand was unsteady, his lips were compressed, the region about the eye showed unusual constraint, and the hand not occupied with the testing instrument was tightly clinched. A second series of trials—there were five trials in each series—produced twitches in the face and body. The boy invariably made hard work of the task, and all the physical accompaniments indicated excessive motor stimulation, the direct result of an unduly excited condition of the cerebral cells. At the close of the experiments he generally seemed exhausted, and upon three occasions it

was thought best not to permit him to make the full series of fifteen trials.

Another pupil, two years younger, illustrated a different type. In the morning trials he was no better than the other boy, but in the 11:30 test he could in every instance complete the task without any apparent fatigue. There was no constraint apparent in the face or hands, no unusual effort to co-ordinate the muscles of the body, and no twitches of any kind. The inference drawn by Prof. O'Shea was that in this case the brain was able to adjust effort in right degree to the needs of the occasion, while in the other case there was such prodigality in the expenditure of energy in various irrelevant motor tensions and activities that it not only defeated its purpose, but it was soon largely spent. The first boy, who was unusually bright, showed this tendency to nervous extravagance in all the work of the school, and became fatigued in the performance of duties which the second boy could discharge with no evidence of overstrain; indeed the latter seemed never to reach a point beyond which he could not go with safety if he chose. Prof. O'Shea holds that this question of the conservation of nervous energy in individual pupils should be made a first study by teachers of all kinds. Most serious injury is being done in many schools by long hours. Children are overtaxed day after day, and worn out by the time that the vacation brings the needed rest. In all training the law that the fatigue limit must not be passed is recognized, and every learner on the bicycle has discovered that practice when he is tired retards his progress rather than helps him. In the same way, mental activity, when carried to excess, results in retardation of growth, even though no more serious consequences ensue.

* * *

VIRTUE IN LEMONS. Reference has frequently been made in this department to the value of the lemon as a medicine, both for inward and outward application. The subject

is not only one of interest and importance to the general public, but specially to the lemon-growers of Southern California, who may find a greatly increased market for their product, should the public be led to make a more free use of this simple remedy. Following is from a recent contribution on the subject in a San Diego paper:

"Most people seem to think that about all the juice of lemon is suited for is for lemonade, and for flavoring other refreshing drinks during hot weather, but lose sight of the fact that during cool, or cold weather hot lemonade is equally good if not better. Persons with whom coffee or tea does not agree, should use part of the time, or even all the time, hot or cold lemonade instead, either with or without sugar, as it best agrees with them. The citric acid contained in the juice aids digestion and keeps the liver and kidneys active, thereby removing bilious matter from the system and regulating the bowels. A grave mistake is too frequently made in extracting the juice from the core of the lemon only and disregarding the oil contained in the thin, yellow outer rind, which, besides imparting a pleasant, aromatic odor and flavor, is slightly stimulating like tea. Recent scientific investigation has demonstrated the fact that lemon juice, diluted with water in proper proportion, at least two parts of water to one of juice, will without injury to the human system, destroy the microbes which cause many of the diseases that human beings are subject to. It has long been known that lime and lemon juice are a specific against scurvy, but it is not so well understood that it is equally efficient against malaria, biliousness, fevers, indigestion, rheumatism, sore throat, etc. The strained juice of three lemons if put in the bath water, will give it a delicious sense of cleanliness. The acid removes all stoppages of the pores caused by accumulation of saline substances. Nothing is better than diluted lemon juice to cleanse the scalp and remove dandruff. It will also cleanse and soften the skin, heal chapped hands and sores. In fact it is a most valuable article for both internal and external purposes. There has until recently been one drawback to the free and constant use of lemons; that is, that the fresh fruit keeps for but a limited length of time, and consequently the loss by decay is considerable besides the inconvenience of squeezing lemons whenever a little juice is wanted; for fresh juice will not keep. That difficulty, however, has now been overcome since a process has been invented and perfected by which lemon juice is refined and prepared so it will keep for a long time in any climate while sealed air tight in bottles, retaining the essential property and flavor of the lemon without being adulterated with preservatives or any injurious substances."

* * *

FOODS AS MEDICINE. Attention has frequently been called in this department to the undoubted fact that, in fruit and vegetables may be found natural remedies for almost every disease that afflicts suffering humanity. Intelligent physicians are beginning to recognize this truth more and more, and many of them are satisfied to merely prescribe a change of diet, except in cases where—and this happens all too often—the patient insists upon getting something out of a bottle, or pill box, for fear that he would not otherwise receive the value of his money. An eminent physician is quoted in a contemporary as follows:

"If housewives would make a study of the medicinal properties of the vegetables, fruits, etc., which they serve, and act upon the knowledge thus gained, there would be far less need to summon the physician on every slight indisposition of some member of the family. Of course, this only applies to ailments in the incipient form, when, by prompt action, disease may be warded off. The ounce of prevention in this, as in other cases, is far better than a pound of cure. When disease has fastened upon the system the only proper course is to employ the best physician procurable."

Those inclined to or suffering from rheumatic troubles should use celery, pieplant, all tart fruits, especially lemon and sour oranges.

One troubled with nervous disorders will be greatly benefited by using onions, turnips and celery. Onions are said to be almost the best nervine known. Nothing will so quickly relieve nervous prostration and tone up a worn-out system.

For kidney troubles, use grapes, spinach, and common

TUBERCULOSIS

Treated by Tuberculin in Combination with Antiseptics.

Dr. C. H. Whitman, medical director of the Koch Institute in this city, has submitted a report to the medical profession as to his use of a purified tuberculin which he terms New Tuberculin, "T. W." a preparation that is prepared as follows. Koch's tuberculin is first subjected to the Kleb's modification in order to remove all objectionable toxines. To this is added a compound which is called "Boron Ichthyol;" this is intended to meet the secondary mixed infection which is always present in the form of the Staphio and Strepto cocci (pus germs,) beginning with the second stage (stage of softening) of lung and bronchial consumption.

This method of treatment has been highly successful, and a very large percentage of consumptive patients have been cured.

The report covers six hundred cases in all stages of the disease admitted to the institute, and is here reproduced for the benefit of those interested.

Summary of 600 Cases of Tuberculosis Treated at Koch Institute to Jan. 1st, 1899.

CHARACTER	No.	Cured	Improved	Not Improved	Total
First Stage....	186	183		3	186
Second Stage..	251	146	81	24	251
Third Stage....	163	38	56	60	163
Total	600	367	137	96	600

Dr. C. H. Whitman.

Dear Sir:—Having had Consumption, pronounced so by several different physicians in the East, I came to California in 1894 hoping the climate would cure me, but I gradually grew worse. I consulted the most noted physicians here but they did not help me. I became discouraged and gave up hope, friends persuaded me to try your treatment and after seven months I was completely cured. It is over a year since I stopped treatment and I am perfectly well, look and feel as well as I ever did. Respectfully,

4406 Central Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

This certifies that I am acquainted with Mr. C. H. Bennett; he is a neighbor and a strictly reliable man. Any statement he may make as the above I would endorse without question. I am also acquainted with the remarkable cure effected in his case under the treatment given him by Dr. C. H. Whitman of this city.

REV. S. G. BLANCHARD, Member So. Cal. Conference,

1157 East Forty-fifth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Patients need not leave their own homes in order to avail themselves of this treatment as

"The Home Treatment"

Gives universal satisfaction, and is being used by consumptives in nearly every State in the Union.

TERMS, \$10.00 PER MONTH.

Consultation Free. Examination, including chemical and microscopical analysis of secretions, payable but once during course of treatment—\$2.00. Call or send for booklet and other literature free.

Koch Institute

Rooms 1 to 20 Zahn Block,
Entrance 43½ S. Spring Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

dandelion, making a tea of the roots of the two latter, and taking tablespoonful doses several times a day, when the plants are not procurable for a relish. Buttermilk as a beverage is also beneficial. For disorders of the liver use tomatoes, onions, lemons and salt.

Insomnia is often cured by the use of either lettuce or onions. Use all kinds of fresh, ripe fruits to purify the blood and tone up the system. Blackberries and raspberries are tonics and useful in all forms of diarrhoea. Bananas are an excellent food for those suffering from that disease in chronic form.

Cranberries are used externally as well as internally for erysipelas, and figs—a most valuable remedy for those suffering with cancer—are used in the same way.

Garlic, olives, onions, peanuts and tomatoes promote digestion. The beaten yolk of an egg, with milk enough added to make it palatable, will be beneficial in cases of jaundice. Take morning and night. Also the beaten yolk with sugar is good to clear and strengthen the voice, and the beaten white with lemon juice and sugar will relieve hoarseness.

Elderberries are said to be a specific for dropsy. Spinach and onions will relieve those suffering with gravel. Carrots are good for asthmatic troubles. Turnips, onions and salt for scurvy. Those who are troubled with diabetes should use foods devoid of sugar and starch. Peanuts are especially recommended for corpulent diabetes.

Dr. E. M. Chamet, of the Chemical Department of Cornell University, has announced that, as a result of the chemical analysis of wall paper, which he has been carrying on for several months, he is able to state that nearly all wall paper sold at the present time contains arsenical poisons, some of them in surprising quantities. Dr. Chamet's investigations were prompted as a result of the several cases of arsenic poisoning which were said to have been caused by contact with paper-covered walls. One of these cases was in W. S. Bancroft's family, of Cornell University, which was caused by red wall paper. Dr. Chamet says there is no basis for the popular belief that green wall paper contains the most arsenic.

In view of the prevalent increase of tetanus cases, it is worth noting that the Philadelphia Medical Journal warns those with wounds not to depend upon household methods of cleansing, nor even upon cauterization. It styles this latter treatment, so popularly believed in, as "a pernicious practice," declaring that such cauterization makes a crust over the wound, and thus prevents free drainage. Certainly, cauterization should speedily go out of fashion, if, to quote the Medical Journal, "it effectually imprisons the microbes of lockjaw and thus promotes infection." The bacillus of tetanus being telluric, or soil-inhabiting, is specially likely to lurk in a wound in the dirt-exposed hand.

The Development of the Great Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY, CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Closing the Gap.

REPORTS from Santa Barbara county state that work at McCormick's big grading camp, just beyond Ellwood, is almost completed. The stonemasons have finished their work, which has been very heavy. The big cut and fill to be made by Mr. McCormick are rapidly nearing completion. The contractor says that his work will be over before the end of October. More men, however, are in demand. It seems impossible to find men who will stick to the work at the camps. The new camp at Ellwood Station has not yet commenced heavy work. About one hundred men will be needed at that point.

* * *

Photographic Paper.

HERE is being manufactured in Los Angeles one of the best photographic papers that has ever been placed on the market. It is called the "Platinograph Perfect Photo Paper," and the company has an office on Spring street. The paper has a soft mat surface, producing pictures of gray tint and tone, not unlike steel engravings. It is a daylight paper, and has another good quality, that of being reasonable in price. It is only half the price of platinotype, and produces the same effect. The gentlemen interested in manufacturing this paper can be congratulated upon having supplied a long-felt want; that of a cheap, daylight, soft mat, gray-toned paper; one that every amateur can use after reading the printed directions. The solutions for toning and clearing come already prepared, and can be used repeatedly. This paper will certainly prove a boon to amateurs as well as to the regular photographer, for it is easy and quick. A picture can be printed, toned, cleared and dried in half an hour, for there is no soaking. Some pictures that have been exposed to the sun in the window every day for three months are as clear in tone as on the day they were printed.

A. S. C. Forbes, who is at the head of the enterprise, has associated with him F. V. Bingham, the inventor of the paper. Both these gentlemen are experienced photographers. Mr. Forbes was instrumental in forming the European Blair Camera Company, Limited, of London, Eng., of which he was a director and business manager. He is conversant with the photographic trade, and is confident of a great future for this platinograph paper. Mr. Bingham is a thorough chemist, and has been engaged in the manufacture of various photographic papers since 1890. He is an experienced photographer, having been at one time the official photographer for the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is said that the demand for the paper already exceeds the output, and the plant is being enlarged as rapidly as supplies can be obtained.

* * *

Wave Motor Company.

THE Pacific wave motor, to which reference has been made in this department, has been taken up by a company, which is incorporated under the laws of California as the Pacific Wave Motor Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, the president being H. T. Hollingsworth, and the secretary A. R. Hamilton. Messrs. Hollingsworth, Hamilton and Perley of this city are the inventors of the motor.

* * *

Aluminum Wire.

IT IS announced that the wire for the electric line which is to furnish power for the section around Lake View, Elsinore and Perris, a distance of twenty-eight miles from the power-house, is to be constructed of aluminum, instead of copper, owing to the high price of the latter metal. This is a course that is being adopted by several companies in the northern part of this State, and in Washington. Should the price of copper keep up as at present, aluminum will, doubtless, come into extensive use in electrical work.

* * *

A Big Ranch.

ONE of the big ranches in Southern California that have not yet been subdivided is the Santa Margarita, in San Diego county, belonging to Richard O'Neil, regarding which the San Diego Union says:

"Only the county boundary line divides the 136,000 acres from two other ranches in Orange county with an aggregate acreage of about seventy-five thousand, all under the same ownership, and comprising a mammoth holding of about two hundred and ten thousand acres. The item of taxes alone amounts to \$16,000 a year on the 136,000 acres in San Diego county, and the taxes on the Orange county portion amount to several thousand dollars more. James L. Flood of San Francisco is also interested in the great property."

* * *

Limestone.

ACCORDING to the San Diego Union, a valuable deposit of limestone has been opened up by Peter Joyce, at the head of Pine Valley, between Pine and Indian creeks, and a kiln has been erected. The deposit was discovered several years ago by Mr. Joyce, who now finds a great demand for the lime at the cyanide plant at the Stoddard mine, not far from the deposit. The lime is of fine quality, and will probably in the near future take the

place of the lime now imported from Port Harford and other northern points.

* * *

Oil and Coal.

FOR some time past prospecting for oil has been going forward in the section of the Coast just north of San Diego City. Active prospecting work has recently been resumed there, and it may be that before long San Diego will take its place among the oil-producing sections of Southern California. The San Diego Union says:

"Prospecting for oil and coal is being carried on by Messrs. Bludworth, Kincaid and Howard near Del Mar, twenty miles north of this city, on land leased from the city of San Diego. Dr. J. Mills Boal has also leased land from the city near La Jolla, twelve miles north of San Diego Bay, for the purpose of prospecting for coal, oil, bitumen and gas. W. W. Andrews of this city, and a number of associates are endeavoring to lease 2000 acres of land near Del Mar, upon which to prospect for coal and oil. Indications of the existence of these minerals are found all the way from San Diego Bay to Del Mar."

* * *

Santa Monica Electric Road.

DURING the past few months an important improvement has been completed on the electric road to Santa Monica, in the double-tracking of the entire line between Los Angeles and the ocean. A feature of the improvement is the use of decomposed granite for the roadbed, so that this road now has one of the finest roadbeds in the United States.

* * *

Skeletonizing Cacti.

MANY ornamental articles are made of the skeletonized leaves of the several varieties of cacti. The Redlands Citrograph gives the following description of the method followed by a National City man, J. F. McCurdy, in carrying out this work:

"He gathers both the opuntia—flat leaved—and chollas—spiny—and burns off the thorns in a brush fire, then splits them open and puts them in a tub of water. Changing the water and rubbing off the slimy mucilaginous pulp which separates from the fiber, and after from fifteen to thirty days the skeleton is developed, cleaned, and ivory-like in appearance. If the bunches are thick they can be split, as they are in layers, and many can be made from one. Mr. M. bleaches them snowy white with chloride of lime, the disinfectant, that you buy at the drugstore at about 30 cents a pound. A small amount will bleach them in a few minutes, or you can use sulphur fumes for the same purpose. Mr. M. gives this process, as there are many who desire to know how it is done."

* * *

Apricot Pits.

A NEW industry has been inaugurated in Riverside, in the collection, cracking and shipping of apricot pits. The recent opening of a market for these pits has added much to the value of the apricot crop of Southern California.

* * *

Ostriches.

A NUMBER of improvements have been made recently on the ostrich farm in South Pasadena. A Pasadena paper publishes the following:

"The feather-room has been more than doubled in size; new cases, made of glass and fine cedar wood, have been put in; a private office has been established in the rear of the feather-room, from which it is separated by a glass partition; new showcases for the exhibition of feathers have been placed in various parts of the room, and altogether it looks fine. There is now on exhibition the grandest display of feathers we have ever seen. And the beauty of them will attract any person, whether man or woman. They run from the purest white through all the different natural shades to the bright, glossy black, and it is difficult to tell which are the prettiest of the lot."

"In the yards and pens there is much to interest the visitors. Eleven new birds direct from Hawaii were unloaded last Monday, and they looked in fine condition after their journey of 3000 miles. Each bird came in a separate crate, which was padded in such a perfect manner that hardly a feather was broken. They are fine specimens, all of them, and add greatly to the attractions of the farm. They are somewhat more shy than the older birds, having been running wild on a 1000-acre tract, and therefore less accustomed to man than those raised here."

"There have been about seventy young birds hatched on the farm this season, and they are bright youngsters indeed. The oldest of this young lot hatched on the Fourth of July, and they are now large enough to try to take the collar button off our reporter on his recent visit. They are perfectly tame and very sociable. Then there are some little fellows but a few days old, and there will be another brood off in about a week, the mother hen being busy in the act of incubating at the time of our visit. Then there is a nice nest of eggs in plain sight where there will be more youngsters soon. It is the intention of Edward Cawston, the proprietor, to raise about one hundred birds this year, or about thirty more than he has now of the young stock."

* * *

San Gorgonio Pass.

FOLLOWING, in regard to this elevated section of San Bernardino county, is from a Banning paper:

"Some twenty years ago W. K. Dunlap broke the fallow ground of San Gorgonio Pass and planted barley. There are now some twenty-four square miles annually seeded. Our ranchers have continually inbred the land, using successive generations of the original seed. Occasionally a few sacks of imported seed have been used, but practically the pass barley is derived from that planted twenty years ago. This year, however, owing to the high price of hay, our farmers have thrashed but little grain. The crop was fair for a dry year, but was all baled. The planters have

combined to import barley for seed. They have purchased the finest quality. It is laid down in Banning for \$1.02 1/2. All admit the desirability of changing seed from time to time. We anticipate excellent results here. Next year will afford abundance of rain and good crops."

"The fruit crop of Banning this season has been very satisfactory, notwithstanding a dry year and the late frosts of last spring. The weather for drying has been nearly perfect, and with the good prices obtained, and some other things in his favor, the fruit-raiser of this locality should be content. A few figures of this season's crop might be interesting to our people and serve to advertise Banning abroad."

"The almond crop was not extra large, but with the good price it sold at, the total is not bad. The crop was about twenty-five tons; and at 10 cents—the average price received—the sum of \$5000 comes into town. Apricots—fifty tons—at an average of 9 cents, foot up the neat sum of \$45,000. Peach returns are not all in yet, but will reach about seventy-five tons, and at prices now offered—5 to 6 cents—will be quite an item, even if sold now; but most of them are being held for a higher figure."

"The prune crop is not all cured yet, but will be over two hundred and fifty tons, it is estimated. At a basis of 3 cents for the four sizes, the total will be a sum to increase the per capita circulation of coin in this town not a little."

"About twenty-five tons of Seedless Sultana raisins represent that crop, while the Muscat raisins will probably reach fifty or sixty tons."

* * *

Botanical Garden.

FOR several years there has been talk of establishing a botanical garden somewhere in the foothills of the Cajonua Valley, in Griffith Park, where the climate is practically frostless, and consequently well adapted for this purpose. Nothing beyond talk has so far come of the proposition. A project is now under consideration for the establishment of such a garden at the Soldiers' Home, where the climate is also mild, and the soil rich. If carried out, this would be a national affair, under the care and control of the government.

* * *

Turquoise Mines.

SEVERAL years ago there was quite an excitement about the discovery of rich deposits of turquoise in San Bernardino county, about sixty miles from Vanderbilt, near the border of Nevada. The Redlands Facts recently announced that these mines had been sold to J. B. Wood of New York, a practical jeweler, who will commence development of the deposits.

* * *

San Diego Iron.

THE American Manufacturer and Iron World, the most influential paper representing iron interests in America, has from Pittsburgh nearly two columns devoted to the remarkable Webb Tepustete iron mine, adjacent to San Diego, on the ocean. It gives the high assays made of mill quantities of the ore, higher than quantity assays made of any other mine worked East, also a good map of the property, showing the millions of tons of ore in place, as described by an eminent engineer who visited it. The San Diego Union says:

"This is said to be the fullest description of a mine this influential paper has ever given editorially in its columns. While eastern people are wondering at the opportunity neglected to make iron here, the chance is certainly possessed by San Diego. Puget Sound is figuring on moving this ore 1400 miles, while it is only 100 from this city to the mine."

"Abram S. Hewitt, principal owner of the Trenton Iron Works, and whose name is national, said, in writing to a friend on this Coast last week: 'Gen. Webb's ore, with coke at your price of \$8 per ton, will make pig for about \$13. A furnace costing \$250,000 will turn out 50,000 tons annual of pig.'

"If any one will look at the price for pig on this Coast," said a man familiar with iron ore, recently, "he will see that at a cost of \$13, the furnace would pay for itself twice annually. And not only this, but the Tepustete ore, making basic steel without admixture, would make the finest pig in America. A price of \$6.40 per ton was offered for this ore if it could be delivered East to grade other ores, while here the pig would be made entirely of it. The furnace here would mean a rolling-mill, machine shops, and nail factories in short order. One of the last steamers from this port to the Orient took 16,000 kegs of nails made East. The owners of the rolling-mill at Los Angeles were lately here and stated that they would move the mill at once to this point if a furnace was built."

* * *

Oceans of Water.

DESCRIPTION was recently published in this department of the big gusher struck by Gen. Bouton, on his property near Long Beach. Since then the Development Company, of Long Beach, has been boring a number of two-inch prospect holes, about a mile and a quarter south of the Bouton wells, and has struck two good flows, regarding which the Long Beach Press says:

"One is down 380 feet on the stream which they have been using right along in the gulch below. For the other they went down 518 feet and struck what they have every reason to believe is the Bouton stream. It flows fully ten inches over the two-inch pipe under a pressure of thirty-five pounds and gives every other indication of being the same water. To get it they went through 346 feet of sand and clay, and 172 feet of coarse gravel. About a quarter of a mile southwest from these they have another flowing well 567 feet deep, showing the same stream at about thirty pounds pressure. Here the water from the deep stream comes through the pipe while that from the shallow stream forces its way around it, the two

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united making quite a river. About a quarter of a mile further toward town, they are sinking another well and hope to strike the same water some time today. They have thoroughly demonstrated the presence of all the water that can possibly be used, and will determine in a few days where the big well is to be located.

Water from the new Bouton well was recently analyzed at the Berkeley Experiment Station, giving the following result, in grains per gallon:

Potassium sulphates, small; glauversalts, 8.10; common salt, 1.35; salsoda, 2.52; calcium sulphate, 1.45; silica, .58; organic matter and chem. combined water, 2.62; total 16.62.

This shows that the water is remarkably pure, carrying a very low percentage of organic matter.

* * *

San Bernardino County Valuations.

COUNTY AUDITOR WALTER D. WAGNER has compiled a leaflet showing the tax rates of San Bernardino county, the special tax rates for towns and cities and school districts, and the assessed valuation of each school district in the county. It shows the total valuation of the county to be \$15,931,529. The larger school districts, in order of their assessed valuations are as follows:

San Bernardino	\$2,293,960
Redlands	1,458,877
Ontario	1,312,703
Chino	1,229,550
Needles	729,283
Mission	679,600
Lugonia	580,810
Colton	500,246
Crafton	459,313
Highland	425,680
San Antonio	292,945
Cucamonga	270,670
Mountain	248,860
Rialto	248,525
Grapeland	235,364
Cram	228,062
Victor	204,734

Riverside Butter.

RIVERSIDE promises soon to be almost as well known for its fine dairy products as for its oranges, the lower lands of the Riverside section being specially adapted to the culture of alfalfa. A creamery is about completed at West Riverside, which will cost about \$3,000, and will be able to handle all the cream produced in that section.

* * *

Big Trees.

SEVERAL Southern California papers have recently been publishing records of phenomenal growth in trees. The Riverside Enterprise has the following in regard to several large trees on one place in that valley.

"And now comes James Boyd and says that as measuring trees seems to be the fad nowadays, in the absence of more exciting news, he has measured a gum tree on his place, twenty-seven years old, and finds that it girths a trifle less than seventeen feet, four feet from the ground. He also says that he has a walnut tree that measures a little over six feet the same distance from the ground, and covers a space of ground with its branches one hundred and seventy-five feet in circumference."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

ONYX.

A NEW MEXICO paper, Las Vegas Optic, recently published the following:

"For several weeks E. C. Betts, from Pueblo, has been working a force of men on what is known as the Dorsey onyx property on the river, near Redrock, and near the old ricolite quarries. It is understood that Mr. Betts is to take out a shipment of the onyx to see in what shape it can be put on the market, and if it proves to be valuable it is to be worked to its capacity. Mr. Betts has taken out a carload of the onyx, some of it in large pieces, three or four foot square and eighteen-inches thick, which is being hauled for shipment. The onyx will be shipped to Poulot & Villeque, Paris, France, where it will be dressed and prepared for market. The stone is a beautiful specimen of onyx, handed in colors, a beautiful pea green predominating. It is rather soft and will work easily, and takes a beautiful polish. The small samples seem to be seamed and cracked. Whether this is caused by the breaking of the sample, or is in the stone it is hard to tell, but will be ascertained when the large pieces are dressed. If the stone dresses well and proves to be of value as an ornamental stone the quarry will prove to be a valuable one, for there is a ledge some two feet thick, which apparently goes through a large mountain. The working of the quarry will bring considerable busi-

ness to Lordsburg. S. J. Wright is out with his teams after a three-ton piece of the onyx."

* * *

A Great Mine.

SENSATIONAL stories have been published from time to time in regard to offers that have been refused by Mr. Clark for the great United Verde copper mine, in Arizona, which was sold only a few years ago for \$15,000. The latest yarn is the biggest of all, it being stated by a Prescott paper that the immense sum of \$100,000,000 had been refused by Mr. Clark for the property. The Prescott paper gives the following particulars in regard to this wonderful mine:

"The deepest workings of the mine are now only 700 feet, while recent explorations with a diamond drill were made to a depth of 2000 feet, showing a continuance of the ore body to that depth. If the property remains in the family of W. A. Clark, his great grandchildren will leave a princely inheritance in the property to their offspring. The value of the mine is simply beyond computation. Its known output is over \$1,000,000 per month in copper, but the additional value in gold and silver is known only to Mr. Clark and a few of his most confidential and trusted employees. The company is capitalized with 300,000 shares of the par value of \$10 each, but for the last block of stock purchased by Mr. Clark he paid \$100 per share, or on a basis of \$30,000,000 for the mine. There are from 1000 to 1200 men on the pay roll of the company."

* * *

Rich Land Below Yuma.

C. BAKER, who was recently in Phoenix, is enthusiastic over the prospects of opening up a rich agricultural section near Yuma. In speaking to a representative of the Phoenix Herald, Mr. Baker said:

"We have a richer agricultural section than you have here. That is, we produce more to the acre than the ranchers of the Salt River Valley, but we have the advantage of an abundance of water at all times of the year. As many as eight crops of alfalfa are raised by our ranchers. Here in the Salt River Valley you raise but three or four, but with plenty of water no doubt you could do as well as we do, except so far as the productive qualities of the two sections are concerned. We think our land is richer than yours."

DEWEY'S RABBIT HUNT.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune:] "Did you ever hear of Dewey's rabbit hunt over in Virginia?" asked a War Department official today. "Well, it was one of the first things I thought of after I heard of his victory at Manila. Several winters ago, Admiral Dewey, Capt. Frank Hume, A. B. Harlow, several other gentlemen and myself concluded to take a rabbit hunt over in Virginia. We had plenty of guns and ammunition, without any rules as to what kind of shooting should be done. There was seven inches of snow on the ground, and we found an abundance of rabbits. We had a dozen or more when Harlow shot one in its bed. Dewey walked up and said:

"Well, that does settle it. Any man who would shoot a rabbit sitting in its bed would rob his mother-in-law. Why, Harlow, you would be drummed out of Vermont if you did such a thing up there."

"The fellows laughed, and after a little while we continued the hunt. Everything went swimmingly until about two hours later Hume pulled down a rabbit without giving it a chance to run for its life. Dewey called him down by saying: 'Gentlemen, I believe in giving everybody and everything a show—a fighting chance. A man who can't kill a rabbit on the jump has no business with a gun. It is taking an unfair advantage of the little fellow to shoot him in his bed. Let's have no more of this kind of sport. Give 'em a chance, boys; give 'em a chance.'

"The boys then began to realize that Dewey really meant what he had said, and though the hunt was continued all day no more rabbits were killed in their beds."

INVOCATION.

Show us the narrow way,
Whereon Thine own feet prest;
That leads unto the perfect day—
To heaven, to Thee, to rest.

Show us the way to live;
Each moment as it flies
A thwart our pathway may we give
Our strength to that which nearest lies.

Show us the way to grow,
As grows the lily in the fields;
So may we hourly learn to know
The joy Thy service yields.

Show us the way to die;
As fades the flower, as falls the leaf,
So may our spirits upward fly,
The ripened grain within the sheaf.

C. L. FRAZER.

Highland, October 10, 1899.

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Grilles and Fretwork.

We have just got out some new and original designs in grillework, making very pretty effects. We study to make everything original and yet be in perfect harmony. We have grillework suitable for the most palatial residence or the modest cottage at popular prices.

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Hardwood floors are the cheapest in the long run. No dust—no moths. We make floors at \$1.25 per yard up, and guarantee all our work. Nonpareil Hard Wax Polish, the best for keeping floors in order. We ship everywhere. Phone Brown 704. Established 1891.

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We are the only ones making the Aerated Bread on the Pacific Coast. Grocers are selling other bread for ours. All our bread is stamped "M. B. C." Demand this and take no chances.

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Prickly Heat,
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Tan and all
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All dealers are sent post paid upon receipt of price. Agents wanted.
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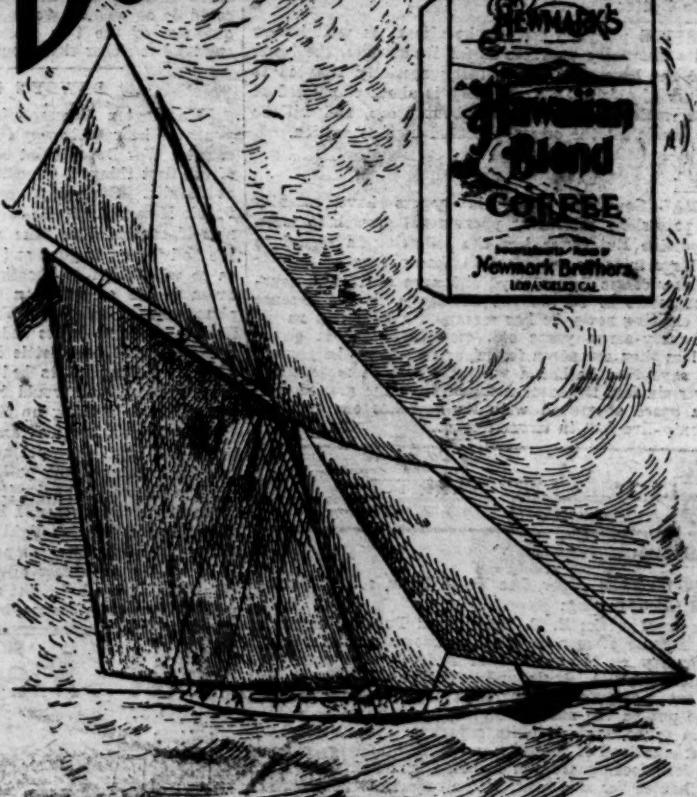
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